







A Global View of Debarment: Understanding Exclusion Systems Around the World

A Working Group of the International Bar Association's Anti-Corruption Committee, in coordination with the World Bank Office of Suspension and Debarment ("OSD"), the Inter-American Development Bank Group's Sanctions Office, and Le Bureau de l'inspecteur general de la Ville de Montréal, is gathering knowledge and comparable data on an array of national suspension & debarment (or "exclusion") systems.

The goal of this survey is to compile as much data as possible on suspension & debarment systems, in a comparable format, to be consulted across jurisdictions and institutions by various stakeholders. The sources of data collection include private practitioners, government officials and academics in the field. The resulting data and related analysis, findings and recommendations will eventually be made public, but without any scoring or ranking and subject to the Access to Information Policies of the institutions participating in the Working Group.

The specifics of each of your responses will be held in strict confidentiality and will not be attributed directly to the respondent or his or her organization. Your identity will also be held in strict confidentiality unless you wish to be acknowledged for your contribution.

The survey strives to be as comprehensive as possible. It consists of a little over 60 questions and may take as long as 45 minutes to complete. Please feel free to respond to only those questions you are comfortable answering and/or have time to answer.

The survey examines the following information on exclusion regimes:

- A. Government-Wide Legal and Institutional Framework
- B. Functioning and Enforcement of the Government-Wide Exclusion System
- C. Substantive Grounds for Government-Wide Exclusion
- D. Scope and Effect of Government-Wide Exclusion
- E. Government-Wide Transparency: The Exclusion List
- F. Limited Scope Exclusion Systems

Please feel free complete the survey by typing in your responses within this PDF or printing and completing the survey by hand. Please send your completed survey via email to sdsurvey@worldbank.org or via hardcopy mail to: Collin Swan, World Bank Office of Suspension and Debarment, 1818 H Street NW, Washington, DC 20433 USA.

We welcome any thoughts and comments you might have on this questionnaire. Please send your message to sdsurvey@worldbank.org. Thank you for participating in our survey!









Glossary

- **Discretionary exclusion:** refers to an exclusion that may be imposed at the discretion of the decision-maker, when one or more grounds for exclusion provided for in the legal framework have been established.
- Exclusion: refers to the exclusion of suppliers from competing for or receiving public procurement contracts, for reasons other than a failure to meet contract-specific qualification requirements. Synonyms for the term "exclusion" include: "suspension," "debarment," "disqualification," "blacklisting" or a "register of unreliable suppliers," among others, but there is no uniform name for such systems, nor is there a uniform model for implementation across jurisdictions. This questionnaire consistently uses the term "exclusion" for the purpose of conformity.
- Government-wide exclusion: refers to an exclusion of suppliers from competing for
 or receiving procurement contracts at the national (or federal) level, across all
 governmental agencies. As an illustration, assume there are two agencies of the
 national government, National Agency A and National Agency B. As a general rule,
 a government-wide exclusion mechanism would require that National Agency A
 adhere to any decision by National Agency B to exclude a supplier, and vice versa.
- Limited scope exclusion system: refers to exclusion mechanisms that provide exclusion only by a single government entity or on a contract-by-contract basis within the national government, or by a subnational authority at the provincial/state or local level.
- Legal framework: encompasses all public procurement laws and regulations, legal texts
 of general application, judicial decisions and administrative rulings setting a binding
 precedent in connection with public procurement and the exclusion of suppliers from
 public procurement at the national level.
- Mandatory exclusion: refers to an exclusion that must be imposed, without any
 discretion on the part of the decision-maker, when one or more grounds for
 exclusion provided for in the legal framework have been established (this is also
 sometimes referred to as "statutory" exclusion).
- Referral: is a formal recommendation or request to initiate an exclusion proceeding after receiving, investigating and/or verifying information about potential grounds for exclusion.









Introductory Questions

Before you begin the questions, please consider providing a few demographic details. As a reminder, all of your responses will be held in strict confidentiality and will not be attributed directly to you or your organization in any published materials. Any contact information you provide will also be held in strict confidentiality, and we will not disclose your identity unless you wish to be acknowledged for your contribution.

What Sector Do You Work In?
☐ Academia
☐ Government
☐ Private Sector
☐ NGO/Non-Profit
☐ Other (please specify)
Acknowledgement - Would you like us to acknowledge you as a contributor in any
oublished materials?
 □ No □ Yes (please indicate how you would like to be addressed – e.g., Mr. James Sm
— Tes (please indicate now you would like to be addressed – e.g., ivii. Jaines sii
Lead Counsel, ABC Corporation)
C _









6.	If yes to Question 5, please provide your name and preferred method of contact so that we may follow up with you regarding your responses. Your contact information will be held in strict confidentiality:		
	First/Given Name:		
	Last/Family Name:		
	Mailing Address (if you prefer being contacted by mail):		
	Email Address (if you prefer being contacted by email):		
	Phone Number (if you prefer being contacted by phone):		









A. Government-Wide Legal and Institutional Framework

government-wide exclusion?		
	_	No (if no, skip to Section F, beginning on page 29).
		Yes
		If yes, can you provide the titles of and/or citations to the relevant laws and regulations (e.g., Section 15 of the Public Procurement Act of 2015)?
2.	What a	area of law serves as the primary foundation for the government-wide exclusion
		Criminal law
		Civil/tort law
		Administrative/regulatory law
		Other
		Please Specify:
3.		of the following best describes the decision-maker(s) – <i>i.e.</i> , the entity or entities
	•	sible for determining whether a supplier will be excluded?
(If marking more than one answer, please explain the interactions/duties of the deduction decision-makers in the comment box, below.)		
		Centralized : Decisions to exclude are made centrally – for example, there is a designated official or office that serves as a central decision-maker for government-wide exclusion on behalf of all entities and agencies of the national
	_	government.
		Agency Level : Decisions to exclude are made at the agency level – there is a designated official or office within each entity or agency of the national government that serves as a decision-maker for government-wide exclusion.
	П	Individual Contracting Officer: Decisions to exclude are made by individual
		contracting officers – any contracting officer or other official responsible for making or overseeing procurement awards can serve as a decision-maker for
		government-wide exclusion.
		Judicial Authority: Select this option if exclusions are either decided by a judicial authority or are automatic following a criminal conviction and/or civil judgment
		by a court of law.
		Other decision-maker not listed above (please specify in the comment box below).









	Comments (please explain if selecting "Other" and/or more than one answer):	
4.	Does the legal framework require that the decision-maker be functionally independent from (<i>i.e.</i> , does not report to) higher-ranked officials responsible for procurement? No Yes If yes, can you provide any specifics as to how the independence of the decision-maker is guaranteed?	
5.	Is there any requirement in the legal framework that the decision-maker have certain educational or professional qualifications? \[\sum \text{No} \] \[\sum \text{Yes} \] \[\text{If yes, what are they?}	
6.	Relevant Laws and Regulations (Optional) – If you are able, please provide a copy of the relevant laws and regulations that provide for government-wide exclusion in your jurisdiction by attaching a copy to this survey or providing information on how to obtain a copy of the laws or regulations (e.g., a website).	
7.	End of Section A – Please feel free to provide any additional comments related to Section A of this survey.	









B. Functioning and Enforcement of the Government-Wide Exclusion System

8.	,, ,	
	(Please explain in the comment box if marking	more than one answer.)
	☐ Criminal ☐	
	☐ Administrative	
	☐ Civil	
	Other	
	Comments (please explain if markir	ng "Other" and/or more than one answer):
9.	-	_
	referral.	
	Yes, the decision-maker can initiate referral.	e an exclusion proceeding without a prior
	Comments (if any):	
10.	10. Third-Party Complaints - Are non-governm society organizations, and other private paevidence to the decision-maker?	
	□ No	
	☐ Yes	
	Comments (if any):	
11.	11. Notice of Proceedings - Do suppliers received and their evaluation and retardial evaluation?	ve notice of commencement of the procedure
	for their exclusion or potential exclusion?	
	□ No	
	☐ Yes	
	Comments (if any):	









12. Notice	e of Proceedings (cont.) - When must that notice be given? (Mark all that apply)
	When the decision-maker becomes aware of potential grounds for exclusion
	When an investigation into the underlying grounds is commenced
	When the decision-maker decides that grounds exist
	When the exclusion becomes effective
	Other (Please specify):
13. Notice	e of Proceedings (cont.) - Is the notice required to contain information about the
	ds for exclusion?
	No
	Yes
Comn	nents (if any):
14. Time	Period for Decision - Does the legal framework provide for a time period within
	the decision-maker must make a final determination as to whether or not to
exclud	de a supplier?
	No
	Yes
	If yes, please indicate the relevant time period, including the period's starting
	point (e.g., 90 days, starting when the decision-maker becomes aware of
	potential grounds) and whether the time period is usually respected in practice.
15. Oppo	rtunity to be Heard - Is a supplier entitled to any opportunity to present its defense
	decision-maker or otherwise contest the exclusion prior to an exclusion going into
effect	?
	No
	Yes
	Yes nents (if any):









16.	Opportunity to be Heard (cont.) – As part of its defense, may the supplier do any of the following? (Mark all that apply)		
	☐ Obtain the evidentiary record		
	☐ Make a written submission to the decision-maker		
	Request an in-person hearing with the decision-maker		
	☐ Call witnesses to an in-person hearing to testify on the supplier's behalf		
	Please provide any other information regarding the nature of the supplier's opportunity to present its defense, including any relevant procedures and deadlines.		
17.	Provisional Exclusion - Does the legal framework provide for any form of provisional exclusion (e.g., a temporary suspension) during an investigation or exclusion proceeding? □ No □ Yes □ Yes □ If yes, please describe:		
18.	Decision-Maker's Reasoning - If a supplier is excluded, must the decision-maker make		
	available the reasoning for the exclusion to the supplier and/or the public?		
	□ No		
	☐ Yes, to the supplier only		
	☐ Yes, to the public		
	Comments (if any):		
19.	Appeals - May a supplier seek an appeal or subsequent review of the decision-maker's decision to exclude? No Yes Comments (if any):		









20.	Appea	Is (cont.) - What is the nature of the forum for that subsequent review?
		Administrative process (e.g., at a higher level within exclusion decision-making body and/or before a separate agency)
		Judicial process
		Judicial process, after exhaustion of administrative process
		Other (Please specify):
		ether (Freuse specify).
21.	Appea	Is (cont.) - May the supplier do any of the following in respect of the subsequent
		? (Mark all that apply)
		Obtain the evidentiary record
		Make a written submission to the decision-maker
		Request an in-person hearing with the decision-maker
	Comm	ents (if any):
22.		Is (cont.) - On average, how long is the process for a subsequent review, if it exists, he time that the supplier files its appeal to the final decision?
		Less than one month
		One to six months
		Six months to one year
		One to two years
		Greater than two years
		Other (Please specify):
23	Subsec	quent Modification - Is a supplier entitled to any opportunity to seek a
25.		cation or early termination of the exclusion after it goes into effect?
		No
		Yes
		If yes, what is the nature of that opportunity and what is the nature of the forum
		(e.g., judicial, administrative, etc.)?









24.	•	Counsel - Is a supplier permitted to be represented by legal counsel during the on proceeding?
\square No, as supplier is not permitted to be represented by counsel		
		Yes, a supplier <u>may</u> be represented by counsel, but representation is at the supplier's expense
		Yes, a supplier <u>must</u> always be represented by counsel and is provided counsel if it cannot afford one
Comments (if any):		ents (if any):
 End of Section B – Please feel free to provide any additional comments to Section B this survey. 		









C. Substantive Grounds for Government-Wide Exclusion

26. In the **left-hand column** of the table below, please **mark the box(es) next to all of the grounds** that are specified in the legal framework and that, if established, may result in the exclusion of the supplier.¹

Then, for **each of the grounds marked in the left-hand column**, please indicate how that ground must be established (*e.g.*, criminal conviction, civil judgment, finding by decision-maker, etc.) and whether it leads to a "mandatory" or "discretionary" exclusion. If a ground can lead to either mandatory or discretionary exclusion, depending on how it is established, please mark all boxes that apply.

Grounds for Exclusion	Mandatory or Discretionary / How Established
Mark below all possible grounds for exclusion	For each applicable ground, indicate whether mandatory or discretionary, or both. Then, indicate how each mandatory or discretionary ground must be established.
Corruption (e.g., bribery, kickbacks or gratuities, or offers or attempts to provide the same)	☐ Mandatory ☐ Conviction by final criminal judgment ☐ Final civil or administrative judgment ☐ Finding by the exclusion decision-maker ☐ Other (please explain below): Discretionary Conviction by final criminal judgment Final civil or administrative judgment Finding by the exclusion decision-maker ☐ Other (please explain below):

¹ Please note that the examples given for each of the grounds listed in the left-hand column are intended to serve as non-exhaustive illustrations of the listed grounds, and not as precise legal definitions, since the legal wording of a given offense often differs from country to country.









Grounds for Exclusion	Mandatory or Discretionary / How Established
Mark below all possible grounds for exclusion	For each applicable ground, indicate whether mandatory or discretionary, or both. Then, indicate how each mandatory or discretionary ground must be established.
Fraud (e.g., making false statements, forgery or fraudulent billing)	☐ Mandatory ☐ Conviction by final criminal judgment ☐ Final civil or administrative judgment ☐ Finding by the exclusion decision-maker ☐ Other (please explain below): ☐ Discretionary ☐ Conviction by final criminal judgment ☐ Final civil or administrative judgment ☐ Finding by the exclusion decision-maker ☐ Other (please explain below):
Collusion and/or Infringing Competition (e.g., price fixing, bid rigging, market division)	☐ Mandatory ☐ Conviction by final criminal judgment ☐ Final civil or administrative judgment ☐ Finding by the exclusion decision-maker ☐ Other (please explain below): ☐ Discretionary ☐ Conviction by final criminal judgment ☐ Final civil or administrative judgment ☐ Finding by the exclusion decision-maker ☐ Other (please explain below):









Grounds for Exclusion	Mandatory or Discretionary / How Established
Mark below all possible grounds for exclusion	For each applicable ground, indicate whether mandatory or discretionary, or both. Then, indicate how each mandatory or discretionary ground must be established.
Coercion or Intimidation (e.g., threatening to harm a competitor)	Mandatory Conviction by final criminal judgment Final civil or administrative judgment Finding by the exclusion decision-maker Other (please explain below): Discretionary Conviction by final criminal judgment Final civil or administrative judgment Finding by the exclusion decision-maker Other (please explain below):
Obstruction of an Investigation (e.g., destroying or concealing evidence, making false statements to investigators)	Mandatory Conviction by final criminal judgment Final civil or administrative judgment Finding by the exclusion decision-maker Other (please explain below): Discretionary Conviction by final criminal judgment Final civil or administrative judgment Finding by the exclusion decision-maker Other (please explain below):









Grounds for Exclusion	Mandatory or Discretionary / How Established	
EXCIUSION		
Mark below all possible	For each applicable ground, indicate whether mandatory or discretionary, or both.	
grounds for exclusion	Then, indicate how each mandatory or discretionary ground must be established.	
☐ Theft or	☐ Mandatory	
Embezzlement	☐ Conviction by final criminal judgment	
	Final civil or administrative judgment	
	Finding by the exclusion decision-maker	
	Other (please explain below):	
	☐ Discretionary	
	Conviction by final criminal judgment	
	Final civil or administrative judgment	
	Finding by the exclusion decision-maker	
	Other (please explain below):	
☐ Money Laundering	☐ Mandatory	
,	Conviction by final criminal judgment	
	Final civil or administrative judgment	
	Finding by the exclusion decision-maker	
	Other (please explain below):	
	☐ Discretionary	
	Conviction by final criminal judgment	
	Final civil or administrative judgment	
	Finding by the exclusion decision-maker	
	Other (please explain below):	









Grounds for Exclusion	Mandatory or Discretionary / How Established	
Mark below all possible grounds for exclusion	For each applicable ground, indicate whether mandatory or discretionary, or both. Then, indicate how each mandatory or discretionary ground must be established.	
Tax-related Offenses (e.g., tax evasion or violation of tax laws)	☐ Mandatory ☐ Conviction by final criminal judgment ☐ Final civil or administrative judgment ☐ Finding by the exclusion decision-maker ☐ Other (please explain below): ☐ Discretionary ☐ Conviction by final criminal judgment ☐ Final civil or administrative judgment ☐ Finding by the exclusion decision-maker ☐ Other (please explain below):	
Labor-related Violations (e.g., fair pay or minimum wage laws, child labor)	☐ Mandatory ☐ Conviction by final criminal judgment ☐ Final civil or administrative judgment ☐ Finding by the exclusion decision-maker ☐ Other (please explain below): Discretionary ☐ Conviction by final criminal judgment ☐ Final civil or administrative judgment ☐ Finding by the exclusion decision-maker ☐ Other (please explain below):	









Grounds for Exclusion	Mandatory or Discretionary / How Established	
Mark below all possible grounds for exclusion	For each applicable ground, indicate whether mandatory or discretionary, or both. Then, indicate how each mandatory or discretionary ground must be established.	
Social Harms (e.g., human trafficking, environmental offenses)	☐ Mandatory ☐ Conviction by final criminal judgment ☐ Final civil or administrative judgment ☐ Finding by the exclusion decision-maker ☐ Other (please explain below): Discretionary ☐ Conviction by final criminal judgment ☐ Final civil or administrative judgment ☐ Finding by the exclusion decision-maker ☐ Other (please explain below):	
Terrorist Offenses or Offenses Linked to Terrorism (e.g., funding terrorist activity)	☐ Mandatory ☐ Conviction by final criminal judgment ☐ Final civil or administrative judgment ☐ Finding by the exclusion decision-maker ☐ Other (please explain below): ☐ Discretionary ☐ Conviction by final criminal judgment ☐ Final civil or administrative judgment ☐ Finding by the exclusion decision-maker ☐ Other (please explain below):	









Grounds for Exclusion	Mandatory or Discretionary / How Established	
Mark below all possible grounds for exclusion	For each applicable ground, indicate whether mandatory or discretionary, or both. Then, indicate how each mandatory or discretionary ground must be established.	
Commercial Regulatory Violations (e.g., national preferences or export controls, economic sanctions)	Mandatory Conviction by final criminal judgment Final civil or administrative judgment Finding by the exclusion decision-maker Other (please explain below): Discretionary Conviction by final criminal judgment Final civil or administrative judgment Finding by the exclusion decision-maker Other (please explain below):	
Poor Performance, Non-Performance, and/or Failure to Perform on Public Contracts	Mandatory Conviction by final criminal judgment Final civil or administrative judgment Finding by the exclusion decision-maker Other (please explain below): Discretionary Conviction by final criminal judgment Final civil or administrative judgment Finding by the exclusion decision-maker Other (please explain below):	









27. **Bankruptcy and Cross-Debarment as Grounds for Exclusion** – Please indicate whether the grounds listed below result in a mandatory or discretionary exclusion.

	Mandatory	Discretionary	
Bankruptcy or Insolvency			
Exclusion by Another Jurisdiction or International Organization (i.e., "cross- debarment")			
Comments (if any):			
specified in the legal fran generic grounds such as g responsibility). Please als "discretionary" exclusion	Exclusion - Please list below any a nework (including, but not limite grave professional misconduct or o indicate whether each ground and how each ground must be e	d to, a "catch-all" provision or a lack of present results in a "mandatory" and/or established.	
Additional Ground #2	Additional Ground #2		
Additional Ground #3			
Additional Ground #4			









are est	tionary Exclusion - When one or more of the grounds for discretionary exclusion tablished, under what circumstances may the decision-maker decide not to le a supplier? (Mark all that apply.)
	Remedial Measures - The decision-maker determines that the supplier has taken sufficient remedial measures to address prior acts or has otherwise demonstrated that it would not, in its current condition, pose a risk to the government (<i>e.g.</i> , has the supplier "self-cleaned" or is "presently responsible"?).
	Settlement/Agreement - The decision-maker and the supplier enter into an agreement or settlement with specific conditions under which the supplier will avoid exclusion, so long as the supplier fulfills those condition to the decision-maker's satisfaction.
	Government Interest - The decision-maker determines that excluding the supplier would not be in the government's best interests.
	Other Sanction - The decision-maker determines that a sanction other than exclusion is more appropriate (<i>e.g.</i> , a public or private reprimand, or a conditional non-exclusion).
	Other (Please specify):
	Section C – Please feel free to provide any additional comments related to Section is survey.









D. Scope and Effect of Government-Wide Exclusion

31. Effect on Ongoing Contracts - If a supplier is excluded, are all current, ongoing contracts with that supplier automatically cancelled/terminated?
□ No
☐ Yes
Comments (if any):
Comments (ii arry).
32. Subsequent Modifications - Are subsequent modifications (<i>e.g.</i> , material amendments
increasing scope and/or price) to current, ongoing contracts with that supplier
permitted?
□ No
☐ Yes
Comments (if any):
33. Subcontracting - If a supplier is excluded, does the exclusion also prevent the supplier
from acting as a subcontractor?
\square No
☐ Yes
Comments (if any):
34. Affiliates - If the excluded supplier is a company, can or must that exclusion apply to
affiliated companies? (Companies are affiliated if one controls or has the power to
control the other, or a third party controls or has the power to control both companies.)
□ No
Yes, the exclusion can apply to affiliated companies
Yes, the exclusion must apply to affiliated companies
Comments (if any):









35. **Affiliates (cont.)** - Please indicate whether the exclusion can or must apply to the following affiliates:

	Exclusion <u>can</u> extend	Exclusion <u>must</u> extend	Not Applicable (exclusion does not extend)
Any company that the supplier controls			
Any company that controls the supplier			
Any company under common control with the supplier			
Comments (if any):			
Comments (ii any).			
36. Affiliates (cont.)	 Must the affiliated cor 	npanies affected be give	n the opportunity to
contest the actio	n?		
□ No			
☐ Yes			
Comments (if any	y):		
be limited to cert No Yes, the elines with Yes, the elines with Comments (if any	exclusion can be limited to in the company, if the deexclusion must be limited in the company	upplier is a company, ca units or business lines w to certain divisions, oper ecision-maker so decides I to certain divisions, ope	ithin the company? ating units or business s erating units or business
exclusion extend affiliated with the No Yes, the e affiliated	to individual persons (e.e.e company? exclusion can extend to a with the company exclusion must extend to company	supplier is a company, on a company, or a co	cutive officers) within or persons within or









39. **Extension to Individuals (cont.)** – Please indicate whether the exclusion can or must extend to the following individuals of the excluded supplier:

	Exclusion <u>can</u> extend	Exclusion <u>must</u> extend	Not Applicable (exclusion does not extend)
Individuals that own or control the supplier			
Executive Officers			
Managers			
Employees			
Comments (if any):			
40. Extension to Indition to contest the action No Yes Comments (if any	tion?	ne affiliated individuals b	e given the opportunity
Comments (if any	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		
☐ No ☐ Yes, the e	xclusion can extend to c xclusion must extend to	controlled by that indivi companies controlled by companies controlled by	that individual
	usion – Does the legal fra (e.g., a period of three y	amework specify that ex	clusions shall be for a
\square No, the le	gal framework does not	specify a duration for ex	cclusions
☐ Yes, the le one year	egal framework specifies	that exclusions are gene	rally not longer than
\square Yes, the \square	=	s that exclusions are ger	nerally between one
☐ Yes, the le years	egal framework specifies	that exclusions are gene	rally longer than five
-		e a specific duration ar ed in the legal framewor	









	ration of Exclusion (cont.) - Does the duration of an exclusion differ depending on the unds for exclusion?
gio	
	□ Yes
	If yes, and you are able, please identify the duration for each ground or set of grounds.
	ration of Exclusion (cont.) - Does the decision-maker have discretion to deviate in the duration(s) specified in the legal framework?
	□ Yes
	Please describe the circumstances in which such a deviation is permitted.
con der ran	eptions/Waivers - If a supplier is excluded, is there any legal mechanism whereby a tract might still be awarded to that supplier during the period of exclusion (e.g., ogation in the public interest, exception for emergency situations, waiver by a high ked government official)? No Yes nments (if any):
fed at t	ension to Subnational Procurements - If a supplier is excluded at the national (or eral) level, is the supplier automatically excluded from participating in procurements the subnational level (e.g., state, provincial, municipal, etc.)? No Yes nments (if any):









47. International Cross-Debarment - If a supplier is excluded, are you aware of any other country or international organization that will automatically exclude the supplier from participating in that country's or organization's public procurement?
□ No
☐ Yes
Please indicate the countries or organizations that "cross-debar."
48. End of Section D – Please feel free to provide any additional comments related to Section D of this survey.









E. Government-Wide Transparency: The Exclusion List

49. Exclusi	on List - Is there an official list of excluded suppliers?
	No
	Yes, and it is publicly available
	Yes, but it is <u>not</u> publicly available
	If the list is publicly available, please indicate where it can be found:
50. Exclusi	on List (cont.) - If a public list exists, does it provide information regarding the
ground	Is for each of listed exclusions?
	No
	Yes
Commo	ents (if any):
list of e awardi	ement Checks - Does the legal framework require that procuring entities check a excluded suppliers (whether or not that list is official and/or public) before ng a contract? No Yes ents (if any):
three y	er of Exclusions - If known, how many exclusions took place in each of the last years? (If a figure is known, please mark the source of the information and provide ure(s) in the comment box.) Figures not known
	Figures known through public report(s) issued by national government
	Figures known through third-party research
	Figures known through other means (please specify below)
	If figures are known, please state them here:









	ne legal framework require regular reporting on the exclusion government-wide exclusion mechanism?
□ No	
\square Yes, and these repo	orts are publicly available
\square Yes, but these repo	orts are <u>not</u> publicly available
	nsible for such reporting? (e.g., an identified body to report dentified personnel within specific agencies)
may learn about the number	anisms – Is there any other mechanism whereby the public er of exclusion actions proposed and/or actually taken?
∐ No	
YesPlease identify the n	nechanism.
55. End of Section E – Please fe E of this survey.	eel free to provide any additional comments related to Section









F. <u>Limited Scope Exclusion Systems</u>

exclud single to pro	-Wide Exclusion - Does a legal mechanism exist whereby a supplier can be led from competing for or receiving all of the procurement contracts awarded by a entity or agency within the national government? (i.e., the exclusion applies only curement by that entity only and does not bind other government entities.) No Yes If yes, are there any standardized procedures in place that govern each entity's exclusion decisions?
be exc contro	act-By-Contract Exclusion - Does a legal mechanism exist whereby a supplier can cluded from competing for or receiving procurement contracts on a contract-by-act basis? (i.e., the exclusion applies only to a single tender process) No Yes
Comm	ents (if any):
govern	tional Exclusion - Do any legal mechanisms for exclusion exist at levels of ment other than the national level? (Mark all that apply) Provincial/State Municipal/Local None Other (Please specify):
by one	ential Exclusion (cont.) - If a subnational exclusion system exists, is a decision taken e subnational body recognized by other subnational bodies? Yes, by all other provinces/states/municipal levels Yes, by other selected provinces/states/municipal levels No, it does not extend to any other provinces/states/municipal levels. Not Applicable (no subnational exclusions) Tents (if any):









60. Non-Exclusion Remedies - Does the legal framework provide for any other remedies		
($e.g.$, termination of one or more contracts by the decision-maker) or mechanisms		
besides exclusion (such as contractor registrations or authorizations related to the		
contractor's integrity) that are designed to protect against misconduct?		
□ No		
☐ Yes		
Please specify:		
61. End of Section F – Please feel free to provide any additional comments related to Section F of this survey.		
Section 1 of this survey.		

End of Survey!

Thank you so much for taking the time to complete our survey. We greatly appreciate all the information you have provided.