

1. (a) Highlight the stages that have characterized the development of legal reforms regarding public procurement in Kenya. (10 marks)
- (b) Explain the powers of the Public Procurement Administrative Review Board in Kenya. (10 marks)
2. (a) Part IV of the Public Procurement and Disposal Act (2005) provides the general rules which guide procurement in the public sector. Highlight the provisions of the rules regarding specification of requirements. (10 marks)
- (b) Explain the factors that the tender committees should consider in discharging their responsibilities. (10 marks)
3. (a) According to the Public Procurement and Disposal Act (2005), every procurement entity is required to establish a tender committee. Explain the functions of the tender committees. (10 marks)
- (b) Explain the challenges faced by public entities in the implementation of the public procurement and disposal rules regarding specifications of materials. (10 marks)
4. (a) Explain the challenges faced in the application of ICT in Public Procurement. (10 marks)
- (b) Explain the circumstances under which direct procurement method could be used in the public sector. (10 marks)
5. (a) Explain the advantages of public procurement threshold matrix. (10 marks)
- (b) Highlight the activities that could be captured in an e-procurement system. (10 marks)
6. (a) Explain the **five** factors which could contribute to ineffectiveness of the Controller and Auditor General in control of public funds. (10 marks)
- (b) The government often borrows money to support its budgetary requirements. Explain the disadvantages of borrowing as a source of public funds. (10 marks)
7. (a) Explain the measures that the government should take to ensure proper utilisation of public funds. (10 marks)
- (b) Government Ministries and Departments often overspend their voted amounts. Explain the possible reasons for such over-expenditures. (10 marks)