CPB NEWS

Central Procurement Board Newsletter Issue 14 - June 2023

Foreword from Chairperson CPB

We are pleased to share with you an update on some of the activities and innovation taking place at the CPB.

First, some figures on bids received and processed. For the period January to 23 June 2023, we have received 26 Bidding Documents for vetting and 14 of these have been successfully vetted and floated. The remaining 12 require further amendments and are being finalised in consultations with the Public Bodies On the other hand, 23 evaluations exercises have been carried out and the Board has approved award of contracts for 21 procurement projects.

This leads me to explain why some Bidding Documents are expeditiously vetted and floated, etc., whilst others take more time. Standard Bidding Documents (SBDs) for works, goods and services are prepared and made available by the Procurement Policy Office (PPO) and thereafter the Public Bodies are deemed to adapt them for their projects. Unfortunately, many issues arise when Public Bodies depart from the SBDs. This then requires discussions and exchanges in writing until the revised Bidding Documents are in full compliance with the SBDs. It is also true that some projects due to their specificities require customisation to suit the projects but then the Public Body has to revert back to the PPO to have their assent.

Here is some additional information as well as an update on the proposed online courses to enhance quality and consistency of our evaluation exercises. CPB constitutes Bid Evaluation Committees comprising of independent experts. As I had mentioned in the last Newsletter, CPB had been working with the Civil Service College Mauritius to mount a five-module course for the evaluators. Unfortunately, there has been some delays in the rolling out of these courses. The CPB is also working with the Open University of Mauritius to mount a hybrid course for Team Leaders, those who lead the Bid Evaluation Committees.

On 17th May 2023, we had the pleasure of hosting members of the Infrastructure and Projects Authority of UK for a meeting to share procurement experiences with regard to procedures in place in our respective countries. It is worth noting that in Mauritius, we are inflexible by virtue of the Public Procurement Act and its related Regulations, Circulars, etc., which lay down very strict rules and procedures for vetting and evaluation. In UK, the procurement process is more flexible and negotiations to obtain the best offers for service/works/goods are more common.

Mr D. Mannick, former Chief Executive, who had been with the CPB since its creation retired last 28th April after a long and distinguished career and we would like to wish him all the very best and may he enjoy his retirement for a long time.

If you have any question or comment, please contact us at cpb@govmu.org.

Enjoy this quarterly newsletter which is on the theme "*Science, Technology and Innovation*" and we will write again at end of September 2023. T

Raj H Prayag GOSK. PDSM. C.Eng. P.Eng. FIEM. FAeSM
Chairperson, CPB

In This Issue

L'influence des technologies contemporaines sur la vie des êtres

L'être humain est la seule espèce qui soit doté d'une intelligence supérieure qui lui permet de mettre en valeur sa créativité et son inventivité pour son propre bien être et son épanouissement. Au fil des temps, le progrès de la science et la technologie ont été spectaculaires et ce qui a grandement influencé à changer la face du monde. C'est un fait indéniable que les progrès technologiques ces dernières décennies ont grandement contribué à améliorer notre qualité et espérance de vie, à faire de ce monde un village global, à approfondir la démocratie, à réduire des inégalités et à promouvoir un environnement durable. Malgré tous ces bénéfices, les technologies peuvent avoir des effets néfastes pour l'humanité, comme les effets cataclysmes de la bombe atomique et les armes les plus sophistiqués, la propagation de la haine, du repli identitaire à travers les réseaux sociaux, l'intrusion de notre vie privée, le grand banditisme sur le réseau numérique financière, le cyber criminalité comme la pédophilie, le trafic humain qui sont aujourd'hui monnaie courante à travers le 'dark web'.

Les technologies contemporaines ou des technologies innovantes qui vont nous propulser dans l'ère de la quatrième révolution industrielle ont des potentielles énormes et un impact considérable sur notre vie quotidienne. Prenons le cas de l'intelligence artificielle, un domaine qui consiste simuler et améliorer les capacités cognitives de l'être humain avec une efficacité accrue dans beaucoup de domaines comme un diagnostic plus précis du cancer suivi d'un traitement adapté. En tandem avec l'intelligence intelligence artificiel, «l'internet des objets» communément appelé «internet of things », envahira tous les sphères de notre vie que ce soit les voitures sans conducteurs (« driverless cars »), les maisons intelligentes et vertes ou même dans la sphère de l'éducation. Au fait, il est estimé que plus de 50 milliards de ces objets font partie de notre société moderne d'aujourd'hui. La robotique aura un impact considérable dans la production et les métiers traditionnels seront en danger bien que d'autres avenues s'ouvriront. Les robots seront les partenaires privilégiés des êtres humains ce qui entraineront plus de temps pour les loisirs et d'être plus d'autonomie surtout pour les plus âgés. Ce rapport robot-humain nous éloignerons peut-être un peu plus du contact humain et redessinera les contours de notre société.

Nous verrons aussi une dématérialisation complète de notre monnaie à travers le fintech qui ouvrira d'énormes possibilités pour effectuer des transactions aux monnaies virtuelles ce qui mettront en question notre système financier traditionnel comme les banques et les banques centraux. Les paiements quel que soit sa valeur vont se faire à travers notre téléphone mobile peu importe l'endroit où nous soyons ou l'heure de la transaction.

D'autres technologies innovantes comme l'impression en 3D vont résoudre beaucoup de problèmes tels que la pénurie des organes pour la transplantation et la construction des bâtiments tout en préservant l'environnement. Le « blockchain » est une autre technologie innovante qui va accroitre la confidentialité, la confiance et la fiabilité de la plateforme virtuel qu'est l'internet et ce qui va accélérer le processus de dématérialisation des bureaux de ses supports d'informations matériels.

Malheureusement comme toute autre invention, les technologies contemporaines auront un impact négatif sur la vie des êtres si elles ne sont pas utilisées de la manière dont on devrait le faire. Par exemple, l'ubiquité de l'internet aura des conséquences dans notre vie privée et les données personnelles pourront être servies par les individus, les entreprises et les gouvernants à de fins qui pourraient nuire à l'individu. D'autre part, la robotique, l'internet des objets, l'impression en 3D pourraient être utilisées à de fins militaires ou terroristes et accentuer la souffrance des peuples. La pédophilie, le trafic humain et d'autres actes hautement répréhensives trouveront facilement leurs chemins de prédilection qu'est le « dark web » où le contrôle par des entités régulatrices vont être quasi impossible. Par ailleurs, le grand banditisme pour extorquer d'énormes sommes d'argents à travers des failles ou des ruses informatiques atteindront des proportions alarmantes si nos systèmes informatiques ne sont pas à l'avant-garde contre toute atteinte à des actes des pirates informatiques. L'internet sera aussi une plateforme de prédilection pour propager des messages de haine, de renforcer le repli identitaire et tentera à créer des barrières de par notre différence idéologique et autres croyances religieuses au lieu de nous unir.

En conclusion, les technologies contemporaines auront un impact sans précèdent sur la qualité de notre vie et peut contribuer à créer un monde meilleur où les peuples collaboreront et s'uniront afin de résoudre les problèmes de notre temps comme la pandémie du Covid-19, les enjeux environnementaux, la pauvreté et les inégalités. Mais, le revers de la médaille pourrait être tout aussi être néfaste à l'humanité si les mesures appropries sont pas prises par l'ensemble de la société qui profite du bienfait des technologies innovantes.

Swaminathan RAGEN
Vice Président

Science, Technology and Innovation in Mauritius

Mauritius is a small island nation located in the Indian Ocean that has been making great strides in the fields of science, technology, and innovation in recent years. Despite its small size, Mauritius has been investing heavily in these areas, recognizing their importance in driving economic growth and development.

One area where Mauritius has been making significant progress is in the development of renewable energy sources. The country has set a target of generating 35% of its electricity from renewable sources by 2025, and it is well on its way to achieving this goal. Mauritius has already established a number of wind and solar power plants, and it is exploring the potential of other renewable sources such as hydro and biomass.

Another area where Mauritius is investing in science, technology, and innovation is in the development of its healthcare sector. The country has been investing in research and development of new drugs and medical treatments, and it has also been upgrading its healthcare infrastructure. This has led to significant improvements in the quality of healthcare in Mauritius, with the country now boasting some of the best healthcare facilities in the region.

Mauritius is also investing in the development of its information and communication technology (ICT) sector. The country has established a number of technology parks and innovation hubs to promote the growth of the ICT sector, and it has been attracting a growing number of tech startups. Mauritius has also been investing in improving its digital infrastructure, including the rollout of high-speed internet and the development of e-government services.

In addition to these areas, Mauritius has also been investing in the development of its agricultural sector. The country has been exploring the potential of precision farming and other innovative techniques to improve agricultural productivity and sustainability. This has led to the development of new crops and agricultural practices that are better adapted to the local climate and soil conditions.

Overall, Mauritius is a country that is making great strides in the fields of science, technology, and innovation. The country's investments in these areas are driving economic growth and development, and they are also helping to address some of the country's most pressing challenges, such as climate change, healthcare, and food security. As Mauritius continues to invest in science, technology, and innovation, it is likely to become a leader in these fields in the region and beyond.

Chittaman JUGROO
Vice-Chairperson

Climate Change and Spotlight on Small Island Developing States (Contd)

Countries and localities around the world have been diving deep into plans for adapting to the rising seas. Of course, it is crucial to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to meet Paris Agreement climate targets and avoid the worst impacts of climate change and sea level rise. However, even if emissions are reduced, a certain amount of sea level rise will take place regardless, making it essential to adapt to its impacts.

Though not all countries have established or implemented adaptation plans, as sea levels rise, adaptive planning is becoming increasingly important. The national adaptation plan process, established under the UNFCCC, helps developing countries plan for medium- and long-term adaptation needs. Developed nations are releasing adaptation and climate change plans, too. National adaptation plans are intended to be participatory, transparent, and country-specific.

For the nation of Vanuatu, the funding required to adapt to sea level rise is top of their list. Vanuatu's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC, or climate action plan to implement the Paris Agreement) calls for the establishment and deployment of an international Loss and Damage Finance Facility under the UNFCCC to fill financial gaps in addressing loss and damage. Vanuatu's NDC commits to disaster prevention and response plans for high-risk coastal areas, minimizing loss and damage in public development projects by accounting for climate risks, considering planned relocation, and pursuing finance for climate change loss, damage, harm, and injury.

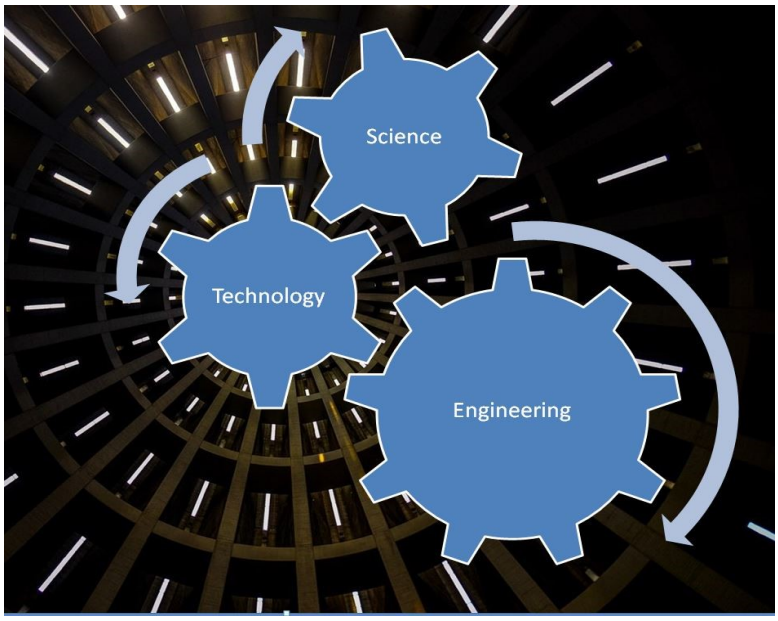
Egypt, the host of COP27, is also coming up with a national climate change strategy. The strategy outlines promising steps to adapt to sea level rise, such as using mathematical modeling to plan new development communities away from climate risk zones, improving the resilience of roads to sea level rise, enacting integrated coastal zone management, and implementing flood protection measures.

Elsewhere in Africa, Liberia's 2022 national adaptation plan refers to the dangers of sea level rise to the country, as it increases the risk of population displacement, infrastructure damage, crop loss, and loss of human life. The plan suggests adaptive measures like promoting flood-tolerant crops, developing a climate-proofing program for new infrastructure, constructing seawalls, and developing an early warning system with capacity development for coastal management.

New Zealand's recent draft national adaptation plan specifically mentions sea level rise as a contributing factor to three of its top 10 most significant risks, namely risks to coastal ecosystems, risks to potable water supplies, and risks to buildings. The plan proposes actions like developing a climate risk assessment framework for buildings, ensuring building codes consider future climate hazards, financing future adaptation options for new development, and considering climate adaptation for its freight network.

Raj H PRAYAG
Chairperson

Engineering



Engineering is often defined as the use of scientific data and mathematics to design and produce machines, structures, systems and processes that are necessary for the progress of mankind. More precisely, it is the intelligence and the effort that go into the making of any new product whether it is an electronic watch or a nuclear submarine.

Engineering has been with us for thousands of years. In recorded history the first example of an engineering work is that of Imhotep who built a stepped pyramid for king Djoser in Egypt using simple tools and mathematics in around 2550BC. Over the centuries, as scientific knowledge increased, many men have contributed to the advancement of human technology. Archimedes, Hero of Alexandria, Leonardo Da Vinci and in more recent times Graham Bell, Thomas Edison, Georges Stephenson are some examples of the long list of engineers who have laid the foundations of the technological marvels that we enjoy to-day.

During the twentieth century many remarkable engineering achievements took place. With the rapid rise of industry and the increasing expectations of society for a much better world engineers have been under a lot of pressure to come up with solutions. The results have been breathtaking. In one hundred years what was considered as fiction for many centuries suddenly became reality. The automobile, the aeroplane, new construction technologies, electrification, nuclear power, the computer and the internet are part of the numerous technological innovations that have profoundly changed our way of life in. Man has also walked on the moon and is already contemplating manned missions to the planet Mars.

Engineering has indeed become a crucial part of the world around us. It has significantly impacted almost every sector of human life. Engineering courses are among the most taught courses in universities and the engineering discipline itself has been applied to a much wider spectrum of fields. The world now counts many millions of engineers and the rate at which technological innovations are taking place rises exponentially.

However, despite all the progress we have made, our world continues to face serious problems. Many populations are still suffering from acute food shortage. Proper health care is far from being accessible to everyone. The excessive use of the earth's natural resources to service industries has started to threaten the earth's ecosystems through global warming and climate changes. And to cap it all a lot of engineering effort continues to be put into the development of highly sophisticated weapons that can destroy life in seconds.

In the years to come, the further progress of mankind will largely depend upon the latter's ability to tackle new problems like pollution control, green energy, hunger and malnutrition to name but a few. Most certainly engineers will be at the forefront of innovation developing new and improved solutions to the challenges that we shall face. But what is also clear is that the discipline of engineering, although a powerful tool lying in the hands of man, will have to be practised in the most responsible and ethical way, if we want to succeed.

François SÉNÈQUE
Member

Paving our way through Agenda 2030 for a Sustainable Public Procurement

Consumer behaviors and requirements are evolving. Now they tend to care more about the environmental and social impacts that the products and services might have. Public expenditure consist of a considerable amount of the GDP and Public procurement is the most impactful means available for steering the economy and bringing practical changes. Government is committed to lead by example by pursuing Sustainable Procurement Policy (SPP) by integrating sustainable criteria in the procurement process, to ensure all goods, works and services purchased deliver value for money, minimize environmental damage and maximize social benefits. SPP should be embedded in standard procurement processes and activities.

The Marrakech Task Force defines Sustainable Public Procurement as:

> *"A process whereby organizations meet their needs for goods, services, works and utilities in a way that achieves value for money on a whole life basis in terms of generating benefits not only to the organization, but also to society and the economy, whilst minimizing damage to the environment."*

In the European Union, Green Public Procurement (GPP) is defined as:

> *"A process whereby public authorities seek to procure goods, services and works with a reduced environmental impact throughout their life cycle when compared to goods, services and works with the same primary function that would otherwise be procured."*

According to the **International Trade Center (TIC)**, there is an increase of around 85% in sales of sustainable products in the last 5 years. According to **EcoVadis' Sustainable Procurement Barometer** in 2021, 61% of procurement leaders believe that social issues will be addressed through procurement policies. All around the world, many governments have put in place regulations and measures to apply and encourage sustainable procurement practices and policies. We can mention GPP in Europe and Green Purchasing in the United States while many industries are adopting a CSR (Corporate Social Responsibility) policy and an ESG (Environmental, Social and Governance) strategy to sustain their image and reputation.

Mauritius, through the Maurice Ile Durable vision, is committed for the development of the country that meets the needs of the present, without compromising the quality of life of future generations. In this context, the Government of Mauritius aims to be a leader in Sustainable Public Procurement among the Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and in the Region. Public procurement spends in Mauritius amounts to as much as 20 % of the GDP By way of sustainable procurement will benefit from improving environmental performance, including reduced CO2 emissions; cost savings including recognition of non-tangible benefits and costs; good governance; job creation; empowerment of vulnerable people; promotion of health and safety; poverty reduction; wealth creation and transfer of skills/ technology.

Sustainability has been at the forefront of procurement policy in the Mauritius during the past years, and innovation can be a key component to deliver the sustainability agenda as well as achieving multi

[illegible] objectives. In order to deliver on the sustainability agenda, the public sector needs to act as an "ecological client," significant demand "pulls" innovation reduces uncertainty by guaranteeing a market, allowing firms to benefit from economies of scale and technological investment, and ensuring larger profits. Procurement can also have a significant effect on the dynamics of markets and competition. The government may itself be the end user of the product or service, or a "first user" of the innovation. The state can act as a "lead user," i.e., a "user(s) whose present strong needs will become general in a marketplace and sustainable procurement offers the Government the opportunity to lead by example and to use its purchasing power to influence suppliers and the products they develop and design, for the wider benefit of others in the economy.

By remodeling your purchasing process will be a crucial step for selecting suppliers which will start to push innovation to the limit when it comes to include sustainable goals and environmental certifications. Overall, the legal and regulatory framework should provide for sustainability in all stages of the procurement cycle, legal provisions for applying sustainability criteria such as green choice criteria, a life-cycle or total-cost-of-ownership approach in offers to narrow the selection of suppliers and choose between the most compliant with sustainability requirements. This approach can also push many suppliers to innovate and provide the best sustainable products and services which will lead to better investment and greater projects. Finally, ISO 20400 standard can be another way to help many companies to apply a sustainable procurement policy, it could be costly but beneficial in the long run.

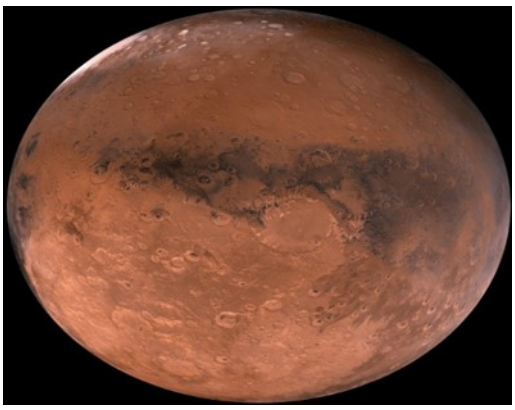
Besides, SME, entrepreneurs and student at universities should be educated and encouraged to innovate towards development of ecofriendly products such as recycling of used furniture, paper, organic beauty product, composting business, ecofriendly pet products, organic catering and green events planning, ecological dry-cleaning services, installation of solar panel, waterless car cleaner, rescue and honey selling etc.

SPP Strategy is at very early stages of development and is not embedded in the procurement legal and regulatory framework, or in practice. Following the 2021 Budget process, the Procurement Policy Office together with the recommendations of the National Audit Office are now required to introduce a Sustainable Public Procurement Framework to ensure public bodies consider the environmental and social impact of their procurement decisions, to be implemented in a phased manner.

Achieving the SDGs through sustainable public procurement, government agenda is to create an inter-ministerial structure, aligned its strategic plan, encourage communication and awareness activities to civil societies, work in collaboration of all stakeholders including private sectors, local authorities at all stages as well as mobilization of financial resources.

Farida ABDUL
Assistant Manager, Central Procurement

A Trip to Mars



Mars is the fourth planet and the furthest terrestrial planet from the sun. The reddish color of its surface is due to finely grained iron (III) oxide dust in the soil, giving it the nickname ***"the Red Planet"***. Mars is among the brightest objects in Earth's sky with considerable cultural significance. The name Mars is that of the Roman God of War. It is the second smallest among planets in the solar system. The temperature on the Martian surface usually ranges from -110^0 C to 35^0 C. Geologically, Mars is fairly active, with dust devils sweeping the landscape and marsquakes trembling in the ground. Days and seasons on Mars are comparable to those of Earth with a day length of 24.5 hours and a year length of 1.88 Earth years.

The atmosphere of Mars consists of about 96% carbon dioxide, 1.93% argon and 1.89% nitrogen along with traces of oxygen and water. Water in its liquid form cannot exist on the surface of Mars due to low atmospheric pressure.

Life on Mars

Over the years, human beings have contemplated on the possibility of existence of life in Mars. Mars has several similarities to our planet Earth and it is also near the Earth in proximity. However, scientific analysis of Mars on spectroscopes demonstrated that the planet had neither water nor oxygen; two elements essential for survival of a living thing. The atmospheric pressure of Mars is 0.6 kPa which means that water cannot exist there in form of liquid.

Magnetic fields, whose presence in the globe, protects living organism from deadly cosmic rays are not found in Mars which makes it difficult for living organisms to survive.

The multiple researches in form of telescopic researches and physical landings have not yet significantly proven the presence of life on Mars. Scientific evidences currently shows that there has been no life in Mars and there is no life in Mars today. Currently there are no human habitats on Mars due to temperature fluctuations, lack of oxygen, the atmosphere being made up of mainly carbon dioxide, lack of water, radiation exposure and toxic soil.

Trip to Mars

The trip to Mars will take about seven months and is about 300 million miles. A rocket may start its trip if and only if the Earth and Mars are in the mathematically predetermined synchrony which takes place once in twenty six months. There is only one launch window which must be optimally utilized.

As of 2023, only robotic landers and rovers have been on Mars.

Following the first telescopic observations of Mars by Galileo in 1610, dozens of crewless spacecraft, including orbiters, landers and rovers have been sent to Mars.

Several plans for a human mission to Mars have been proposed throughout the 20^{th} and 21^{st} centuries, but none have come to fruition. The atmosphere on Mars is made up of mainly carbon dioxide and an astronaut on Mars would not be able to breathe the Martian air and would need a spacesuit with oxygen to work outdoors. Humans would survive for only around two minutes. Habitats on Mars would need to withstand radiation levels, temperature fluctuations, lack of oxygen and other conditions. The possibilities may be that humans could live in ice igloos or below the ground surface.

Waheda MOORABY & Hema BUDHAI
Principal Central Procurement Officers

Artificial Intelligence (AI)

Challenges that humankind faces, continuously evolve just like us and the only efficient tools capable of overcoming those difficulties every time, are intelligence and technology. While this is still true, today we have reached the limit that us as humans cannot surpass. Modern problems require modern solutions and thus Artificial Intelligence (AI) was created with the goal to break this limit.

The way AI works is simple, to analyse, learn, take decisions and adapt just like the human mind. Its potential is simply endless as it can be implemented into almost every machine and used in conditions where humans cannot survive. It can have access to all the knowledge that have been gathered till date and derive solutions to unforeseen situations in record times. We are all impressed by its capabilities and to know that it is still a child with a lot of development ahead of it, we can only wonder, what kind of power, a fully mature artificial intelligence, can one day achieve.

PARS
Central Procurement Officer

What is ChatGPT and why does it matter?

ChatGPT- short for "Generative Pre-trained Transformer," is an advanced language model developed by OpenAI- one of the leading Artificial Intelligence research organizations in the world.

It is an advanced deep learning system designed to provide human-like conversation experiences by processing natural language inputs and generating relevant responses, making it one of the most powerful conversational AI tools available today. ChatGPT is a web-based platform that can be accessed via any web browser.

The development of ChatGPT began in 2018 with the release of the first version, GPT-1, followed by GPT-2 in 2019 and GPT-3 in 2020. Each subsequent release has been an improvement on the previous one, with GPT-3 being the most advanced and widely used version to date. It has been trained on a massive dataset of over 45 terabytes of text, enabling it to understand and generate human-like language in a wide range of contexts.

ChatGPT works by using a technique called deep learning, which involves training a neural network to learn from vast amounts of data. The neural network used in ChatGPT is composed of multiple layers of artificial neurons that work together to understand the structure and patterns in language. The model is trained on a large corpus of text data, which it uses to learn the patterns and relationships between words and phrases.

One of the key features of ChatGPT is its ability to generate coherent and contextually appropriate responses to open-ended questions or prompts. This is achieved through a process known as language modelling, where the model predicts the likelihood of a given sequence of words based on the patterns it has learned from the training data. The model is capable of generating responses that are fluent, coherent and relevant to the input it receives.

ChatGPT has numerous applications in various industries, including customer service, education, healthcare, and entertainment. It can be used in chatbots and virtual assistants to provide personalized and responsive customer support. It can also be used in language translation, content creation, and social media analysis.

However, there are some raising concerns about the potential risks and ethical implications of using ChatGPT. One of the primary concerns is the potential for bias in the data used to train the model, which could result in biased responses or perpetuate harmful stereotypes. There is also a risk of malicious actors using the technology to spread misinformation or engage in harmful behaviors.

To address these concerns, OpenAI has implemented several measures to ensure the responsible use of ChatGPT. For example, they have restricted access to the most advanced versions of the model and implemented guidelines for ethical use. They have also released tools and resources to help researchers and developers mitigate the risks associated with using the technology.

In conclusion, ChatGPT is a powerful and innovative AI language model that has the potential to revolutionize the way we communicate and interact with technology. Its advanced capabilities in natural language processing and generation have numerous practical applications across a range of sectors. However, as with all technologies, it is important to use ChatGPT responsibly and with consideration of the potential risks and ethical implications.

Trishi SOOKHOO
Civil Engineer

Central Procurement Board in a Technological World

The Public Procurement Act 2006 and the Public Procurement Regulations 2008 remain the law for all procurement activities in the Public Sector in Mauritius. All procurement activities were being done through the Traditional Manual System and were paper-based.

With the Government investing massively in Information Technology, there has been a pressing need and opportunity to bring revolution to the present system. The Government has decided to introduce the e-Procurement System in the Public Sector.

The Central Procurement Board was one of the 55 Public Bodies which started e-Procurement on a pilot basis. As at to date, the Central Procurement Board has fully embarked on the e-Procurement System. Most projects are launched though the e-Procurement System. The officers involved in projects have become well versed with the system. This technological tool has helped to improve transparency and reduce corruption.

Renouka CHETTIAR
Acting Chief Executive

STAFF MATTERS

Mr. Dinesh Mannick, retired from the service as Chief Executive of the CPB with effect from 29 April 2023, after 45 years of service. He has been with the CPB since its creation and has climbed the ladder progressively to more responsible positions in the Central Procurement Cadre. His ascension culminated in the great opportunity to serve the country at the level of Chief Executive of an institution of highest integrity, processing procurement projects of national interest.

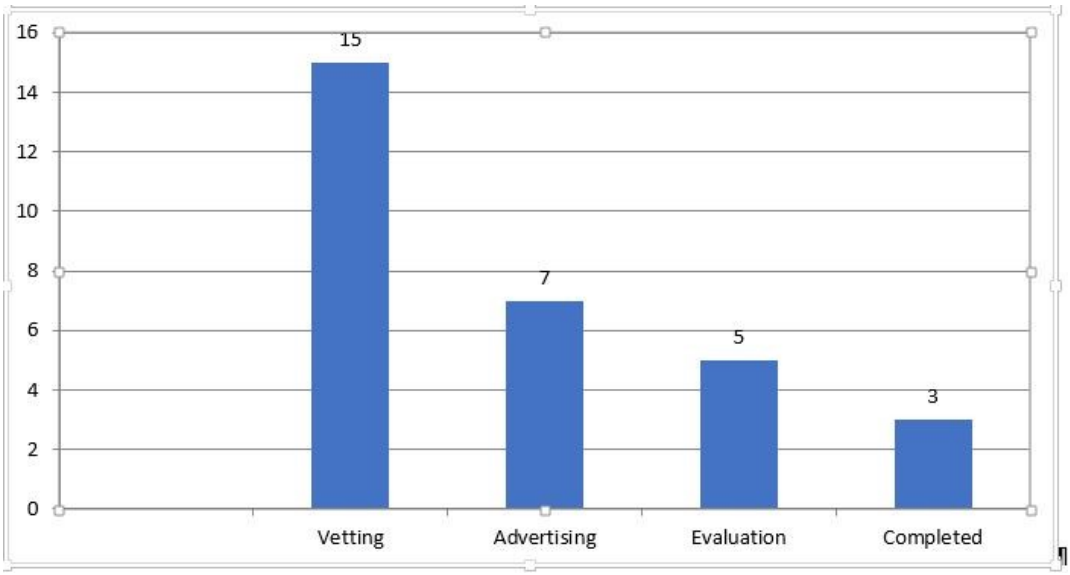
It was with mixed emotions that a farewell lunch was organized on his last day of duty to show him our appreciation to thank him for his contribution and tenure of office at the CPB and to wish him all the very best and may he enjoy his retirement for a long time.

Statistics Snapshot (01 Jan - 23 June 2023)

No. of Projects Received	26
No. of Bidding Documents vetted (completed)	14
No. of Public Openings	20
No. of Evaluations Completed	23
No. of Approvals of Award	21

PROJECT STATUS

As at 23 June 2023, the CPB was handling 31 procurement projects falling under the category of major contracts. Out of which, 15 were at vetting stage, 7 at advertising stage, 5 at evaluation stage and 3 have been completed. (graph below).



Vision

To be the model for efficient and effective public procurement in Mauritius

Mission

To ensure value for money in public procurement and timely acquisition through a fair and transparent process

Core Values

Transparency - Integrity - Ethical Practice - Equality/ Fairness - Accountability

Contact Us

Give us a call for more information and visit our website for additional information.

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