

Where the MSE is SC/ST owned, they shall be exclusively awarded a share of 4% of the above 25% and Where the MSE is Women owned, they shall be exclusively awarded a share of 3% of the above 25%, in addition to equally sharing the balance 18% with other non-SC/ST MSEs.

In case of more than one SC/ST MSEs matching the L1 price, they shall equally share 4% of the order, and additionally share the balance 18% with other non-SC/ST, non-Women MSE bidders.

In case of more than one Women MSEs matching the L1 price, they shall equally share 3% of the order, and additionally share the balance 18% with other non-SC/ST, non-Women MSE bidders.

(c) **Exemption from Earnest Money Deposit (EMD)/ Tender cost for MSE:**

- i) Tenders shall be provided free of cost and tender documents are downloadable from the websites of RCF (<http://www.rcfld.com>) and the Central Public Procurement (CPP) Portal (<http://www.eprocure.gov.in>) or can be obtained from the Office of Dy. General Manager (Purchase)/ Dy. General Manager Commercial ).
- ii) MSE units qualifying as at (a) above shall be exempt from paying EMD.
- iii) No exemption shall be allowed for the submission of Security Deposit / Performance Bank Guarantee, if applicable in the particular tender.

Note:

- i. **The above benefits shall be allowed to only manufacturing Micro and Small Enterprises and not to traders / agents for supply of material/stores. This includes the procurement of items from the list of specifically reserved 358 items for MSE as per the Policy.**
- ii. **Bidders registered under the “services” category shall not be considered for supply of material/stores.**
- iii. **Bidders shall declare the Udyog Aadhar Memorandum(UAM) number on Central Public Procurement Portal(CPPP). Bidders fail to submit the Udyog Aadhar Memorandum(UAM) number shall not be able to avail the benefits available to MSEs contained in Public Procurement Policy for MSEs order,2012 issued by MSME as per PP Policy for MSMEs order 2012**
- iv. **Benefits under "Public Procurement (Preference to Make in India) Order, 2017" issued by DIPP and "Public Procurement Policy for Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) Order, 2012" issued by MoSME shall be applicable**

**1.16 Procedure for action against an Agency in case of corrupt / fraudulent/ collusive / coercive practices and persistent poor performance / un-satisfactory performance.**

**Definitions:**

A.1 “Fraud” is a willful act or omission, intentionally committed by an individual either acting independently or in group(s) - by deception, connivance, suppression, cheating or any other fraudulent or illegal means, thereby, causing wrongful gains to self or any other individual and / or wrongful loss to others. This also includes abetment of any act mentioned above. Many a times such acts are undertaken with a view to deceive / mislead others, leading them to do or prohibiting them from doing a bonafide act or take bonafide decision which is not based on material facts.

Ä.2 “Corrupt Practice” means the offering, giving, receiving or soliciting, directly or indirectly, anything of value to improperly influence the actions in selection process or in contract execution. “Corrupt Practice” also includes any omission for misrepresentation that may mislead or attempt to mislead so that financial or other benefit may be obtained or an obligation avoided.

A.3 “Collusive Practice amongst bidders (prior to or after bid submission)” means a scheme or arrangement designed to establish bid prices at artificial noncompetitive levels and to deprive the Employer of the benefits of free and open competition.

A.4 “Coercive practice” means impairing or harming or threatening to impair or harm directly or indirectly, any agency or its property to influence the improperly actions of an agency, obstruction of any investigation or auditing of a procurement process.

A.5 “Moral turpitude” means to be a conduct contrary to justice, honesty, modesty or good morals and contrary to what a man owes to a fellowman or to a society in general.

A.6 “Party/Contractor/Supplier/Vendor/Consultant/Bidder/Licensor” shall mean and include but not limited to a public limited company or a private limited company, a joint venture, Consortium, HUF, a firm whether registered or not, an individual, a co-operative society or an association or a group of persons engaged in any commerce, trade, industry etc is herein referred as “**Agency**”

A.7 “Company/Organization/Employer/Purchaser” is herein referred as “**RCF Ltd**”.

**1.0) HOLIDAY LISTING OF AN AGENCY: -**

In the following circumstances, an Agency can be put on 'holiday list', for a minimum duration of one year and up-to a maximum period of three years by RCF Ltd: -

a) In case of non-performance or poor performance, unsatisfactory performance, no response consistently with respect to delivery, not meeting delivery schedule, poor quality and workmanship despite repeated request to improve performance.

b) In case of problems at the Agency end such as labour, financial, legal etc. which are not likely to be resolved by the Agency in next one year.

c) Litigation, including arbitration proceedings, against or by the Agency, which is likely to have an adverse impact on the company, till the dispute is settled.

However, before an Agency is put on holiday, the shortcomings will be brought to the notice of the Agency, in writing, and proper notice specifying the grounds therein will be given in writing of the intention of RCF Ltd to put them on Holiday if the Agency does not rectify the breaches within a specified period of time. One weeks' time will be given to the Agency to offer their explanation. If the explanation is not found to be satisfactory or no explanation is received from the Agency within the stipulated time period, action / approval for putting the Agency on holiday shall be taken by the company without any further notice. Such action would be in addition to other remedies that would be exercised by RCF Ltd. The name of the Agency put on holiday will be displayed on company website and the Agency shall be put on Holiday in all units of the company.

Depending on the severity of the default by the Agency, RCF Ltd can also De-list the Agency in addition to Holiday. In the mean- time, further tenders will not be issued to such an Agency. Offer of such an Agency shall not be considered in RCF tenders.

### **2.0) DELISTING OF AN AGENCY: -**

Necessity may arise for deletion of the name of an approved Agency for a number of reasons. Some of which could be:

- a) Fall in credit rating of the Agency.
- b) Death of the proprietor, in case of single proprietary firm.
- c) Bankruptcy/insolvency of the Agency.
- d) Splitting/merger/closure/ change in constitution of the Agency.
- e) Directive of Board/ Govt. Financial institution/ Court.

Period of De-listing shall be for a minimum period of one year. How-ever RCF Ltd at its discretion can delist the Agency for a maximum period of five years. Name of the De-listed Agency will be displayed on company website and will be on De-listed list in all units of the company. In the mean-time, further tenders will not be issued to such an Agency.

### **3.0) BLACKLISTING OF AN AGENCY: -**

An Agency may be black-listed by the company where: -

- a) There are sufficient and strong reasons to believe that the Agency or his employee have been guilty of unethical or malpractice(s) including formation of cartel, bribery, corruption and fraud including substitution and in execution of PO/WO, smuggling, pilfering, unauthorized use of or disposal of Company's property / materials issued for specific work or
- b) Agency continuously refuses to pay Company's dues without showing adequate reasons or
- c) Agency (Director/Owner of the Agency, proprietor or any partner(s) or representative of the Agency) have been convicted by a court of law for offence involving moral turpitude in relation to business dealing(s) or
- d) Security considerations including suspected security considerations to the Company is envisaged.

In all the above cases from (3a to 3d) a Show Cause notice as to why the Agency should not be Blacklisted will be sent to the Agency. The notice will specify clearly the grounds for considering the Agency for blacklisting and one weeks' time will be given to the Agency to offer their explanation. If the explanation is not found to be satisfactory or no explanation is received from the Agency within the stipulated time period, action / approval for blacklisting shall be taken by the company without any further notice. Period of blacklisting will be minimum for five years.

In case if an Agency is registered for more than one item of supply /work, the decision regarding blacklisting would apply to all the items of supply /works /units of the company.

All the running contracts/other works with the Agency will be terminated immediately after blacklisting. Name of the blacklisted Agency will be displayed on Company website in all units of the company. No further tenders shall be issued to such an Agency.

In-case the Agency is put on Holiday list or on blacklist or gets delisted, EMD and SD, if any, submitted by the Agency shall stand forfeited. EMD/SD/PBG/available balance of other contracts of the same Agency shall also be considered for forfeiture, for the recovery towards any risk and cost amount, if applicable.

#### **Note:**

1. Agency shall note that all the points mentioned or stated above under Clause 1.0, 2.0 and 3.0 are only illustrative and not exhaustive. This does not prevent RCF Ltd from taking action against Agency for any other act that may not have been mentioned or stated above but the same falls under the gamut of fraudulent activity and considered as such by RCF Ltd.

2. If it is observed during bidding process / bid evaluation stage or during execution of contract or after execution of contract but during defect liability period that the Agency has indulged in corrupt/fraudulent/collusive/coercive practices, the Agency shall be banned for future business dealings with RCF Ltd for a period specified in the above referred clauses and the EMD/SD/PBG as the case may be, submitted by the Agency stands forfeited.

In case if an Agency has been put on holiday list or on blacklist or has got delisted in any other PSU or by Govt. Of India, offer of such an Agency shall not be considered in RCF tenders.

### 1.17 Tax compliance clauses related to GST

#### To be submitted on the letter head of the bidder

1. Vendor/Supplier/Contractor shall submit documents related to GST Registration such as GST Registration certificate/certificates active as on date of participation in the tender and also supporting documents if the Vendor/Supplier/Contractor /Contractor is registered under Composition Scheme. If unregistered under GST, give a declaration to that effect.
2. Vendor/Supplier/Contractor shall notify the company if it ceases at any time to be registered under GST and also if obtains a new GST registration.
3. If Vendor/Supplier/Contractor is having multiple GST registrations, should intimate the company from which GSTIN invoices will be preferred.
4. Vendor/Supplier/Contractor shall submit the periodicity of filing GST returns applicable to him.
5. Vendor/Supplier/Contractor shall intimate the company about applicability of e-invoicing, SAC /HSN codes for the goods /services supplied by him along with the applicable GST rate as on date of participation in tender. If due to any subsequent amendment/notification under GST Act, there is any change in the tax rates; vendor shall update the company for the same by submitting such notification.
6. Vendor/Supplier/Contractor /Contractor shall ensure timely submission of **Invoice(s)/Bill of Supply /Receipt Voucher or any other document** as per rules/ regulations of GST Act with all required supporting document(s) within a period specified in Contracts/ LOA.
7. Vendor shall submit separate invoices for services rendered based on company's request for necessary compliance under GST as the case may be.
8. The vendor undertakes to file all required Returns, deposit taxes and details required to be submitted under GST laws & rules as per due dates prescribed. The vendor also agrees to do all things including providing invoices or other documentation in such form and detail that may be necessary to enable or assist the company to claim or verify any Input Tax Credit, set off, rebate or refund in relation to any GST payable under the Agreement entered/Work Order/Purchase Order
9. All necessary adjustment vouchers such as Credit Notes / Debit Notes for any short/excess supplies or revision in prices or for any other reason under the Contract shall be submitted to the company as per GST Act provisions.
10. Advance payments → Vendor/Supplier/Contractor should issue Receipt vouchers immediately on receipt of advance payment and subsequently issue supplies along tax invoice after adjusting advance payments as per Contractual terms and GST Act Provisions.
11. Acceptance /Deemed Acceptance of E way bill for FOR deliveries should not be construed as acceptance of the material by the company and the company reserves the right to inspect the material and rejections if any would be subsequently adjusted by the Vendor by issuing Credit note for shortages/rejections.
12. The company reserves a right to review the Vendor/ supplier invoices to ensure that they are GST compliant and in case of any discrepancy observed, the supplier shall arrange to submit tax compliant invoice, only upon which payment shall be processed.
13. Vendor/Supplier/Contractor would promptly pay GST for the supplies made to the company and would upload returns within the prescribed time as per GST Act.
14. In the event of default on his part in payment of tax and submission / uploading of monthly returns, the company is well within its powers to withhold payments, especially the tax portion, until Vendor/Supplier/Contractor corrects the default /gets the shortcomings rectified at his own cost and / or complies with the requirements of GST Act and produces satisfactory evidence to that effect or upon invoice /debit note/credit note appearing in GSTR2A of the Company on the GST portal.
15. In case GST credit is delayed/ denied to the company and reversed subsequently as per GST law, due to non/delayed receipt of goods and/or services and/or tax invoice or expiry of timeline prescribed in GST Law for availing such ITC, non-payment of taxes or non-filing of returns or any other reason not attributable to the company, GST amount shall be recoverable from Vendor/Supplier/Contractor along with interest levied/ leviable on the company by GST authority.
16. In the event of delay in getting ITC to the company due to reasons attributable to the Vendor/Supplier/Contractor, the company reserves the right to recover interest at 12% on the tax credit so available for the number of days the ITC was delayed. The company may recover such amount

- from the Security Deposit or any such Deposit / Credit Balance / future payments. Accordingly, the company will raise Invoice/Debit note on the Vendor/Supplier/Contractor.
17. In case the short coming is not rectified by the Vendor/Supplier/Contractor and the company ends up in reversal of credits and / or payments, Vendor/Supplier/Contractor is fully liable for making good all the loss including interest on the tax credit so available for the number of days the ITC was denied.
  18. In case of any GST liability arising on the company under reverse charge, Vendor/Supplier/Contractor shall ensure timely submission of invoice. In case of goods such invoices should not be more than 30 days old and in case of services not more than 60 days old, so as to facilitate the company to discharge GST liability on the due dates as prescribed under GST Law. In case of any default towards discharge of GST liability under reverse charge by the company due to any lapses on account of vendor, the applicable interest/penalty etc. will be recovered from the vendor.
  19. In case of receiving any notice / intimation from GST authority to the company towards non-compliance by the vendor, payments will be withheld for all outstanding bills and bills received subsequently from the vendor, till the time, necessary rectification has been carried out by the vendor and proof of the same has been submitted to the company.
  20. Any late delivery i.e., delivery after the due date or delay in submission of invoices or any other delays, attracts payment of damages by the vendor / contractor as agreed mutually. It is agreed by the vendor/supplier /Contractor that such damages become recoverable by the company with applicable GST thereon.
  21. In case the GST rating of vendor on the GST portal / Govt. official website is negative / black listed, then the bids may be rejected by the company. Further, in case rating of bidder is negative / black listed after award of work for supply of goods / services, then the company shall not be obligated or liable to pay or reimburse GST to such vendor and shall also be entitled to deduct / recover such GST along with all penalties / interest, if any, incurred by the company.
  22. The company reserves the right to suspend / cancel / terminate the contract in the event of frequent / multiple / repeated defaults by the Vendor/Supplier/Contractor in complying with the requirements as per GST Law and Vendor/Supplier/Contractor shall be put under Holiday list as mentioned in the Contract.

**Signature and Seal of the tenderer**

### **1.18 PUBLIC PROCUREMENT (PREFERENCE TO MAKE IN INDIA), ORDER 2017**

**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 purpose 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.

'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 the 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 the 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-para3(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.

#### **3.A. 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 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 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 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 the following procedure:
  - i. Among all qualified bids, the lowest bid will be termed as L1. If L1 is a 'Class-I local supplier, the contract will be awarded to L1.
  - ii. If L1 is not from a Class-I local supplier, the lowest bidder among the Class-I local suppliers, 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 suppliers within the margin of purchase preference matches the L1 price, then the contract may be awarded to the L1 bidder.
- 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 purchases preference over 'Class-II local suppliers' 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 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, purchases preferences should be given to the 'Class I local supplier' over 'Class II local suppliers'/ 'Non local suppliers' provided that their quoted rate falls in 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 preferences, 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 preferences 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 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.