

UGANDA MARTYRS UNIVERSITY

FACULTY OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT

BACHELOR OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT

END OF SEMESTER TWO EXAMINATIONS, BBAM II & BPSCM II (JAN INTAKE)
2022/2023

NKOZI

DEPARTMENT OF MANAGEMENT SCIENCE

PSM 2204: Public Procurement Practices

DATE: Thursday, 18th May 2023

Time allowed: 3 hours (9:30am – 12:30pm)

Instructions to Candidates:

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1. Answer question ONE and any other THREE questions
 2. Do not write anything on this question paper
 3. Start every question on a new page
 4. Mobile phones are NOT allowed in the examination room

QUESTION ONE (COMPULSORY)

Public procurement is a strategically and politically influential activity that governments can use to stimulate economic activities, protect national industries from foreign competition, develop local content, improve the competitiveness of certain industrial sectors, reduce inequality and poverty, and promote efficiency, effectiveness, fairness, and value for money. Public procurement has however been scamped by various challenges that have had significant effect on service delivery. Like most of the neighbouring countries, Uganda has a number of policies related to regulation and management of public procurement in addition to overall oversight body responsible for public procurements (PPDA). Various reforms have also been mooted to ensure that there is accountability, transparency and above all value for money in public procurement, however, service delivery has remained a challenge despite the millions of dollars of tax payers' money spent. This has also brought about the reforms in administrative reviews following the uncertain and hectic procedures that have previously been in place to handle bidder related issues and or complaints. Part VII of the PPDA Act, prescribes the administrative review process. Therefore, the Amendment of the PPDA law has introduced changes to the administrative review process to guarantee public confidence in the complaints handling process.

Aligning your answers to the case above, answer the following questions;

- a) Assuming that a given bidder within public procurement is not content the process, explain the procedures for administrative review (10marks)
- b) Using relevant examples and or illustrations, examine any **FIVE** causes of disputes in public procurement (10marks)
- c) Examine the benefits derived solving disputes other than litigation (10marks)
- d) Discuss any **FIVE** Alternative Dispute Resolution forms (10marks)

QUESTION TWO

An effective public procurement system helps to strengthen the democratic political process, civil society and public accountability; create real market conditions; and improve work ethics in which public good is valued more than individual interests. Therefore, adherence to public procurement procedures is important if public funds are to be used in the best way possible.

Crucial in this respect is a sound enforcement mechanism that ensures that procurement entities comply with the regulations and that those who fail to comply are duly punished.

- a) In relation to the above, examine the differentiating factors between public sector procurement and the private sector counterparts. 10marks
- b) Explain the legal and institutional framework in regard to public sector procurement. 10marks

QUESTION THREE

Although companies make once-in-a-while decisions that have a positive ecological impact, realizing that gives them a good image in the public's eye, Green procurement is much more than that. It is a long-term commitment to consider the environmental impact of a product throughout its lifecycle.

- a) Examine any **FIVE** considerations for environmental purchasing (10marks)
- b) Explain any **FIVE** possible challenges in implementation of environmental purchasing (10marks)
- c) State any **FIVE** critical success factors for embracing environmental procurement (5marks)

QUESTION FOUR

Public procurement corruption studies are more difficult to investigate and address than other crimes not physically but intellectually because of the variety of competing determinants. Procurement corruption is one of the most common and lucrative white-collar 'crimes' in government machinery in Uganda. Corruption is high in the public procurement domain because of the great 'opportunities' in the acquisition of government goods, services and works. Corruption takes place at any stage of the procurement process and may involve both internal and external stakeholders.

- a) Explain any five challenges encountered in attempt to control corruption and fraud in procurement (10marks)
- b) Discuss the reasons why seemingly good people tend to engage in corrupt and fraud tendencies (10marks)

QUESTION FIVE

- a) Explain any **FIVE** benefits that may be derived from group purchasing (10marks)

- b) Examine any **FIVE** common challenges associated with group purchasing (10marks)

QUESTION SIX

Public Procurement like other Public Finance Management functions has undergone a number of reforms resulting into the need for an electronic Government Procurement System. The application of ICT is believed to have a potential to revolutionize government operations and consequently improve efficiency in Government service delivery; the Government of Uganda adopted a national E-Government framework for the implementation of e- governance in various Sectors of Government including procurement. Public procurement is a key aspect of public administration that links the public financial system with social economic outcomes, and as such is a major determinant of the quality of community services and infrastructure.

Required;

- a) Explain why it has necessitated the Government of Uganda to adopt e-GP (10marks)
b) Examine the possible challenges faced by the implementers of the e-GP (10marks)

End of Question Paper