

PROGRAMME IN BUILDING SURVEYING

DEPARTMENT OF BUILT ENVIRONMENT STUDIES AND TECHNOLOGY

FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE, PLANNING AND SURVEYING

UNIVERSITY TEKNOLOGY MARA

PERAK BRANCH

SERI ISKANDAR CAMPUS

PROCESS OF TENDER FOR A PROJECT OF 'KERJA-KERJA PEMBAIKAN & BAIKPULIH BANGUNAN (SIVIL & ELEKTRIKAL) SERTA KERJA BERKAITAN TERMASUK PAGAR KESELAMATAN DI KUARTERS POLIS WAKAF MEK ZAINAB, KOTA BHARU, KELANTAN

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BACHELOR OF BUILDING SURVEYING(HONS)

PRACTICAL TRAINING REPORT

FEBRUARY 2022

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FEBRUARY 2022

This practical training report is fulfillment of the practical training course

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Assalamualaikum w.b.t

First of all I would like to express my thanks to Allah because of His love and strength that He has given strength to me to finish this assignment. I do thank for His blessings to my daily life, good health, healthy mind and good ideas. Secondly, I would like to congratulate myself for being very and truly dedicated in order to finish this assignment that had been given by my lecturer Puan Fadhilah Binti Bahardin.

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CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

CHAPTER1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Company Background

INB ENTERPRISE was established on 26th JUNE 2004. The history of this company was established due to deep interest in business, especially the construction and supply sector. This company is a BUMIPUTERA contractor company and conducts business in civil engineering and supply. The management of INB ENTERPRISE is led by experienced individuals and has trained and skilled employees. Educated in the field of Mechanical Engineering at Kota Bharu Polytechnic in 1996 to 1999, Mohd Harisan Bin Ya are as the manager of this company and has established INB ENTERPRISE to respond and plan development which the government wants.

With the experience of Mohd Harisan Bin Ya have while working with a local company, he have applied for a construction contractor license. INB ENTERPRISE has obtained a license in class G1 with the Contractor Service Center (PKK) and registered with the Malaysian Construction Industry Development Board (CIDB). This company is also, has obtained a financial license from the Ministry of Finance Malaysia (MOF).

In 2014 the company upgraded its license from class G1 to class G2. During holding the G2 class license, this company has received many job offers to gain the trust of various parties. To carry out construction work, the company has received approval from the Malaysian Construction Industry Development Board (CIDB) and is registered as a contractor with Grade G3 in 2017 in category B, CE as well as specialization B04, B24, CE21, CE01, CE20, CE10, CE06, CE34, CE36 and Bumiputera Status as well as Government Work Acquisition Certificate. Then in August, INB ENTERPRISE upgraded its license to G4. INB Enterprise are also able to perform the work entrusted to them either from the government or the private sector. However, it still need guidance from various more experienced parties to help further improve the ability and quality of work to be performed.

INB ENTERPRISE aims to further expand its business in the future in response to the government's call to make Malaysia a developed country by 2020 in line with Vision 2020. Finally, we hope that we can be given the opportunity to show the company's capabilities. And in performing any work entrusted to, in accordance with the specified specifications.

Apart from that, INB ENTERPRISE also has subsidiaries that also join together in the construction and quotation offered. The subsidiaries involved are

1	Khalid Yusof Construction
2	Mohd Faizal B Mohd Suhaimi
3	Dahan Rata Enterprise
4	Ohs Trading
5	Bakti Sepadu Enterprise
6	Mn Purnama
7	Kb 35
8	Zul Construction
9	Ibar Berkat
10	Sri Mulong Beta Enterprise
11	Waja Baru Enterprise
12	Abd Electric
13	Adzhar Bin Zaki @ Hashim
14	Ahmad Che Awang
15	AV Bina
16	Anf Group Empire
17	Da8 Enterprise
18	Ibar Berkat
19	Bakti Sepadu
20	Az Two Enterprise

21	Dahan Rata Enterprise
22	Hidayah Construction & Enterprise
23	Lah Alffa Enterprise
24	Kel Engineering
25	Maisarah Maju
26	RMJ Construction
27	Sya Berkat Enterprise
28	Twin MHJ
	Tabla1: Licansa G1

Table1: License G1

1	Kemubu Enterprise
2	Asalancar Enterprise
3	Multiplex Nature Enterprise
4	Mar Teknik Enterprise
5	Mkaz Resources
6	Jasa Dinamik Enterprise
7	T Enterprise
8	Al Hakkim Maju Enterprise
9	HFC Resources
10	Paizon Enterprise
11	Zu Md Resources
12	Dwiniaga Nursery & Enterprise
13	Muhaimin Construction
14	Fazet Enterprise
15	Tgn Enterprise
16	Indah Motto Gj
17	Tiga Sa Enterprise
18	Dua K Lintang Enterprise
19	Jembal Maju Trading
20	Nordin Ros Enterprise
	Table2: License of C2

Table2: License of G2

1	Ta Restu
2	Arah teknik enterprise
3	Sri safar sendirian berhad

Table3: License of G3

1	RedWang Resources
2	Globalview
3	Inb enterprise
4	Nbs jitu
5	Zba sinar trading
6	Tiptop rezqi resource
7	Znz

Table4: License of G4

1	Gua Musang Elektrik Sdn. Bhd
2	Impian Timur DEV Sdn. Bhd.
3	Timur Development
4	Tunjung Prima Sdn. Bhd.

Table5: License of G5

1	Mindagang Resources
2	Rare Builders

Table6: License of G6

1.1.1 Manager Profile

NO	ITEM	DETAIL
1.	Name	Mohd Harisan Bin Ya
2.	Identification Card Number	770525-03-6729
3.	Date of Birth	25 Mei 1977
4.	Birthplace	Kota Bharu
5.	Citizens	Malaysia
6.	Educational Status	1990-1995 – Sekolah Menengah Mulong
		Politeknik Kota Bharu,Kelantan
		1999-2000 – Diploma Kejuruteraan
		Mekanikal
		1996-1998 – Sijil Kejuruteraan
		Mekanikal
7.	Experience	2001- C.J CONSTRUCTION &
		TRADING
		Jawatan- Penyelia Tapak
		Projek- Membina Dan Menyiapkan Satu
		Blok Tambahan Bagi Kelas Di Sek.
		Agama Arab Jalan Pondok, Tanah
		Merah.
		Pelanggan – Yayasan Islam Kelantan.
		2002-2004 – Penolong Pengurus
		NAJNA ENTERPRISE
		2004 – SEKARANG – INB
		ENTERPRISE
	<u> </u>	

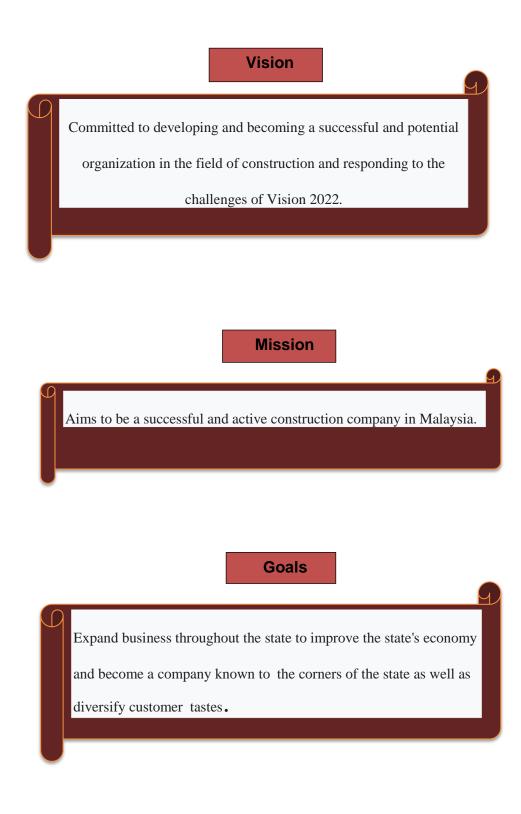
Table7: Manager's Profile

1.2 Company Information

No.	Item	Detail			
1.	Company's Name	INB Enterprise			
2.	Date of	26 June 2004			
	Incorporation				
3.	Company	KT 0189535-T			
	Registration				
4.	GST Registration	000333754368			
5.	Registered	1558, Hilir Masjid, Kg. Nilam Baru, Mulong,			
	Address	16010 KotaBharu, Kelantan			
6.	Telephone no.	01111487797 / 0199881919			
7.	Fax no.	097124368			
8.	Email	Harisanya77@gmail.com			
9.	Business Type	Single ownership			
10.	CIDB Registration	0120041209-KN100480			
11.	Principle Business	Engineering construction			
12.	Bankers	Bank Islam Malaysia Berhad Cawangan Kubang Kerian, Kelantan.			
	Kerian, Kelantan. Table8: Company information				

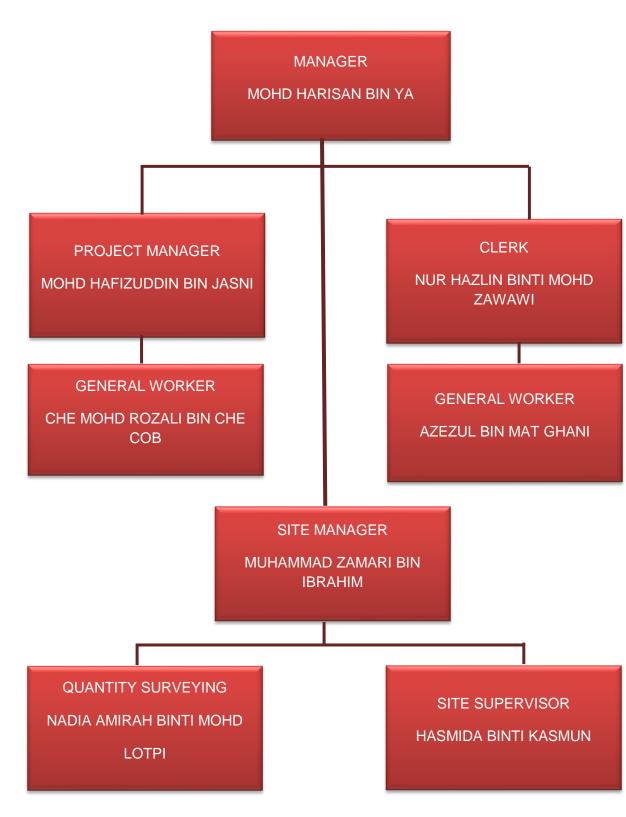
Table8: Company information

1.3 Vision, Mission and Goals



Flow chart1: Vision, Mission and Goals

1.4 Organization Chart



Flow chart2: Organization Chart

1.5 Scope of Work

INB Enterprise have establish as a civil and structure company with the experience and capabilities to perform outstanding services in construction of project package. Offering the best quality of work and contraction available and possess enough flexibility to act as a contractor of any contractor or main contractor of any construction given project

The vast and accumulated knowledge and experience gained by its key personnel has put INB Enterprise in a position to successfully undertake project in various capacities. Cater for business in the building sector and specialist in fire proofing and grouting work. INB Enterprise are committed to high quality workmanship and pride in any activities provide.

1.6 Site Plan

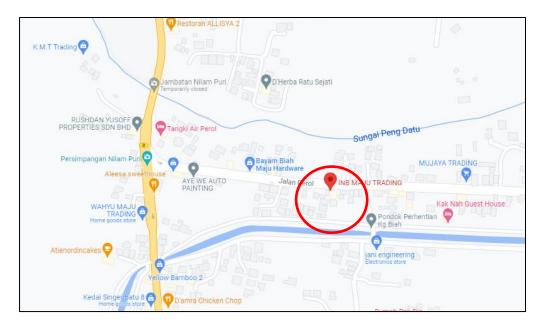


Figure 1: site plan of INB Enterprise

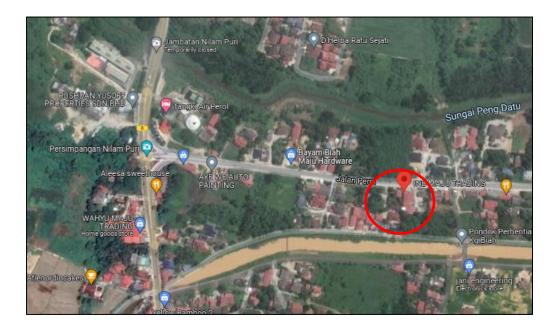


Figure2: Satellite view of INB Enterprise

1.7 Building Surrounding



Figure3: INB Maju Trading



Figure4: Jotun's Board



Figure5: Road sign



Figure6: Traffic light



Figure7: Water tank tower



Figure8: Roti Paye's stall



Figure9: Makcik Rosnah's Stall



Figure10: Alamanda Sweeties



Figure11: Kak Nah's guest house



Figure 12: Sekolah Kebangsaan Perol

1.8 Training Duration

I have started my practical since 10 October 2021 and the practical duration will end on 30 January 2022. In the company I was placed at their office at Kg. Nilam Baru, Mulong, KotaBharu, Kelantan by the company manager Mohd Harisan Bin Ya. The scope of work that has been given is to do the tender at the office and supervise the site constructions in a few places in Kelantan. I will do the tender that has been arrived at the office and will visit the site constructions two times in one month.

Other than that I also have to help Miss Hananim the assistance in the company to register the tenderer profile in the website that has been given by JKR, PKINK, UITM, JPN and many more. I also have to buy and send the tender with the date that has been given. For site job I have to measure the house or extend area. I also have to follow Mr. Azezul and Mr. Hafizzudin with the company of another intern which is Miss Nadhirah to monitor the site construction at Mahkamah Syariah Pasir Putih and follow up the construction work.

Time	Date
8.30 A.M - 5.30 P.M	Working Days (SATURDAY-THURSDAY)
Break	(FRIDAY ONLY)
TablaOr	Daily activity

1.8.1 Daily Activity

Table9: Daily activity

CHAPTER 2 LITERATURE REVIEW

CHAPTER2

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

A tender is an offer in writing to the contractors/suppliers to execute some specified work or supply some material within a fixed time frame. A tender document which is also called Request for Tender (RTF) contains the quantity which has to be supplied, specifications of the work to be carried out, time frame in which the work has to be completed, conditions of contract, plans and drawings. Many a time, we see Request for Tenders (RTF) in newspapers, it may be for construction work, engineering or the supply of some specific goods. The interested parties to the RTF submit their bids and the most attractive bid gets selected and awarded with the tender (Gauransh. 2021).

A tender document cannot be submitted as the Letter of acceptance (LOA) because it cannot bind a contractor to complete assigned work. This is the reason both parties sign a contract of tender which binds the contractor to complete the assigned work as per the terms of the contract. It usually contains the same terms and conditions as in RTF (Gauransh, 2021)

2.2 Definition of Tender

A tender is an invitation to bid for a project or accept a formal offer such as a takeover bid. Tendering usually refers to the process whereby governments and financial institutions invite bids for large projects that must be submitted within a finite deadline. The term also refers to the process whereby shareholders submit their shares or securities in response to a takeover offer (Will, 2022).

A tender is an invitation to bid for a project or accept a formal offer such as a takeover bid. Tendering usually refers to the process whereby governments and financial institutions invite bids for large projects that must be submitted within a finite deadline. The term also refers to the process whereby shareholders submit their shares or securities in response to a takeover offer (Will, 2022).

In construction, the main tender process is generally for the selection of the contractor that will construct the works. However, as procurement routes have become more complex, so tenders may be sought for a wide range of goods and services (for example, on a construction management contract the works are constructed by a number of different trade contractors each contracted to the client) and contractors may take on additional functions such as design and management (Will, 2022).

There is also an increasing tendency for suppliers to be aggregated into single contracts, for example, 'integrated supply teams' on public projects may include the main contractor, designers, sub-contractors, suppliers, facilities managers, and so on (Will, 2022).

Irrespective of the nature of the goods or services that are being sought, the process for securing tenders may take a number of different basic forms (Will, 2022).

2.3 Advantages and Disadvantages of Tendering

Tendering can be beneficial for both the buyer and the supplier if done in a proper manner. There is a great opportunity for the bidders to suggest innovative solutions by providing their expertise at a competitive price. And the buyers are also keen to take advantage of these opportunities as they can choose the best bid as per their needs at a cheaper price (Gauransh, 2021).

Advantages

- No Nepotism
 - Tenders or bids are evaluated on the basis of certain predetermined criteria, such as price, quality and value for money.
 In other words, the firm offering the highest quality product or service at the lowest price point would win the contract. As most tender documents are opened and evaluated in a public process, I think that there remains little room for nepotism or favoritism of any kind (Medium, 2018).
- Value for Money
 - From the perspective of the client, tenders offer the greatest value for the amount of money spent. This is due to the fact that the client can choose from a wide pool of potential suppliers to select the ones that can produce the highest quality product or service at the lowest price point. This allows the company, establishment or organization to save money without having to compromise on quality. Therefore, despite being quite time consuming, tendering is, in my opinion, a profitable long-term process from an organization's point of view (Medium, 2018).

- Encourages Competition
 - The process of tendering helps promote a competitive market. This is because a number of potential contractors, firms or suppliers get a chance to bid for every project. And because selection depends on quality and price, every bidder tries to reduce operational inefficiencies and redundancies as much as possible in order to lower expenses and improve quality. This entire process encourages healthy competition in the market and prevents complacency and laziness, which in turn provides a boost to innovation and new ideas (Medium, 2018).
- Easier Entry
 - The system of tendering makes it easier and simpler for new firms to enter the market or even a particular industry. This is due to the fact that contracts under this system are awarded on the basis of predetermined, objective criteria. As a result, even a firm that is a new entrant to the market, having no connections or contacts in the industry, can win a prestigious and lucrative contract by providing the highest value for the client's money. This process therefore helps new firms to quickly get a foothold in the market or industry, thus significantly lowering the traditional barriers to entry (Medium, 2018).

Disadvantages

- Use low-cost, low-quality materials and labor
 - The contractor who is compelled to play the competitive bidding process may feel pressured to keep costs low to maintain a reasonable profit margin. Using cheaper labor and materials is one method a contractor might cut costs. If the cheaper labor and materials are poor quality, the client more likely will receive inferior goods or services.
- Shortcuts for safety
 - Safety requirements will be another subject where the contractor will cut the costs. A contract's safety costs might quickly spiral out of control. Reduced safety costs are definite method to keep the price bidding low.
- Competitive bidding can be exceedingly time-consuming
 - The awarding of the bid can take a years when the government or private firms use competitive bidding. As a result, customers may have to wait for extremely long periods of time.
- Bidders are being threatened
 - Genuinely the bidders are sometimes will be threatened and that will prevented them from submitting their bids.

2.4 Types of Tender

No.	Types		Description
1.	Open Tendering	✓	It's a process where an invitation to
			tender is put in the public domain
			like in the newspaper with all
			prerequisite conditions mentioned.
			The interested suppliers who are
			eligible are required to submit all
			required information and the tender
			awarded based on the selection
			criteria stated by the organization
			(Gauransh, 2021)
2.	Selective	~	A selective tendering is only open to
	Tendering		a selective number of suppliers. The
			suppliers may be selected through
			an open tendering or the
			organization may select the supplier
			from the suppliers or businesses
			they have previously worked with
3.	Multi-stage	~	In multi-stage tendering, an
	Tendering		organization selects a suitable
			supplier for specific work in a single
			project as per the contract
			requirement. It is used when there
			are a large number of respondents.
4.	Invited Tendering	~	In invited tendering, an organization
			itself invites a supplier to perform the
			contract. It is usually used in
			emergencies or when there is a
			need for specialist work.

No.	Types		Description
5.	Single-stage and	~	Single-stage tendering is used when
	two stage		all the information necessary to
	tendering		calculate a realistic price is available
			when tendering commences. An
			invitation to tender is issued to
			prospective suppliers, tenders are
			prepared and returned, a preferred
			tenderer is selected and following
			negotiations they may be appointed.
		\checkmark	Two-stage tendering is used to allow
			early appointment of a supplier, prior
			to the completion of all the
			information required to enable them
			to offer a fixed price. In the first
			stage, a limited appointment is
			agreed to allow work to begin and in
			the second stage a fixed price is
			negotiated for the contract
	Ta	ble10 [.]	Types of tender

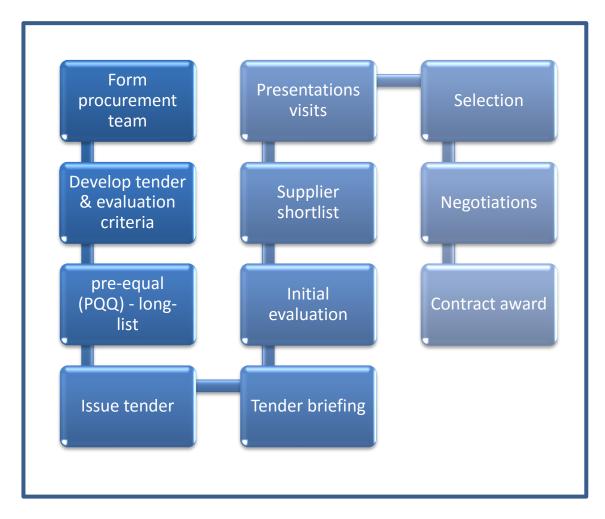
Table10: Types of tender

2.4.1 Characteristic of tender

- ✓ All prospective contractors and suppliers submit their proposals by the client's deadline and place.
- ✓ The bid will include all of the necessary information needed regarding of materials that will be used, the estimated cost of the project.
- ✓ After the deadline has passed, the client will evaluates all of the offers based on a set of established criteria such as price and quality.
- ✓ The tendering process starts with an invitation to tender or request for tender and concludes with a public evaluation procedure in which one of the firms that made a bid wins the project contract.
- ✓ Tenders are widely marketed in several media before the client floats them.

2.5 Process of the tender

The chart below shows the flow chart of tender proses.



Flow chart3: Tender procurement process

I. Form procurement team

The procurement team will typically involve:

- ✓ Procurement
- ✓ The budget holder
- ✓ Others involved in managing the contract
- Possibly representatives from health and safety, human resources, quality management etc.

The higher the value of the contract, the bigger the procurement team often involving senior management. Also, the tendering process becomes more drawn out. The same applies to high-profile purchases.

For example, a very high-value contract, or one that involves contracting out for the first time, will often involve a large team (including directors). And it will have a full tender process. Conversely, smaller contracts may have a much simpler tender procurement process. You see this in the public sector. Higher value contracts must be advertised. Smaller jobs can be let via a mini-tender.

II. Develop tender & evaluation criteria

The procurement team then agree what the tender will involve:-

- ✓ Specification or general requirement
- Supplier requirements and mandatory requirements (eg ISO standards)
- ✓ Questions
- ✓ Tender rules or instructions
- ✓ Evaluation criteria (how it will be scored e.g. 60% quality / 40% price)
- ✓ Contract (e.g. one-off, term or framework)
- ✓ The tender procurement process (e.g. PQQ or not)

III. Pre-qual (PQQ) – long-list

This is an initial selection process to help sift potential suppliers for suitability. It is used to draw a long-list of bidders to be invited to tender. This stage of the tender process might be by invitation or open to everyone (e.g. public sector tenders tenders).

The qualification stage might take the form of an approved supplier list, an initial screening interview or a formal PQQ (questionnaire to assess against minimum requirements). Some tenders incorporate aspects of the PQQ within the tender therefore eliminating this stage. UK public sector tenders no longer use a PQQ unless the contract value is very high. It has been replaced by a Supplier Questionnaire (SQ). SQs are simpler and are included within the tender documents.

IV. Issue tender

The invitation to tender (ITT) is issued to the long-list of selected bidders. The ITT can involve a set of questions to answer along with a pricing matrix. Alternatively it could be less formal – simply asking the bidder to submit a proposal and a price.

Public sector and corporates tend to use formal ITTs, especially for highervalue tenders. E-tenders are now the most common way of tendering.

V. Tender briefing

It is not uncommon for the tender procurement panel to hold supplier briefing meetings (pre-tender meetings). They help clarify the tender and answer any bidders' questions.

VI. Initial evaluations

The tender panel marks each bid against the agreed evaluation matrix. This results in a league table of the highest and lowest bidders' scores.

VII. Supplier shortlist

The evaluation is used to select a short-list of potential suppliers. The number of bidders in a short-list will depend on the nature of the contract. For example, a framework agreement has several suppliers. Another tender might only have one winner.

VIII. Presentations visits

Short-listed bidders are sometimes subject to further evaluation. This can be a tender short-list presentation or a question and answer session. And possibly a visit to supplier's premises and/or meeting some of their customers.

Again, the tender panel will assess this against their pre-determined evaluation criteria.

IX. Selection

Whatever the tender procurement process, the tender panel will arrive at its final scores. These are used to select the best performers and award contract(s).

X. Negotiations

The limit of tender negotiations depend on the nature of each individual tender procurement process. A formal tender may not offer any scope for negotiation. Others will allow small negotiations. This can include

- ✓ Some aspects of price (e.g. additional items)
- ✓ Contract wording and specification (e.g. items that don't affect the overall service)

It is unlikely that there will be opportunity for any major negotiation. Certainly not on the overall price.

Be sure that you know what is negotiable before finalising your tender submission. Always ask Tender Clarification Questions. Otherwise you can find yourself in a sticky situation!

XI. Contract award

Once everything in the tender procurement process is finalised, contract(s) are awarded.

High-value EU tenders have a minimum 10-day standstill period (Alcatel). This is to allow unsuccessful bidders to challenge the tender procurement process if they feel it was flawed. Contracts are not be issued until this has been completed.

Unsuccessful bidders should have a chance to get feedback on tenders. This helps to gain a better understanding on how to improve future bids.

CHAPTER 3 CASE STUDY

CHAPTER 3

CASE STUDY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter will discuss about the types of tender that has been receive. INB Enterprise has joins a lot of tender. This chapter also will show the process of the tender step by step on how they were in first process and so on. Next the content of this chapter also will contain the content of the document tender.

A tender is an offer to do work or supply goods at a fixed price. When the government puts out a tender, this means that it asks the public for price offers to do work or supply goods. Once the government accepts a tender, it is binding to both the government and the winning tenderer.

Make sure that you have enough time to prepare and submit an offer before the due date. Completed forms must be posted or delivered by hand to the originator of the tender, and before the cut-off date and time. All required forms and documentation will be listed in the tender document. When filling in tender documents, all sections must be completed in full. This includes disclosure of, for example, any connection with the tender board (Janine, 2016)

3.2 Observer of the Work

The observer of the project is JKR. Jabatan Kerja Raya (JKR), previously known as the Public Works Department, is the oldest government division in Malaysia. It was established under the British colonial ruling and has contributed to the massive construction of our roads.

No.	Items	Description
1.	Address	Jabatan Kerja Raya Negeri Kelantan
		Jalan Kuala Krai,
		15050, Kota Bharu, Kelantan
2.	No. tel	09-7455800
3.	No. fax	09-7447877
4.	Web	http://jkr.kelantan.gov.my
5.	Email	jkrkelantan[at]kelantan.gov.my

Table11: JKR detail



Figure 13: Quotation advertisement

3.2.1 What is JKR

Jabatan Kerja Raya (JKR), previously known as the Public Works Department, is the oldest government division in Malaysia. It was established under the British colonial ruling and has contributed to the massive construction of our roads. Since then, they have expanded rapidly and continued their devotion to the development of our country by providing infrastructure and public facilities.

The Public Works Department (PWD) of Malaysia has been established since 1872 and functions as a technical agency to the Government of Malaysia. JKR has the role of implementing infrastructure development and maintenance projects to various ministries, departments, statutory bodies and state governments such as roads, buildings, airports, ports and jetties.

The vision of JKR is will be the center of excellence for infrastructure development by using creativity and human capital innovation and cutting edge technology. Committed to providing and maintaining infrastructure and public facilities to fulfill the requirement of national development.

In fulfilling the above requirement, the department will continuously enhance quality professional service in the planning, designing, implementing and managing all projects and programs by giving attention to shortest possible time, economical cost and attractive design and best quality.

The department will always ensure the infrastructure and public facilities under its purview function as has been stipulated.

3.2.2 How to Participate

To participate in tender or procurement activities of JKR, companies must have a contractor license with the <u>Ministry of Finance (MOF)</u> or the <u>Construction Industry Development Board of Malaysia (CIDB)</u>. Without a registered license, contractors will not be qualified to partake in any work that includes tenders or quotations from the Selangor State Government.

The purpose of these requirements is to certify that contractors bear the essential skills, integrity and experience to accomplish the projects they are hired to do.

According to the JKR Standard Specifications (2014), the appropriate contents of a tender document should include the following:

- ✓ PWD Form of Contract
- ✓ Form of Tender
- ✓ Letter of Acceptance of Tender
- ✓ Contract Drawings
- ✓ Summary of Tender
- ✓ Schedule of Rates
- ✓ A copy of agreement to terms and conditions
- ✓ Delivery and Objection Period
- ✓ Other relevant documents

For tender opportunities, you can access the JKR tender portal at http://jkr.selangor.gov.my/portal/public/arkibtender/2020 and prepare the necessary documents as stated. Register with the MOF and find out about registration fees at www.eperolehan.gov.my. (Evans, 2018).

3.3 The Process of Tender

There are a few requisite elements in the tender process as well as how you can prepare your tender for the win, which entails strategic copywriting and honourable company image.

i Planning

The first course of action in the tender process is the same as any other procedure planning. Ministries and agencies are required to plan for procurement. The type of procurement or necessary materials should be determined. Then, a process chart is to be drawn out along with a schedule, followed by a review of the financial allocation. It is also required to conduct a market study and identify the registration field code.

ii Specifications

Specifications refer to substantially detailed accounts of the required material and work, so that bidders can form a clear idea on what is expected. It can range from performance specifications, where further design work is to be completed; to prescriptive specifications, where the desired design has been completed. With a performance specification, suppliers have more room for innovation and cost-effective work methods. They are typically used for clear-cut projects or renowned building types. Comparatively, prescriptive specifications are used for more complex buildings.

These specifications make the tender smoother for contractors to price and for client companies to compare different tenderers.

iii Follow the Instructions Carefully

Make sure to read the Invitation to Tender document carefully. Tenders consist of response forms with strict word limits and questions geared towards finding the most fitting responders. Following the instructions thoroughly is imperative in writing a compelling and concise tender. Think about what your client wishes to see in your response and directly address their needs.

Also add visuals where they may concern to further convey the idea, like diagrams, illustrations and graphs.

iv Understanding Tender Requirements

Tenders can be quite confusing, with its plethora of technical information. Therefore, it is essential to understand the specifications of the required goods and services, and whether confident or not in delivering them. If there's something that needs clarification, don't hesitate to ask questions through the tender portals.

v Don't Assume the Client Knows About Your Business

The company may be a well-known company, but the customer may only evaluate you based on the tender submission. However, an excellent company profile can set you apart from the rest in the events that your potential client does search you up. Not only should your tender be impressive, but so should the company website and presentation. This is where good copywriting comes in.

vi Be Realistic

Don't promise what can't be deliver. It can prove detrimental to the business in the long run if you win a contract that sets you up for failure.

vii Include Relevant Examples and References

Include references to previous projects in tenders to demonstrate the capability. This credibility will likely score the bonus points!

viii Get a Fresh Perspective

Writing tenders can be tedious and time-consuming. It can result in numbness to what you're trying to convey in the many documents, so it can be helpful to have someone uninvolved in the process to check that the responses make sense and answer the questions accurately.

ix Research on Prospective Clients

To get a clearer picture of what the prospective client is seeking, conduct research to gain more insight into the company. For example, what their market, organisation and affairs are. It helps to form networks at industry events and LinkedIn as well since a good existing relationship with the client's company provides a strong advantage.

x Proofread Your Tender

Another vital aspect is to check the tender for spelling and grammatical errors before submitting it. Take the time to proofread and read them aloud so will know which sections need to be revised. If not confident about this step, hire a savvy editor or writer.

xi Design and Aesthetics

Sometimes, you may be asked to submit particular materials with the tender, such as a cover letter, title page and so on. The designs matter more than you think. A good company logo, letterhead and other aesthetics can make the company appear more professional.

xii Don't Miss the Deadline!

Lastly, always submit the tender early and allow extra timeframe for unforeseen delays, like network errors through online submission.

3.4 Project Information

Police quarters Wakaf Mek Zainab was repaired in May 2020 and estimated will be done in March 2021 but due for a few reasons the project was delayed. In January 2022 the project of Police quarters was finished.

There are 3 blocks of Police quarters that has been repaired which are Block L, M, and H. Block M and L contains of 10 houses, meanwhile block H contain of 46 houses need to be repaired. The total of the house that has been repaired by ZBA Sinar Trading was 66 houses.

BLOK M		
BIL	NO. RUMAH	CATATAN
1.	JKR 2587-2C	Kerja-kerja baik pulih
2.	JKR 2587-3A	Kerja-kerja baik pulih
3.	JKR 2587-4B	Kerja-kerja baik pulih
4.	JKR 2587-4C	Kerja-kerja baik pulih
5.	JKR 2587-4D	Kerja-kerja baik pulih
6.	JKR 2587-5A	Kerja-kerja baik pulih
7.	JKR 2587-5B	Kerja-kerja baik pulih
8.	JKR 2587-5D	Kerja-kerja baik pulih
9.	JKR 2587-6A	Kerja-kerja baik pulih
10.	JKR 2587-6C	Kerja-kerja baik pulih

Figure 14: Block M quantity of house

BLOK L		
BIL	NO. RUMAH	CATATAN
1.	JKR 2587-1B	Kerja-kerja baik pulih
2.	JKR 2587-1C	Kerja-kerja baik pulih
3.	JKR 2587-2A	Kerja-kerja baik pulih
4.	JKR 2587-2B	Kerja-kerja baik pulih
5.	JKR 2587-2C	Kerja-kerja baik pulih
6.	JKR 2587-2D	Kerja-kerja baik pulih
7.	JKR 2587-3B	Kerja-kerja baik pulih
8.	JKR 2587-3C	Kerja-kerja baik pulih
9.	JKR 2587-3D	Kerja-kerja baik pulih
10.	JKR 2587-4A	Kerja-kerja baik pulih

Figure 15: Block L quantity of houses

	BLOK H		
BIL	NO. RUMAH	CATATAN	
1	JKR 2583 - 2D	Kerja-kerja baik pulih	
2	JKR 2583 - 2C	Kerja-kerja baik pulih	
3	JKR 2583 - 2F	Kerja-kerja baik pulih	
4	JKR 2583 - 2H	Kerja-kerja baik pulih	
5	JKR 2583 - 3B	Kerja-kerja baik pulih	
6	JKR 2583 - 3C	Kerja-kerja baik pulih	
7	JKR 2583 - 3G	Kerja-kerja baik pulih	
8	JKR 2583 - 4H	Kerja-kerja baik pulih	
9	JKR 2583 - 5C	Kerja-kerja baik pulih	
10	JKR 2583 - 5D	Kerja-kerja baik pulih	
11	JKR 2583 - 5F	Kerja-kerja baik pulih	
12	JKR 2583 - 5H	Kerja-kerja baik pulih	
13	JKR 2583 - 6A	Kerja-kerja baik pulih	
14	JKR 2583 - 6E	Kerja-kerja baik pulih	
15	JKR 2583 - 6G	Kerja-kerja baik pulih	
16	JKR 2583 - 6H	Kerja-kerja baik pulih	
17	JKR 2583 - 7A	Kerja-kerja baik pulih	
18	JKR 2583 - 7B	Kerja-kerja baik pulih	
19	JKR 2583 - 7C	Kerja-kerja baik pulih	
20	JKR 2583 - 7D	Kerja-kerja baik pulih	
21	JKR 2583 - 7E	Kerja-kerja baik pulih	
22	JKR 2583 - 7F	Kerja-kerja baik pulih	
23	JKR 2583 - 7G	Kerja-kerja baik pulih	
24	JKR 2583 - 8A	Kerja-kerja baik pulih	

Figure16: Block H quantity of house

	Kanja kanja kaila mulih
25 JKR 2583 - 8B	Kerja-kerja baik pulih
26 JKR 2583 - 8C	Kerja-kerja baik pulih
27 JKR 2583 - 8D	Kerja-kerja baik pulih
28 JKR 2583 - 8E	Kerja-kerja baik pulih
29 JKR 2583 - 8F	Kerja-kerja baik pulih
30 JKR 2583 - 8G	Kerja-kerja baik pulih
31 JKR 2583 - 8H	Kerja-kerja baik pulih
32 JKR 2583 - 9A	Kerja-kerja baik pulih
33 JKR 2583 - 9B	Kerja-kerja baik pulih
34 JKR 2583 - 9C	Kerja-kerja baik pulih
35 JKR 2583 - 9E	Kerja-kerja baik pulih
36 JKR 2583 - 9F	Kerja-kerja baik pulih
37 JKR 2583 - 9G	Kerja-kerja baik pulih
38 JKR 2583 - 9H	Kerja-kerja baik pulih
39 JKR 2583 - 10A	Kerja-kerja baik pulih
40 JKR 2583 - 10B	Kerja-kerja baik pulih
41 JKR 2583 - 10C	Kerja-kerja baik pulih
42 JKR 2583 - 10D	Kerja-kerja baik pulih
43 JKR 2583 - 10E	Kerja-kerja baik pulih
44 JKR 2583 - 10F	Kerja-kerja baik pulih
45 JKR 2583 - 10G	Kerja-kerja baik pulih
46 JKR 2583 - 10H	Kerja-kerja baik pulih

Figure17: Cont' of Block H

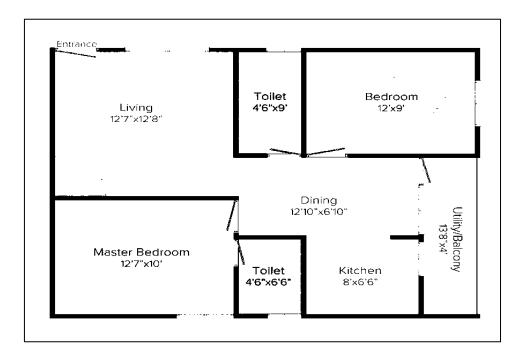


Figure 18: Police Quarters floor plan



Figure 19: Kitchen after repairing work



Figure20: Living room after repairing work

3.5 Type of the Document Tender

The type of the tender for the project 'KERJA-KERJA PEMBAIKAN & BAIKPULIH BANGUNAN (SIVIL & ELEKTRIKAL) SERTA KERJA BERKAITAN TERMASUK PAGAR KESELAMATAN DI KUARTERS POLIS WAKAF MEK ZAINAB, KOTA BHARU, KELANTAN' is an open tender. Open tendering is the process aimed at acquiring goods and services at the lowest price. The belief is to stimulate competition and minimize discrimination. This is a transparent procurement process that allows fair play for competing contractors, suppliers, or vendors. There are 2 types of biddings open bidding (seals are open in full view) and closed bidding (seals are open in view of the selective audience). It is also known as open competitive bidding, open competition, or open solicitation.

The fundamental requirements of open tendering are that they should:

- a. Be open to all qualified and interested bidders
- b. Be advertised locally (and internationally, when required)
- c. Have objective qualifications criteria
- d. Have neutral and clear technical specifications
- e. Have clear and objective evaluation criteria

It is presumed that this procurement method fosters effective competition and adds value for money. However, there are arguments to the contrary given that the open tendering method is strictly procedures-based and was primarily designed for the procurement of simple goods. As a result, it is not suitable for complex procurements where the focus is more on the output and outcome of the contracting process rather than on strict adherence to standards. Open tendering is a great procedure that can help in procuring better quality services at a cost-effective price and quickly. The benefits of open tender are;

- i This procedure leads to no practice of discrimination and favoritism as anybody can apply for the tender through the internet.
- ii Open tendering takes place online and because of that fact, there is a lot of competition on the internet. Hence, the clients can rest assured that they would only get the best services at a reasonable price.
- iii One of the biggest benefits of open tendering is that it allows new firms and organizations to also enter into the market and make a name for themselves.
- iv Open tendering provides individuals and organizations with better employment opportunities.
- v Through open tendering organizations can gain new experiences that are vital for their growth.
- vi It provides contractors with the necessary techniques and experiences to grow and flourish.
- vii Contractors and other organizations in the market can also form new customers and build longer contracts with them.

3.6 Content of the Document Tender

The figure shows the content of Police Quarters 'kerja-kerja pembaikan & baikpulih bangunan (sivil & elektrikal) serta kerja berkaitan termasuk pagar keselamatan di kuarters Polis Wakaf mek Zainab. Kota Bharu, Kelantan'

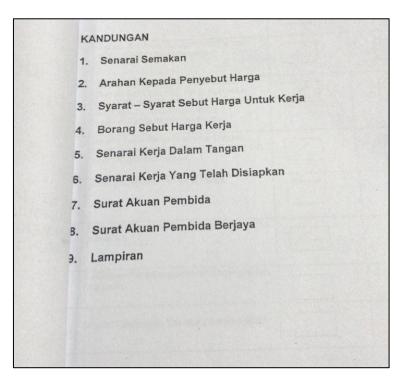
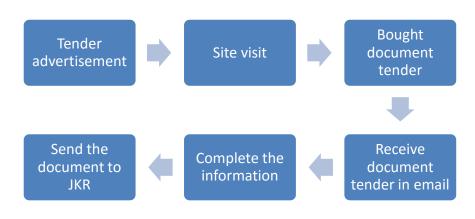


Figure21: Contents in Document Tender

B		gi dokumen-dokumen ya ara/Dokumen	Untuk ditanda oleh Syarikat	Untuk ditanda oleh Jawatankuasa Pembuka Sebut Harga
1.	Salinan Perakuan (PPK) dari CIDB	Pendaftaran Kontraktor		
2.	Salinan Sijil Taraf B BPKU (Kerja) (jika	Bumiputera (STB) dari berkenaan)		
3.	Salinan Sijil Perolel (SPKK) dari CIDB / Sabah (PUKONSA) Kerja dan Juruperu Sarawak/Kementeri	Sijil Pusat Kontraktor / Sijil Unit Pendaftaran nding (UPKJ)		
4.	Borang Sebut Harga Lengkap (termasuk siap) dan Ditandatar	aTelah Diisi Dengan nilai tawaran dan tempol ngani		
5.	Borang Maklumat Pe	enyebut Harga		
	orang Penyerahan erkaitan)	Contoh Dan Katalog (jik	(a)	
C	idangan Penyeleng a perlu)	ggaraan/Penyenggaraa	in	
Se	narai Kakitangan T	eknikal (jika berkaitan		
1	15			
	. Salir	han Penyata Bulanan Aka (3) Bulan Terakhir*	un Bank bagi	

Figure22: 10 content in the tender



3.7 Process of Preparation Document Tender for the Selected Project

Flow chart4: Tender process

- a) Tender advertisement
 - JKR advertised the advertisement of the tender information. All of the contractor will make a move before the advertisement was expired. When the tender advertisement reach the expiry date, the contractor will lose the ability to join the selected project.
- b) Site visit
 - The contractor will do a site visit. The purpose is to gain more information about the site and client. Getting familiar with the site will make the planning become easy.

c) Bought document tender



Figure23: 'wang pos'

- Before receive the document tender, the contractor will make a payment using online banking or also 'wang pos'. Postal money or Postal order is one of the payment methods without involving a bank account and this service is available at any post office.
- d) Receive document tender in email
 - After payment has been made, the document tender will be sent in email. Then print out the document tender without a single mistakes.

e) Complete the information in the tender

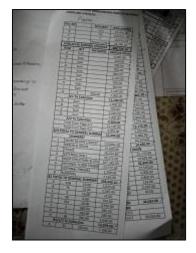


Figure24: Bill of Quantities

- There are a lot of detail that need to be fill. The bill of quantities (BQ) also need to be fill because that was the most important part.
 After complete re-check again to avoid any error occurred.
- f) Send the document to JKR



Figure25: Tender seal in envelope

 After complete the information needed in the tender. The tender need to be sent within the time that has been set which is before 12noon. The document tender need to be seal in the envelope.

CHAPTER 4 PROBLEM IDENTIFY AND RECOMMEN-DATION

CHAPTER4

PROBLEM IDENTIFY AND RECOMMENDATION

4.1 Problem Identify

- i Shortage of skilled worker
 - The effect of lacking skilled labor is that it affects the output and ability to meet deadlines, which puts a risk of falling behind the competitors. The labor gap cuts across multiple areas, including mechanical, electrical, and plumbing engineers, civil engineers, architects, skilled trades, HVAC technicians, and plumbing.
- ii Poor project performance
 - Going over budget and failing to deliver on time is the biggest reason for the project underperformance. The cause of this is manifold. It can result from specific productivity problems, such as frequent inclement weather, or systemic issues, such as trade wars. These issues slow down projects, but they also force labor and machinery to become idle, which harms productivity and results in additional costs for the contractor.
- iii Rising cost of materials
 - The project is in 2020 but finish in 2022 so the materials in construction will arise due to increasing in global demand. There was a slowdown in the production of materials due to national and international lockdowns.

4.2 Recommendation

No.	Problem identify	Recommendation
1.	Shortage of skilled worker	- Mentorship also works for
		existing skilled labor, if one of
		the best workers has showed
		an interest in the business side
		of construction, mentor an
		already skilled worker on the ins
		and outs of construction project
		management or construction
		business ownership.
		- Construction staffing agencies
		can have skilled workers ready
		to work for when needed. The
		agencies take care of pre-
		screening applicants, which
		saves time and gets the
		qualified workers quickly.
		- Writing a better job ads,
		advertising in more places and
		calling references

Table12: Recommendation for shortage of skilled worker

No.	Problems identify	Recommendation
2.	Poor project performance	- Just like how it is a must to plan
		the construction projects for
		success, also need to plan the
		business. Having a good
		business plan is essential to
		running a financially successful
		construction business.
		- A good business plan should
		cover the finances, business
		operations and the marketing of
		the business. These are all
		integral to business growth, and
		will find that taking the time to
		review the business plan
		regularly will be worthwhile in
		terms of profitability and
		business success.
3.	Rising cost of materials	- Avoid (EOT) extension of time.
		Keeping an eye on the rising
		cost of construction materials is
		essential in this industry. As the
		increase in construction
		demand continues to rise, the
		supply and demand of
		materials will follow suit

Table13: Recommendation for poor project performance and rising cost of

materials

CHAPTER 5 CONCLUSIONS

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSION

ZBA Sinar Trading which is sub-contractor for INB Enterprise is a construction company that will manage and monitor the construction procedure from the start until the project finish. They will keep up the good work to give a good performance to their clients as well as to achieve their expectation to them ever since the company was establish.

The case study is located in Wakaf Mek Zainab, Kota Bharu, Kelantan. In the case study, there are a few process of preparation document tender for the selected project are tender advertisement, site visit, bought document tender, receive document tender in email, complete the information in the tender and the last one is send the document to JKR within the time given before 12noon.

From literature review in chapter two, there are explanations on definition of tender. The advantages of tendering are there are no nepotism, value for money, encourages competition, and easier entry. The disadvantages of tendering are use low-cost, low-quality of materials and labor, shortcuts for safety, competitive bidding can be exceedingly time consuming and bidders might be threatened. There are five types of tender which are open tender, selective tender, multi-stage tender, invited tender and single stage and two stage tender. There are also a few characteristic of the tender and also a few process of the tender.

There are also the problems detected which are shortage of skilled worker, poor performance which is going over the budget and failing to deliver on time and the last one is the rising cost of materials. When the problem arise, the recommendation is a must. The shortage of skilled worker will be solved if the best workers has showed an interest in the business side of construction, mentor an already skilled worker on the ins and outs. Poor project performance will be solved if plan the business. Having a good business plan is essential to running a financially successful construction business. Arising cost of materials will be solved too if avoid extension of time and keeping an eye on the rising cost of construction materials.

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