

# **GOVERNMENT PROCUREMENT POLICY BOARD**

RESOLUTION NO. 07-2004

**WHEREAS**, Republic Act No. 9184 (“R.A. 9184”), entitled “An Act Providing for Modernization, Standardization and Regulation of the Procurement Activities of the Government for other Purposes,” was signed into law on January 10, 2003, and took effect on January 26, 2003. On the other hand, its Implementing Rules and Regulations Part A (“IRR-A”) took effect on October 8, 2003;

**WHEREAS**, Section 61 of R.A. 9184 explicitly provides that all bid prices shall be considered as fixed prices, and therefore not subject to price escalation during contract implementation, except under extraordinary circumstances and upon prior approval of the Government Procurement Policy Board (“GPPB”);

**WHEREAS**, pursuant to Section 61 of R.A. 9184 which designates the GPPB as the approving authority for all requests for price escalation based on “extraordinary circumstances,” the GPPB, during its 6<sup>th</sup> meeting for year 2003 held on October 20, 2003, tasked the GPPB-Technical Support Office (“GPPB-TSO”) and the National Economic and Development Authority (“NEDA”) to draft the guidelines that will govern requests for contract price escalation for the procurement of goods and infrastructure projects;

**WHEREAS**, the members of the GPPB have reviewed the draft Guidelines for Contract Price Escalation submitted by the GPPB-TSO and the NEDA during its 4<sup>th</sup> meeting for the year held on June 10, 2004, and unanimously agreed to adopt the said draft Guidelines, subject to the incorporation of their comments ;

**WHEREAS**, during the 5<sup>th</sup> meeting of the GPPB held on July 22, 2004, the Members of the GPPB discussed and unanimously approved to adopt the Guidelines for Contract Price Escalation, a copy of which is attached hereto as Annex “A” to form an integral part hereof;

**NOW, THEREFORE**, for and in consideration of the foregoing, WE, the Members of the **GOVERNMENT PROCUREMENT POLICY BOARD**, by virtue of the powers vested on US by law, hereby **RESOLVE** to confirm, adopt and approve, as WE hereby confirm, adopt and approve the Guidelines for Contract Price Escalation as submitted to US and modified according to OUR comments.

**APPROVED** this 22<sup>nd</sup> day of July, 2004 at Pasig City, Philippines.

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**HON. EMILIA T. BONCODIN**

Secretary

Department of Budget and Management

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**HON. ROMULO L. NERI**

Director General

National Economic and Development  
Authority

# **GOVERNMENT PROCUREMENT POLICY BOARD**

RESOLUTION NO. 07-2004

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**DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION**

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**DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY**

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**DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE**

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**DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH**

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**DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR AND  
LOCAL GOVERNMENT**

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**DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL  
DEFENSE**

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**DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS  
AND HIGHWAYS**

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**DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND  
TECHNOLOGY**

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**DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND  
INDUSTRY**

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**DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION  
AND COMMUNICATIONS**

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**PRIVATE SECTOR REPRESENTATIVE**

## **GUIDELINES FOR CONTRACT PRICE ESCALATION**

### **1. SCOPE**

These guidelines shall govern requests for contract price escalation during contract implementation of all contracts for the procurement of goods and infrastructure projects under extraordinary circumstances pursuant to and in accordance with Section 61 of Republic Act No. 9184 (R.A. 9184), otherwise known as “Government Procurement Reform Act” and its Implementing Rules and Regulations Part A (IRR-A).

These guidelines shall apply to all branches, constitutional commissions and offices, agencies, departments, bureaus, offices and instrumentalities of the Government, including government-owned and/or controlled corporations (GOCCs), government financial institutions (GFIs), state universities and colleges (SUCs), and local government units (LGUs).

### **2. PURPOSE**

These guidelines are being formulated to meet the following objectives:

- 2.1 To prescribe the rules and procedures in the approval by the Government Procurement Policy Board (GPPB) of requests for price escalation;
- 2.2 To ensure that the task mandated by Section 61 of R.A. 9184 shall be undertaken competently, objectively and expeditiously by the GPPB and the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA); and
- 2.3 To establish the legal and technical parameters for an objective determination of events that will result to extraordinary circumstances in accordance with the Civil Code of the Philippines.

### **3. DEFINITION OF TERMS**

- 3.1 ***Price Escalation.*** Refers to an increase in the contract price during contract implementation on the basis of the existence of “extraordinary circumstances” as determined by the NEDA and upon prior approval of the GPPB.
- 3.2 ***Extraordinary Circumstances.*** Refers to an event or occurrence, or series of events or occurrences during contract implementation which give/s rise to price escalation as may be determined by the NEDA, in accordance with the provisions of the Civil Code of the Philippines, as enumerated in Section 4 hereof.

- 3.3 ***Extraordinary Inflation or Deflation.*** Refers to the decrease or increase of the purchasing power of the Philippine currency which is unusual or beyond the common fluctuation in the value of said currency, in accordance with the two (2) standard deviation rule computed under Section 5.2.b of these guidelines and such decrease or increase could not have been reasonably foreseen or was manifestly beyond the contemplation of the parties at the time of the establishment of the obligation.
- 3.4 ***Fortuitous Event.*** Refers to an occurrence or happening which could not be foreseen, or even if foreseen, is inevitable. It is necessary that the contractor or supplier is free from negligence. Fortuitous events may be produced by two (2) general causes: (1) by Nature, such as but not limited to, earthquakes, storms, floods, epidemics, fires, and (2) by the act of man, such as but not limited to, armed invasion, attack by bandits, governmental prohibitions, robbery, provided that they have the force of an imposition which the contractor or supplier could not have resisted.
- 3.5 ***WPI.*** Refers to the Wholesale Price Index, which measures the monthly changes in the general price level of commodities, usually in large quantities, that flow into the wholesale trading system.
- 3.6 ***CPI.*** Refers to the Consumer Price Index, which measures the monthly changes in the average retail prices of goods and services commonly purchased by a particular group of people in a particular area.
- 3.7 ***PPI.*** Refers to the Producer Price Index, which measures the average change in the unit price of a commodity as it leaves the establishment of the producer.

**4. FOR PURPOSES OF THESE GUIDELINES, THE TERM “EXTRAORDINARY CIRCUMSTANCES” SHALL REFER TO THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES OF THE CIVIL CODE OF THE PHILIPPINES:**

- 4.1 Article 1174, as it pertains to Ordinary Fortuitous Events or those events which ordinarily happen or which could be reasonably foreseen but are inevitable, such as, but not limited to the following:
  - a. Typhoons;
  - b. Thunderstorms;
  - c. Flooding of lowly areas; and
  - d. Vehicular accidents

Provided that the following requisites are present:

- a. The cause of the extraordinary circumstance must be independent of the will of the parties;
  - b. The event must be either unforeseeable or unavoidable;
  - c. The event must be such as to render it difficult but not impossible for the supplier or contractor to fulfill his obligation in a normal manner or within the contemplation of the parties;
  - d. The supplier or contractor must be free from any participation in or aggravation of the injury to the procuring entity; and
  - e. The allowance for price escalation should an ordinary fortuitous event occur is stipulated by the parties or the nature of the obligation requires the assumption of risk.
- 4.2 Article 1250, as it pertains to Extraordinary Inflation or Deflation, as defined in Section 3.3 hereof;
- 4.3 Article 1680, as it enumerates Extraordinary fortuitous events or those events which do not usually happen, such as, but not limited to the following:

- a. Fire;
- b. War;
- c. Pestilence;
- d. Unusual flood;
- e. Locusts; and
- f. Earthquake

Provided that the circumstances before, during and after the event shall be taken into consideration.

## **5. REVIEW AND APPROVAL PROCESS FOR REQUESTS FOR PRICE ESCALATION.**

In the review and approval of a request for price escalation, the procuring entity shall comply with the following conditions before the same can be acted upon:

- 5.1 Endorsement. The Head of the Procuring Entity concerned shall endorse the request for price escalation to the NEDA, through its Director-General, accompanied by the following documents:

- a. A certification from the Head of the Procuring Entity stating that the request for price escalation is justified in accordance with R.A. 9184, its IRR and these Guidelines;
- b. A description of the nature of the requested price escalation as well as the identification of the specific legal and technical parameters

stated in these guidelines that have been complied with by the request. For the technical requirements, supporting documents shall contain information/data in accordance with Section 5.2.b hereof;

- c. Certified copy of the original contract including the original scope of work and the original contract price, as awarded;
- d. Original cost estimates and/or bill of materials of the items, goods or components affected by the request for price escalation and the proposed escalated prices thereof, as applicable to the type of contract;
- e. Original and, if applicable, revised schedule of contract implementation;
- f. Original copy of the request for price escalation submitted by the contractor/supplier to the procuring entity, including information on the quantity of materials/components and/or scope of work being proposed for price escalation;
- g. Ten (10)-year historical data on the price indices of the materials or goods under consideration, including the source of data; and
- h. Other information/documents as may be required by NEDA/GPPB.

**5.2 Two-Stage Review Process.** The review process shall commence only after the NEDA has acknowledged the completeness of the request in accordance with this Section. A request for price escalation shall only be granted if it satisfies both the First and Second Stage reviews.

- a. **First Stage: Legal Parameters.** This stage shall establish the legal basis for extraordinary circumstances that will allow contract price escalation. The determination shall strictly be in accordance with any of the extraordinary circumstances mentioned in Section 4 of these guidelines.
- b. **Second Stage: Technical Parameters.** After establishing the legal basis under the First Stage review, the request for price escalation shall be further reviewed in accordance with the technical parameters stipulated herein.
  - b.1 **Standard Deviation.** The escalation in the price of an item, good, or component, as requested, should at least be two (2) standard deviations from the mean calculated based on the historical trend of said price covering a ten (10) – year period, reckoned from the time when the contract was

awarded or the time when the latest price escalation was awarded. In computing for the standard deviation, the following shall be observed:

- i. The prevailing price (e.g., monthly, weekly, daily, etc.) to be used in computing the mean shall be determined based on the volatility of the price concerned. Data for a locally available good, item, or component shall be those issued/published by the appropriate entity;
  - ii. In case of an international good, item, or component wherein appropriate data is not available from domestic sources, data shall be those issued/published by the appropriate foreign entity.
- b.2 Ten Percent (10%) Increase. If Section 5.2.b.1 hereof is inapplicable based on the conditions set forth therein, the review of a request for escalation in price of an item, good or component, as requested, shall be reviewed pursuant to this Section wherein the subject applicable price index of a request should have registered an increase of more than ten percent (10%), as determined from the prevailing price index at the time of bid submission.
- c. Detailed Technical Parameters/Applicable Price Indices for Goods. The detailed computation and validation of price escalation for goods as described in Sec. 5.2.b above shall use the most appropriate price index of the commodity group under the three types of price indices, WPI, CPI, and PPI. Provided that, based on availability and applicability, the WPI for the commodity group shall first be utilized, followed by the CPI, and lastly the PPI. The indices for commodity groups shall be those presented under Annex A, as classified and issued by the National Statistics Office (NSO). For an item, good or component wherein the prevailing price index cannot be established, the review shall be conducted utilizing the most relevant and applicable index.
- d. Detailed Technical Parameters/Applicable Price Indices for Infrastructure Projects. The detailed computation and validation of price escalation for infrastructure projects as described in Sec. 5.2.b above shall use the coefficient K, which is the coefficient representing the increase or decrease of the unit price as a result of price fluctuation.

- d.1 The value K varies for each item of work and is represented by the following:

$$K = a + b (X_i/X_0) + c (Y_i/Y_0) + d (Z_i/Z_0) + \dots n (N_i/N_0)$$

Where:

a - is a 0.15 fixed coefficient representing contractor's profit, and other non-adjustable items.

b,c,d, ... n - are the coefficients representing the proportionate value of each pay item to the total.  $b + c + d + \dots + n = 0.85$ .

$X_i, Y_i, Z_i, \dots N_i$  - are the current price indices representing cost of labor, materials and other contract items at the time of the request for price escalation.

$X_0, Y_0, Z_0, \dots N_0$  - are the price indices representing cost of labor, materials and other contract items at the time of bid submission.

The sum of  $a + b + x + \dots n$  must be equal to 1 (100%)

- d.2 The items/components being proposed for price escalation by a contractor shall be the ones that shall be considered in the validation of the corresponding coefficients, while those items/components not included in the proposal shall have a corresponding coefficient equal to 1. However, if the fluctuation factor K is being claimed as a whole, the contractor shall demonstrate the effect of the extraordinary circumstance on all of the component items of K.
- d.3 The fluctuation factor and its application in the parametric formula shall include, among others, those listed in Annex B.

- 5.3 Amount of Price Escalation to be Granted. After this determination, the amount of escalation to be granted in the case of goods should only be the remaining amount over and above the thresholds as computed under Sections 5.2.b.1 or 5.2.b.2 hereof. In the case of civil works, the amount to be granted shall be determined based on the following:

- a. Where  $K > 1.10$ ,  $P = P_0 (K - 0.10)$
- Where  $0.90 \leq K \leq 1.10$ ,  $P = P_0$
- Where  $K < 0.90$ ,  $P = P_0 (K + 0.10)$

Where      P      -      escalated bid/unit price  
               Po     -      original bid/unit price  
               K      -      fluctuation factor

- 5.4 Period and Frequency of Requests for Price Escalation. Requests for price escalation shall only be made for cost items already incurred by the contractor/supplier. No request for price escalation shall be made for prospective application. Further, price escalation shall only be granted to those items included in a specific request. Provided further, that requests for price escalation shall be made not shorter than six (6) months reckoned from the start of contract implementation, and not shorter than six (6)-month period thereafter. For contracts wherein the duration is shorter than six (6) months, the request for contract price escalation shall be made after the completion of the contract.
- 5.5 Misrepresentation. Any misrepresentation made by the procuring entity or the contractor/supplier in any stage of the processing of a particular request for price escalation shall cause the automatic denial/disapproval of said claim.
- 5.6 Recommendation/Approval. NEDA shall, upon completion of its review pursuant to Section 5.2 hereof, submit its recommendations to the GPPB for appropriate action. The GPPB shall then approve/act upon the request for price escalation during one of its meetings, to be attended by the Head of the Procuring Entity concerned or his duly authorized representative/s.

## **6. AUTHORITY TO APPROVE CONTRACT PRICE ESCALATION**

The Head of the Procuring Entity shall not pay any contract price escalation until after the GPPB has approved the claim.

## **7. REVIEW OF CONTRACT PRICES AFTER THE COMPLETION OF THE CONTRACT.**

Upon completion of the contract, the procuring entity shall calculate the amount of price escalation supposedly due the contractor/supplier/consultant to consider likewise any downward movement in prices during the entire contract implementation period. If the resulting amount of price escalation is lower than the amount of price escalation already paid, the amount of overpayment shall be deducted by the procuring entity from the retention money, in case of infrastructure projects, or the warranty security, in case of goods, on or before its expiration.

## **8. OTHER CONDITIONS FOR APPROVAL**

In case the project is behind schedule based on the approved Project Evaluation Review Technique / Critical Path Method (PERT/CPM) network or schedule, price escalation on the portion of work that should have been, but was not, actually accomplished within the period shall be based on the applicable price index for the period in which it should have been accomplished. Payment of the computed amount shall not be made until said unaccomplished portion of the work is completed and upon prior approval of the GPPB and the Head of the procuring entity.

8.1 Where advance payment has been made, no price escalation shall be granted for the following:

- a. That portion of work accomplished during the period corresponding to a value equal to the amount of recoupment of advance payment;
- b. The amount of materials for which advance payment was made.

## **9. AMENDMENT AND ADDENDA**

The GPPB may amend these Guidelines as may be necessary. Nevertheless, the GPPB may formulate supplemental guidelines in the form of addenda or annexes for the review process as stipulated in Section 5.2 hereof without need of amending these Guidelines.

## **10. EFFECTIVITY**

These Guidelines or any amendments thereof shall take effect immediately after publication in the Official Gazette or a newspaper of general nationwide circulation and upon filing with the University of the Philippines Law Center of three (3) certified copies of these guidelines.