

**THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA  
PUBLIC PROCUREMENT AND DISPOSAL OF PUBLIC ASSETS APPEALS  
TRIBUNAL**

**APPLICATION NO. 32 OF 2025**

**BETWEEN**

**GIBB (Pty) LIMITED, IN JOINT VENTURE WITH  
ACMIRS CONSULTING LIMITED:..... APPLICANT**

**AND**

- 1. MINISTRY OF WORKS AND TRANSPORT**
- 2. STANDARD GAUGE RAILWAYS PROJECT:..... RESPONDENTS**

**APPLICATION FOR REVIEW IN RESPECT OF THE PROCUREMENT  
OF CONSULTANCY SERVICES FOR COMPLETION AND UPDATE OF  
THE PRELIMINARY ENGINEERING STUDY FOR THE  
DEVELOPMENT OF THE STANDARD GAUGE RAILWAY  
WESTERN/SOUTHERN ROUTE (KAMPALA-BIHANGA-KASESE-  
MPONDWE/HIMA AND BIHANGA-MIRAMA HILLS/MUKO) PROJECT  
UNDER PROCUREMENT REFERENCE NUMBER MOWT-  
SGRP/CONS/2024-2025/00093.**

**BEFORE: FRANCIS GIMARA SC, NELSON NERIMA, GEOFFREY  
NUWAGIRA KAKIRA; PAUL KALUMBA; CHARITY KYARISIIMA; KETO  
KAYEMBA; ENG. CYRUS TITUS AOMU; MEMBERS.**

## **DECISION OF THE TRIBUNAL**

### **A. BRIEF FACTS**

1. The Ministry of Works and Transport, through its Standard Gauge Railways (SGR) Project, initiated a procurement for Consultancy Services following a prior notice of expression of interest. The procurement concerned the Completion and Update of the Preliminary Engineering Study for the Standard Gauge Railway Western/Southern Route (Kampala-Bihanga-Kasese-Mpondwe/Hima and Bihanga-Mirama Hills/Muko) under Procurement Reference Number MOWT-SGRP/CONS/2024-2025/00093, using the open domestic bidding method, and notice of expression of interest was published on Thursday, 16th January 2025, on page 23 of the *New Vision* newspaper. Following an evaluation of expressions of interests, the Respondents issued a Request for Proposal documents to the shortlisted bidders/consultants. The Ministry of Works and Transport and the SGR Project are hereinafter collectively referred to as the "Respondents."
2. A pre-proposal meeting was held both physically and on-line at SGR Project Boardroom on 28th January 2025. On March 21, 2025, the deadline date for submission of proposal, the Respondents received bids from 14 bidders, namely
  - (i) *Shaker Consultancy Group, M&E Associates Ltd, and UNITEC Civil Consultants Ltd,*
  - (ii) *ATRO Engineering and Management Limited in JV with Osmani & Company (Pvt.) Limited,*
  - (iii) *CCECC Fuzhou Survey and Design Research Institute Co., Ltd and Esteem International Consultants Ltd Joint Venture,*
  - (iv) *Consultrans - Kagga JV,*
  - (v) *SSF International GmbH, Roxplan Engineering Ltd, Gauff Consultants Uganda Ltd, in association with Innosphere Engineering (U) Ltd,*

- (vi) *SABA Engineering PLC, Uganda, in Joint Venture with Delhi Integrated Multi-Model Transit System Ltd., India, in Sub-Consultancy with BEMAP Ug. Ltd., Uganda*
- (vii) *Chaitanya Projects Consultancy Ltd in consortium with RINA Consulting S.P.A. and Smart Utilities,*
- (viii) *GIBB (Pty) Limited, in joint venture with ACMIRS Consulting Limited, (the Applicant).*
- (ix) *Mescioglu Muhendislik VE Musavirlik Anonim Sirketi, Fatih Esirtgen in JV with IPL Infrastructure Projects Limited,*
- (x) *DAR Al-handasah Consultants (Shair and Partners) in Joint Venture Kkatt Consult,*
- (xi) *Aarvee Associates Architects, Engineers & Consultants Pvt. Ltd, in association Nova Consult Uganda Limited & IMEC - Infrastructure and Consulting Limited,*
- (xii) *ILF Consulting Engineers Austria GmbH in association with Vienna Consulting Engineers ZT GmbH and KEA Group Limited,*
- (xiii) *IDCG Engineering and Management Limited in Joint Venture with SNA Civil and Structural Engineers (Pty) Ltd and APEC Consortium Limited and*
- (xiv) *LEA Associates South Asia Pvt. Ltd., India, in Joint Venture with Balaji Railroad Systems Private Limited, India and Professional Engineering Consultant Ltd., Uganda.*

3. A public proposals opening of only the technical proposals was conducted on the same day, the deadline date for submission, March 21, 2025.
4. The evaluation methodology used was quality and cost based section method as specified in the Request for Proposal (RFP) document and recorded in the Technical evaluation report, which involves four key stages namely;

- i. Preliminary evaluation conducted on a pass or fail basis
  - ii. Detailed evaluation of the technical quality of the against evaluation criteria specified in the RFP using a merit point scoring system, where each proposal is assessed to determine their technical total score and compared with the minimum qualifying technical qualifying score.
  - iii. Financial evaluation of proposal for bidders that pass the minimum qualifying technical qualifying score.
  - iv. Combining of technical scores and financial scores using a weighting system specified in the RFP.
5. Technical evaluation stage was carried after the preliminary stage to determine bids that pass the minimum qualifying technical qualifying score to proceed to the financial and final evaluation stages.
6. Upon completion of the technical evaluation process, the Respondents issued a Notice Following Technical Evaluation for Consultancy Services on June 2, 2025, indicating that the Applicant's bid was unsuccessful at the preliminary stage due to the absence of a joint venture power of attorney and a tax clearance certificate for ACMIRS Consulting Limited. This decision was subject to administrative review before the second Respondent's Accounting Officer on June 5, 2025, and further adjudication before the Tribunal in Registry Application No. 16 of 2025.
7. In a decision rendered on July 17, 2025, the Tribunal allowed Registry Application No. 16 of 2025, set aside the Notice Following Evaluation of Consultancy Services dated June 2, 2025, and ordered the Respondents to re-evaluate the proposals within 10 working days from date of decision.

8. In compliance with the Tribunal's Orders, the Respondents re-evaluated the proposals. On August 26, 2025, the Responent emailed a Notice Following Technical Evaluation for Consultancy Services to all bidders on August 27, 2025, at 21:35 PM, indicating that the following bidders scored above the minimum technical score of 80%:

- *ILF Consulting Engineers Austria GmbH in association with Vienna Consulting Engineers ZT GmbH and KEA Group Limited – 88.77%*
- *Aarvee Associates Architects, Engineers & Consultants Pvt. Ltd., in association with Nova Consult Uganda Limited & IMEC - Infrastructure and Consulting Limited – 83.61%*
- *LEA Associates South Asia Pvt. Ltd., India, in Joint Venture with Balaji Railroad Systems Private Limited, India and Professional Engineering Consultant Ltd – 82.17%*
- *SABA Engineering PLC, Uganda, in Joint Venture with Delhi Integrated Multi-Modal Transit System Ltd., India, in Sub Consultancy with BEMAP Uganda Ltd – 81.62%*
- *SSF International GmbH, Roxplan Engineering Ltd, Gauff Consultants Uganda Ltd, in association with Innosphere Engineering (U) Ltd – 80.36%*
- *DAR Al-Handasah Consultants (Shair and Partners) in Joint Venture with Kkatt Consult – 80.13%*

6. The Notice indicated that the Applicant's bid was unsuccessful at the detailed technical evaluation stage, having scored 77.29% . against the minimum qualifying technical score of 80%:

7. The Applicant, dissatisfied with the procurement process, emailed the Respondents to request a debrief on August 29, 2025, at 9:29 a.m. The Respondent provided the Applicant with the debrief on August 28, 2025.

8. Dissatisfied with the debrief, the Applicant requested an administrative review from the Respondents' Accounting Officer on September 1, 2025, and submitted an addendum to the complaint on September 2, 2025.
9. The Respondents' Accounting Officer dismissed the Applicant's complaint on September 12, 2025.
10. Aggrieved by the Respondents' decision, the Applicant filed this application with the Tribunal on September 19, 2025, requesting a review of the Respondents' determination.

## **B. SUBMISSIONS**

During the oral hearing, the Applicant and Respondent highlighted their written submissions and responses and made oral arguments before the Tribunal members.

### **Applicant**

1. The Applicant adopted its Application filed on September 19, 2025, along with the written submissions submitted on September 29 and October 4, 2025, maintaining its request for review and re-evaluation of its Technical Proposal.
2. The Applicant argued that it narrowly missed the 80% technical pass mark by 2.71 percentage points and that the Respondents misrepresented its proposal and its key experts' qualifications. They contended that the evaluation deviated from the explicit criteria outlined in the RFP (Sections 6.2, 6.3, 7.1, and 7.2), granting the Evaluation Committee undue discretion and compromising the integrity of the scoring process.
3. The Applicant pointed out that the debriefing report led them to believe that they performed well in most sections, when in reality they scored below 80% in several technical areas, including

methodology, professional staff qualifications, and knowledge transfer. This misrepresentation concealed flaws in the evaluation process that significantly impacted the total score of 77.29%.

4. The Applicant argued that the Respondents intentionally manipulated 5% of the technical evaluation marks, especially in the “experience in region and language” sub-criterion. Points were awarded inconsistently among experts with similar qualifications, unfairly favoring Ugandan nationals and causing ambiguity in scoring. For instance, the Team Leader received only 0.11% despite extensive COMESA experience, while some experts from South Africa and Uganda scored higher for comparable experience.
5. The Applicant emphasized that the Respondents failed to properly recognize the scope, nature, and technical relevance of their submitted projects, which included more than ten relevant assignments over the past ten years. These projects demonstrated comparable size, complexity, and multidisciplinary engagement, including engineering, architecture, geotechnical studies, project management, and financial analyses. Notably, the 600 km SENA Railway Project confirmed that the Applicant’s experience met the technical and magnitude requirements of the Standard Gauge Railway (SGR) Project.
6. The Applicant argued that the Respondents’ assessment of general and specific experience was flawed and inconsistent with the RFP criteria, which required evaluating projects of comparable size, technical complexity, and relevance within developing countries over the last ten years. The Applicant argued that they had submitted 13 relevant projects demonstrating comprehensive alignment with the SGR project scope.
7. Regarding expert qualifications, the Applicant claimed that any perceived shortcomings were minor or compensated by equivalent credentials and extensive relevant experience. All key experts,



including the Team Leader, Transport Economist, Financial Expert, Cost Specialist, Permanent Way Engineer, Structural/Bridge Engineer, and Legal/Regulatory Expert, met or exceeded the RFP requirements in education, certification, and practical experience.

8. The Applicant further argued that the Respondents misapplied the evaluation criteria for key experts, which allocate 30% for General Qualifications, 60% for Adequacy for the Assignment, and 10% for Experience in Region and Language. The Applicant contended that all experts provided the required qualifications and experience, with only minor gaps that should not materially affect their scores, and that the scoring under the “region and language” sub-criterion was inconsistent and unfair.
9. The Applicant requested a comprehensive re-evaluation of all key experts strictly according to the RFP criteria, taking into account both general qualifications and adequacy for the assignment. They maintained that a proper reassessment would have resulted in their Technical Proposal achieving the required 80% minimum technical score, rendering the initial failure decision incorrect.
10. The Applicant maintained that a fair reassessment would ensure the Technical Proposal and expert team are evaluated accurately and objectively, reflecting the true merit and competence of the submission. They emphasized that the total score of 77.29% was inaccurate due to misrepresentation, manipulation, and inconsistent application of the evaluation criteria. They requested the Tribunal to direct a re-evaluation in accordance with the RFP and PPDA Regulations.
11. The Applicant requested that the Tribunal set aside the Accounting Officer’s decision and order a fresh evaluation that properly considers both general and specific experience, applies the scoring criteria correctly for expert qualifications, adequacy for the



assignment, and experience in region and language, and grants any other relief the Tribunal deems fair and just.

### **Respondents**

1. The Respondents relied on their Response filed on September 25, 2025, and written submissions of October 1, 2025, asserting that the bid re-evaluation was completed on July 30, 2025, within the ten (10) working days mandated by the Tribunal's July 17, 2025, order.
2. The Respondents argued that the re-evaluation process was carried out strictly in accordance with the Request for Proposals (RFP), the Public Procurement and Disposal of Public Assets (Procurement of Consultancy Services) Regulations, 2023, and the Tribunal's directives. They emphasized that all bidders were treated fairly and equally, and that the Applicant's low scores reflected weaknesses in its proposal rather than bias or procedural irregularities.
3. The Respondents stated that the Applicant did not challenge the detailed explanations given during the debrief and in the Respondent's Reply, thus accepting the accuracy of the evaluation.
4. In response to the Applicant's claim that the Evaluation Committee applied new or undisclosed criteria, the Respondents relied on regulation 61(1)(a) of the *Public Procurement and Disposal of Public Assets (Procurement of Consultancy Services) Regulations, 2023*, which mandates Evaluation Committees to discuss and determine measures and sub-criteria necessary to apply the stated evaluation criteria objectively. They contended that the Committee's consideration of project characteristics such as contract value, activities, deliverables, location, and section length to determine relevance and comparability was within its

lawful discretion and consistent with the RFP and Regulation 57(1). These measures, they argued, ensured objectivity, fairness, and value for money.

5. The Respondents further submitted that assessing bidders' experience and key personnel was an exercise of technical discretion. The evaluation of project relevance, comparability, and magnitude, including the 662 km benchmark, was a legitimate similarity measure for lineal infrastructure projects such as railways. Likewise, the evaluation of key personnel considered the relevance of qualifications, experience, and competencies in relation to the project requirements. The Respondents cited *Doshnut Uganda Limited v Ministry of Water & Environment (Application 47 of 2024)*, where the Tribunal held that awarding marks is a discretionary function that the Tribunal's judgment should not substitute
6. The Respondents denied any ambiguity in the RFP, noting that the Applicant had plenty of opportunity during the two-month bid preparation period (which was extended twice through addenda) to seek clarification but chose not to. Since the Applicant voluntarily submitted a bid without raising any questions, it was considered satisfied with the RFP. The Respondents described the Applicant's expectation that the Procuring and Disposing Entity should have identified and fixed errors or inconsistencies in its bid as unreasonable, emphasizing that evaluation is strictly based on the content of the submitted proposal.
7. Regarding the evaluation, the Respondents explained that out of 27 projects submitted by the Applicant, 14 were not considered because they fell outside the 10-year eligibility period. The remaining 13 projects were evaluated based on relevance, size, complexity, and technical comparability. The Applicant scored 3.77 out of 5 (75.4%) for general experience and 10.36 out of 15 (69.07%) for specific experience, indicating a reasonable level of

adequacy. Specific projects mentioned included the Sena Railway Rehabilitation, Motherwell Passenger Rail Corridor, Kazungula Bridge Project, and Kalagadi Manganese Rail Siding, all of which had inconsistencies, were partially outside the required timeframe, or were significantly smaller in scale. Therefore, the Respondents argued that the Applicant's experience did not fully meet the criteria for similarity and scale.

8. Regarding key personnel, the Respondents explained that certain experts did not meet the qualifications or experience thresholds in the RFP. The Team Leader lacked the required Master's degree and had insufficient years of railway project management experience over 100 km; the Financing Expert had less than two years of relevant experience; the Transport Economist did not hold a degree in the required field; and the Permanent Way Specialist lacked official proof of equivalence for his diploma. They argued that these factors justified the moderate scores awarded, which were consistent with the RFP and within the Committee's evaluative discretion.
9. Addressing allegations of bias and unfair scoring, the Respondents clarified that the evaluation followed Regulation 61(c), which requires the final scores to be the average of individual evaluators' assessments, thereby eliminating arbitrariness. They acknowledged minor computational errors in scoring two experts, which, when corrected, slightly adjusted the Applicant's total to 77.10% but did not change the evaluation outcome. The Respondents also refuted claims of "stashing away" 5% for discretionary scoring and pointed out that all evaluators applied the criteria consistently.
10. The Respondents rejected the Applicant's claim that the Procuring and Disposing Entity (PDE) should have accepted additional evidence after the bid submission. They stressed that only documents submitted by the March 21, 2025, deadline could

be evaluated, as allowing evidence after submission would breach the principles of transparency and equal treatment. They also pointed out that the Applicant's dissatisfaction came from its failure to meet the technical requirements, not from any procedural misconduct. The Tribunal was referred to *Engineering Solutions (U) Ltd v Ministry of Water & Environment (Application No. 24 of 2021)*, where it was determined that simply disagreeing with evaluation criteria does not provide a valid legal basis.

11. In conclusion, the Respondents argued that the evaluation process was transparent, objective, and in line with the PPDA Act, the Regulations, and the Tribunal's prior directives. They argued that the Applicant's challenge was an attempt to delay the implementation of a vital public infrastructure project without sufficient justification.

12. The Respondents prayed that the Tribunal dismiss the Application with costs for being devoid of merit, uphold the Accounting Officer's decision, and affirm the validity of the evaluation, the resultant scores, and the Contracts Committee's approval.

### **C. THE ORAL HEARING**

The Tribunal held an oral hearing via Zoom software on **October 7, 2025**. The appearances were as follows:

1. **Dishan Mubende**, a director of Acmiris Consulting Limited, a member of the Applicant Joint Venture, represented the Applicant. In attendance was **Andre van der Walt**, an authorised representative of **Gibb (Pty) Limited**- a member of the Applicant Joint Venture, **Florence Kiwanuka**, a managing partner of Acmiris Consulting Limited, **Cephas Birungyi Kagyenda** as Co-Counsel for the Joint Venture Applicant, **Edgar Agaba** as Advisor for the Joint

Venture, and **Ankunda Emmanuel**, a lawyer for the Joint Venture Applicant.

2. **Mwima Gracie**, the Senior Legal Officer-SGR Project and **Kisakye Robert**, the acting Legal and Policy Analyst for the Ministry of Works and Transport, represented the Respondents. In attendance were **Emmanuel Semakula**-Deputy Project Coordinator (Technical)-SGR, **Patrick Okou Aquib**, a procurement advisor to the SGR Project, **William Kiboome**, Engineer SGR Project, **Charity Balyamujura**, Sociologist SGR Project, **Mwesige Robert**-Senior Procurement Officer-SGR, **Alfred Obong**, Area - Construction Manager - SGR

#### **D. RESOLUTION BY THE TRIBUNAL**

##### **Issues**

The Application raised four issues for determination. The Tribunal has framed the following issues for determination.

- 1) Whether the Respondents erred in law and fact when they issued an administrative review decision on September 12, 2025*
- 2) Whether the Respondents erred in law and fact when they evaluated the bids outside the 10 working days ordered by the Tribunal*
- 3) Whether the Respondent erred in law and fact when it disqualified the Applicant's bid at the detailed technical evaluation stage.*
- 4) What remedies are available to the parties*

## **Resolution of Issues**

### **Issue No. 1:**

**Whether the Respondents erred in law and fact when they issued an administrative review decision on September 12, 2025**

1. Under section 106(7) of the *Public Procurement and Disposal of Public Assets Act*, Cap 205, and regulation 8 of the *Public Procurement and Disposal of Public Assets (Administrative Review) Regulations, 2023*, the Accounting Officer must, within ten days of receiving a complaint, make and communicate a written decision addressed to the bidder who filed the complaint. The communication must include the reasons for the decision and specify any corrective measures to be taken.
2. In the instant application, the Respondent's Accounting Officer received the Applicant's Complaint on September 1, 2025, and communicated the decision to the Applicant on September 12, 2025, outside the 10-day deadline prescribed by section 106(7). Under the procurement laws, such a decision is null and has no legal effect. See *Application No. 29 of 2025, Rural Digital Media Ltd vs. Uganda Civil Aviation Authority*, and *Application No. 18 of 2025, Goldstar Insurance Company Limited v. Uganda National Oil Company*.
3. Under section 106(8) of the *Public Procurement and Disposal of Public Assets Act*, Cap 205, if an Accounting Officer does not make and communicate a decision within ten days, the bidder may apply to the Tribunal in accordance with Part IX of the Act. Once the applicant has done so, the Tribunal gains jurisdiction to hear the case under **section 115(1)(a)** of the *Public Procurement and Disposal of Public Assets Act*, Cap. 205. Refer to the Tribunal's decision in *Abasamia Hwolerane Association Ltd v Jinja City Council*, *Application No. 12 of*

*2021, and Globe World Engineering (U) Ltd v Mbale City Council, Application No. 21 of 2021.*

4. The Tribunal accordingly invokes its jurisdiction under section 106 (8) and **section 115(1)(a)** of the *Public Procurement and Disposal of Public Assets Act, Cap 205*.
5. **This issue is resolved in the affirmative.**

Issue No. 2:

*Whether the Respondents erred in law and fact when they evaluated the bids outside the 10 working days ordered by the Tribunal*

6. In its decision of July 17, 2025, the Tribunal allowed Registry Application No. 16 of 2025 and, among other orders, directed the Respondents to re-evaluate the proposals within ten (10) working days.
7. We reviewed the procurement action file submitted by the respondents to the Tribunal on September 25, 2025. We established that the re-evaluation commenced on July 18, 2025 (Day 1) and concluded on July 30, 2025 (Day 9), with the evaluation report subsequently submitted to the Contracts Committee. Although the Contracts Committee did not concur with the initial evaluation report, it necessitated a reconvening of the Evaluation Committee on August 15, 2025, to address the Committee's concerns.
8. The Tribunal accordingly finds that the Respondents complied with its directive by completing the re-evaluation within ten (10) working days. Consequently, the Applicant's allegations of non-compliance with the Tribunal's order lack merit.

9. **This issue is resolved in the negative.**



Issue no. 3:

Whether the Respondent erred in law and fact when it disqualified the Applicant's bid

10. The Applicant explained that the essence of its complaint against the Respondents is that the evaluation committee deviated from the evaluation criteria specified in the Request for Proposals (RFP) and instead applied undisclosed criteria in a discriminatory manner, to the Applicant's detriment, resulting in an unfairly low score for its technical proposal. The Applicant therefore contested both the disqualification of its proposal and the technical scores assigned during the evaluation of its proposal.
11. The Respondents argued that the evaluation process was carried out strictly in line with the criteria provided in the Request for Proposals (RFP) and in full compliance with the applicable procurement laws and guidelines. They maintained that all bidders were treated fairly and equally, and that the evaluation was based entirely on each proposal's technical and financial strength. The Respondents denied any departure from the established criteria or use of undisclosed standards, emphasizing that the Applicant's low score resulted from shortcomings in its proposal rather than any form of bias or discrimination. They further asserted that the evaluation and disqualification of the Applicant's proposal was lawful, justified, and in conformity with the Tribunal's previous directives.
12. The Tribunal has previously ruled that the Accounting Officer, the Contracts Committee, and the Evaluation Committee have statutory discretion throughout the procurement process and are entitled to some latitude in fulfilling procurement requirements. Specifically, assigning marks during evaluation is a discretionary task, and the Tribunal is hesitant to interfere or replace its judgment with that of a

properly constituted Evaluation Committee as long as the Evaluation Committee applies the relevant evaluation criteria stated in the Request for Proposal was correctly and in accordance with the law.. See *Application No. 11 of 2020–Egis Road Operations SA v UNRA and China Communications Construction Company Ltd & CCCC Investment Company Ltd Consortium*.

13. When exercising its review authority, the Tribunal's role is not to replace the procurement entities (Accounting Officer, Contracts Committee, Evaluation Committee) but to assess whether the processes and decisions adhere to the law. It must evaluate whether the relevant rules and the RFP document were followed, whether the factual basis for the decision is correct, and whether there is a clear error. Without such defects, the Tribunal should not overturn a decision just because it disagrees with the procuring entity. See *Application No. 47 of 2024 – Doshnut Uganda Ltd v Ministry of Water & Environment*, para 14 and 15.

14. Consequently, the Tribunal examined the Applicant's proposal against the evaluation criteria outlined in the Request for Proposals (RFP). It analyzed the evaluation report to assess how those criteria were applied to the Applicant and other bidders. The Tribunal found that the Evaluation Committee properly exercised its discretion in awarding scores to the Applicant's proposal and that the scoring was justified. The aspects considered by the Evaluation committee were relevant to the application of the criteria. The scores assigned fell within the reasonable margin of discretion granted to the Evaluation Committee and the Tribunal was not provided with convincing justification that the procuring and disposing entity deviated from the evaluation criteria in the RFP or breach the law to the prejudice of the Applicant. They did not constitute any manifest error or violation of the RFP or applicable procurement regulations to warrant the Tribunal's intervention.

15. Accordingly, the Tribunal finds no basis to interfere with or substitute its judgment for that of the Respondents' Evaluation Committee or set aside the Accounting Officer decision in the challenged procurement.

**16. This issue is resolved negatively.**

Issue no. 4:

What remedies are available to the parties?

17. Having found that the Applicant's proposal was evaluated in accordance with the law, the Request for Proposals, and the relevant regulations, the Applicant is not entitled to any remedies.

#### **E. DISPOSITION**

1. The Application is dismissed
2. The Tribunal's September 22, 2025, suspension order is vacated.
3. Each party shall bear its own costs.

Dated at Kampala, this 10<sup>th</sup> day of October, 2025.




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**FRANCIS GIMARA SC.**  
**MEMBER**



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**NELSON NERIMA**  
**MEMBER**



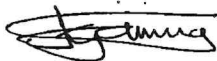
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**GEOFFREY NUWAGIRA KAKIRA**  
**MEMBER**



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**PAUL KALUMBA**  
**MEMBER**



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**CHARITY KYARISIIMA**  
**MEMBER**



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**KETO KAYEMBA**  
**MEMBER**



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**ENG. CYRUS TITUS AOMU**  
**MEMBER**