Laos Legislative Drafting Programme

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John Q. Public

Subject: Procurement

1. Procurement regulations require that all contracts be in writing. Failure to comply with these regulations may result in legal consequences.

2. Specific contracts are used for specific goods or services. It is important to ensure that all terms and conditions are clearly defined.

3. In addition to written contracts, oral agreements may also be valid, but they must be documented in writing to avoid any disputes.

4. The Department of Public Works is responsible for ensuring that all procurement processes are conducted in accordance with the law.

5. Procurement officers must be trained in the latest procurement practices to ensure that all contracts are fair and competitive.

6. Failure to comply with procurement regulations can result in legal action, including the possibility of fines or other penalties.

7. It is essential to maintain accurate records of all procurements to ensure transparency and accountability.

8. Procurement officers must be knowledgeable about current market trends to ensure that contracts are competitive and in line with industry standards.

9. All procurement decisions must be made in the best interest of the public and in accordance with the law.

10. It is the responsibility of the procurement officers to ensure that all contracts are legally binding and enforceable.
and w/ their funds = nd/their process, there may vary from law law, so must put Q t- circe under which law fund/contractor is & law to regtnts of donor/lender. People who have done gd job in wresting w/ law probe, hope you can use law product but will like to hear your reponds as -> w/ most productive

VM: Q submission of procurement laws/demos. how deal w/ that?

Clay: Procurement law may contain provision (waiver) to allow min. to waive Lao law in favor of donor regtnt. if min deems it desirable, don't think it should be automatic, i.e. subj. to consld by Lao to retain decs. Whether to take the money & use proc. or reject proc. (w/ money); impt that law authorize govt. expns. to make decision.

Note: Q of lending b diff things: lenders can impose only 1 cond = use funds obj. std. import thing/Lao = address local needs, reflect int'l rules.

Clay: True; unlike other areas, there is no int'l law/govt. procurement can lrn from other countries, other expns. proc = lack of econ. judicary + contract law = nec. basis for procurement law, eqs in US, govt. contract law excels provs. for 'breach of contract' or 'damage due/breach,' int'tl. gen'l. prncips./breach of contract + damages from gen'l. contract law = merged into procurement law; but Lao contract law + gov't's commnts/Lao judiciary seem not well defined principles. nec. to draft specific prncips/prnciples in Govt procurement law.

VM: Re contract law, what's missing

Clay: WD thorough study, can comment on re: procurement laws eg see doesn't spek re damages, for are or 'breach of contract' there only read Eng translation = probs

VM: WD appreciate comments on draft when you return.
Clay: Looked at Fr version, see gaps get. F1 15 May.

VM: Please send us comments on provisons ->added.

Another reminder: 1. give eg/other chars, expas/donor funds, provisions,
2. can add ch/donor funds.

Clay: My expat US isn't set to go/get loans/procurement.
As to add ch, think provison that enables govt to decide whether apply own law or some other - sho=emph.
VM: Give us becomes rules, providing govt procurement/US;
of those provisions = how rule? expar?

Clay: Most of principles/draft = universal expar. E.g. if prov.
(buy = as mkt expar) seek govt quality at fair price. Want much comp. to avoid corruption.
Often process + created process that presumes any purchase will occur via public bidding, w/ pub-ad/inv.
Open bids m pub, + external to lowest resp. bidder
May times when pub bidding/comp., makes economia shift, may be times when not govt idea - eg. if emergency/epidemic
needed vaccine now, can't go thru bidding, tried to create structure in which pub bidding = normal, but listed occasion
when govt can use alt systems. Eg 2: govt may need to buy office supplies frequently (paper, paper clips) = many sellers, mkt price = govt cost, + fair price = don't need expense of pub bidding/comp. = fair price, so = provison, where govt makes frequent but the products, can compr. catalogues of suppliers -> define best price = universal concepts/any govt procurement law. Another univ.
extra sell concept incl'd = "lowest resp. bidder."
No govt wants to be req'd to accept bid because it = law, may be reason = low is because bidder does not use quality goods, has no expertise, or = dishonest, govt will not take bid if don't trust bidder will meet contracts specifications. So incl'd draft: govt in award bid takes into acct.
bidder's reputation, quality, exper, honesty (integ. with) + financial position = re = concepts that incl "responsibility"
In sht, most principles = same for any govt since have same opps.

Clay: Not nec. to have sup pt. of judiciary to deal w/ crts arising out of procurement; it might be useful to havejudgs w/ specific expertise re true issue: eg. in US, special ct's that deal only w/ claims/gov't procurement claims called "Bd of Contract Appeals" or special ct. of claims that hears only cases against govt, but US law entry, too many lawyers.

Can afford many lawyers, many judges.

In Laos, 1995, may = more imp. To have more gov't crts, judgs = indep. So contractors have conf. in them.

On training, generally = hard to know 'rt thing to do'; trng = expensive, difficult to know if Lao = better of big people here to train Lao, or send Lao elsewhere for trng,

for some, trng may = best to bring trns to wh w/ Lao/acc. engs, lawyers. you unmanage risks of foreigners to train Lao.

Some may not be worth risk, if people who come have primary trng = train Lao, etc., go home when finished, principle = training, investment Lao capacity = most imp. to success of law.

Suggest difficult choice you must make when enact. law: in one gp., debated what shd happen if govt entered contract illegally, re violation of laws, suppose govt contracts to bid dam, after contract in done, disc. contract = 'illegal' because bidding proc. not/law: shd that contract be completely void, stop contract, or complete it despite illegality = difficult. Q: not clear if can pay contractors for wk done? or if another contractor shd complete? or if in next bid, contractor won't compete. Govt asked: what = 'correct ans.' = is none; you must decide best/laod PPP after balance cons to benefit of each all; gp's sol = good, but: is issue...
NA must consider when it decides an final bill; looked at contract law, but didn't provide gold ass; gap. Thought when violation = serious, it void contract; but if underlying violation = procedural, technical, then contract = OK, = many gold disc's issues, hope these -> reflected in rec. kept. Message today: bill = filled w/ def polit. charges, NA must rethink point chs. = implicit /law written

The obj. = ensure gets ser. = quality, price, avoid corruption; other ways = prevent corruption; law up to dau = not envt, for, con. ass. = low ass. = poor quality = rebuild, etc., = law = not envt. How prevent:

Clay: hope understood Q = 2 forms of corruption =

1. Violation of laws; 2. Providing gold, ser. of poor quality. Told to address both:

1) = create open public process so to expose illegals, where = not used, eq. direct negoti.

ations, procure ftee must explain which exception under law proceed; give reasons. If ftee says we're not using pub. bidding, because = envt you can say = no envt, give ftee broad ftee; in add., incl.'d provision that any contr. who gave price = prohibited from obt. and the contract/3 yr. can't able to say still prevent't) i.e. = create legal means to reduce risk to contractors from illegal actions; 2) Quality contr. = more difficult, but law can create structure in which = possible to contr. quality; eg. when award contract/contract rep. bidder = pay atten. to characteristics listed, but must imp. means. if order = find Govt. personnel to monitor, so projects, if US Govt. ent. contract/New mil. airplane, Govt. will have team of inspectors at plat 24 hrs. day to inspect every bolt in airplane; and > specificat. s = satisfied; every Govt. contract/mfr. coord. incl. clause = Govt. monitor process. Again, only as gold ass
Ways to do this: 1) Bribe everyone, act not seen to be involved, until have enough people, may hire them to inspect for you, long as they go.

Bob: Re corruption: How much proba of discovery of corruption? A few ways tried, more or less successfully: 1) Whistle blowing—rewards to someone to expose, eg statute might say of official who confesses to bribe—it's free, but go after contractor; sometimes even let official keep bribe; or if secretary tells of bribe, gets money, recovered by govt fine or amount recovered. Colombia privates that any contractor who discloses that contract done, can sue in ct. for civil damages.

2) Disc int'l prices of commodities purchased used to be Swiss firm will produce int'l price for any govt. Zambia kept 3 economists in London to check prices—saved $8 on cal/kg for govt. 3) Indian statute on "total worth"—if his wealth exceeds $10,000, then presume = via corruption; he must prove innocence; Hong Kong: special police unit devoted entirely to corruption issues, sense/Laa, while some corruption exists, but not out of contact, emph corruption can get out of hand if does not end of "dwell". Korean = primary way to eat new e.g., ruling class = est. "bureaucratic-lagrangian" 3) Ombudsman = found in Scandinavia; to ensure for long people behaved legally—adopted in many countries, even in US, to ensure officials conform to rules, not just violation=corruption. Reports not to govt., but legislative = way legislative ensures govt officials follow laws (legis/enacts, + exp. since expen, since expen, since expen, since expen)
Ghana, Tans, Zimb, etc. - requires all high govt. officers to file stmt of assets & liabilities, w witnesses on (may) certify + aff plcs/enforcement eg fam, or wife's assets) & put principle of openness in imp way to stop corruption. 

Ser govt, just adopted one.

C'mn. Re 2 week process. I工业ized process = big govt. capacity/self-sustained w/ full my grp, have seen enormous progress c'mn. immature to think abt complex legal (As) in last 2 days, new Qs they would have asked a wk ago, understud of result of process. 

delayed other wk, but hope they will have op to finish this & other deals & viw what land & wills, hope best people can ask your adv. to complete govt. procurement laws, didn't like 'em to lose skills 2nd/3rd 2 week. Open to further q's/enq's, comments.

Cmp memбр.: If = conspiracy amng bidders i.e. provision there?

Clay: No provision directly addresses this issues, but govt. can reject all bids if you believe contract shd cost $1,000,000, lowest bidders = $1,800,000, can say = wrong, reject all bids till fig me out why t-how deal w/ it (cld = conspiracy). In ad, grp membr said law new or i.e. creating anti-trust law directs way of attacking conspirators.

VM: explain why anti-trust -> disc, amy, memбр. = idea may be floated with other mins, not yet govt. proposal. 

Cmp membr.: How many Qs need to think abt this -> VP has asked imp Qs; from exp. in Ctg. = govt. prevent not open, mostly + don't donor press. govt. not keen to have procurement = time, cost; officials had no skills...coffee doesn't work well, officials = less skilled than contractors, drugs will have to decide much of govt. + firms; high risks govt. officials = respected = allowed to pursue but sit since 1983, shop / open doors, w/much par. inv. & $bns > GDP; need new hands so investors come in "gifts," etc. to meet high rhs of officials give gifts (exp. cammu.etc.) = new habits.

Clay: Opening of ec = even must honest officials old not control sys t= too much bus' few people need to c'mn. amount of skills so can deal w/ no, o & contracts = nec. it even if not worried abt corruption, volume of bue, illeg. law + typing nec.
NA Post: Last yr began w/ sig procurement law - bidders got smart.

in adv. -> better to consider: 2 qrs: 1) std bid opening = mkt int of bidders; 2) if reject bids, you'll exp. why. 3) in adv to pub bidding = empry? others?

Clay: 1) bids shd -> opened in pub, before bidders so can see = sealed 'til open; i'll all know who = lowest bidder.
2) believe use self to require reasons why bid = accepted or not; but shd understand that these expl. combined w/ concept of "lowest resp bidder" -> disputes & some law suits; bidder rejected = loss, face, maybe bus. -> will seek recourse v. govt. -> provide in drt; any dispute arising out or around -> referred to office of settlement of Dispute/Decree #102 C., etc. remain: if i'm a law suit vs. govt, claiming i'm resp. -> does that hold up contact? hasn't addressed that issue yet = time pass.
3) so far = 4 methods of proc & procurement: a) pub bidding (already discussed): 6) bidding by int'l bidders invited by govt.; c) neg. w single rep. contractor; d) comparison of list prices of int'l no of suppliers -> for routine purchases. Ie. assume use pub bid, explain why if use other 3. Wkd w. prov. dept, 4 find = helpful, me w. easter, but hope to imprv.

Bob: re enforcement mechanisms: can't talk abt law unless also talk abt implement = 2 (forms)
of poss implement: 1) thru Min = indiv. procurement w. oversight by MoF or another body; some contrs = Min. of Procurement = where = few highly skilled people, -> cond. / agency, disadv = "red tape" -> time consuming.

Clay: Disc'd diff procedures at height cent vs. decency actions, -> recom several mech/implement which used clps on kind of contr., method of procurement, & value of contr. = differ. cost, like, a contract req. pub. bid, quick's head dept. can't stress enough, that implement requires not just at chee but detailed req. to capacity of personnel to shift there + ten personnel to supervise enforcement.
Research report said we clean thing we choose diff
kinds of coffee, oil

With regard to a few people/grip sent, will involve u. show
with grip.

2) Re ADB funds = most haven't been formally
informed abt this. Re draft procurement decree = sent
to govern, don't know standards, not sure which draft you
have. Please suggest imports/contract law

Clay: Re ADB = proposal --> UNDP draft letter about use
of funds if grant available = recommend things draft
here. I/hear = revised Sept 1993, so don't know
what statute it.

PM: 'Decree not passed, so your cost

VIM: 'Agree with short/coord donor as's, re ADB funds = left to

we on law = part of land law, but = reg.

of land, land use lease = draft. But part of. 2) Spin

land law will involve many other things, will all have 106;

not supervise draft procedure. Even though to draft

procurement law, draft = most useful. Finally = Them-
July 21, Friday:

Tom & cheque law:

Tom: Thought staff at law & center of law (law firm?) before that practiced for 31 yrs/NY, London; have enjoyed talking to the people from Lao PDR in camp; appreciated courtesy & friendship they've shown; also thanks for opportunity to try to help Laotians improve their com'l law; thank Ketana for translating many vids he'd never heard before.

My notion at "cheque law", but as we began to exh & clear that cheque = concept not familiar to gpr people, before old outline law, had to est. everyone re cheque concept:

As Lao circled, saw Ud more interested in payments sys.
Not done on law re cheques; in old world over centurys -> payment sys = transfer all money in primitive soc = barter; as soc developed, uses "cash" + as I have int'l contacts of Lao, still cash seems major payment system, so if go to bank, see people carrying away cash & notes; in US = rare. In Lao, you found that people don't seem to steal cash; unfortunately, in US, people do...

substitute for money = developed/We easy, checks will not be an effective substitute for money if he writes it to & later gets money for it; I don't think you want a cheque system where people make cheques, wait in line to collect cash at bank, so when bank gets cheque = money substitute, take of something -> passed hand to hand / cash; checks = system to enable someone, w/ deposit in bk, order bk to pay a 3rd person; but to be convenient, person who receives it shall be able to deposit it in bk, or not nec. get cash. People will except currency as medium of payment because know others will accept it as medium of payment; would they have some confidence in cheques? "simple to understand that bk is not obligated by cheque, only pays at check orders if drawer has deposit = sufficient $ if insufficient money, bk won't pay cheque; bk is not responsible. If drawer of cheque directs drance (bank) to pay payee eq Tom has acct in bk, etc.
writes check to pay keo, if Tom & keo have accs/same bk, check pd by depositee & addy their accs, but usually do not have acc/same bk; check law must address issue of what happens when Tom writes check to keo, when Tom has acc/branch 1, key in 63##2 = circular payment system, check goes from Tom to keo in keo's bke, via clearing hs to Tom's bke; pd only when bke to Tom's bke; the longer it system takes, the greater the risk that check won't pd (Tom's bankrupt, dies, whatever). If look at payments system, only see a sm pt when see person writes a check to a store or a seller of a motorbike; commercial parties want to be certain re payments, need a well-defined set of laws & regulations that govern issuance of checks.

The transfer & negotiation of checks, enforcement of check obligations of each party re checks, each bke that handles check/collection process; what happens if check isn't paid; need rules to deter when payment final. All these rules must mesh with laws & rules form chain of payments system / a house; see house, but not structure that holds it up = rules/bkg syst. Checks = designed to move quickly thru system, not to provide longer term credits, constitute part of a body of law called "negotiable instruments." In early days, a merchant who traveled to Europe to buy goods did not carry 

monies, but cargo heavy, could be stolen. Developed customs to evidence money by piece of paper. If merchant old read from London or piece of paper = authorized to give paper to seller who old have confidence old collect money. As paper, would sell goods. London bke gave merchant a draft which old give seller / confidence in bke. Over hundreds of years wrote customs of merchants into com law, so courts would enforce merchants customs, now written in law. Concept of negotiability developed "means rt to pay cont in paper obligation to pay, whoever held paper held rt to obligation," an apt. part of negotiability = when paper transferred to other holders / next hold at protected holder. If keo sells Tom a motorbike, Tom gives keo a check.
by bike, Tom has defense against paying keo, but if keo, who rec'd check from Tom, transferred it to VM, and VM purchased check w/o knowledge that bike didn't work, it honestly acted, then VM can enforce check against Tom. VM by complying w/ rules, rec'd qty rts than keo; value of negotiable misstatement = can be transferred to 3rd party free of "defenses" between original parties.

Concept of negotiability = important to b/c in collection syst since each can take check free of defenses, but isn't as important in checks or in other negotiable instruments: in most cases, the checks shop keeper will rec. checks/day/week, and at end of day deposits them in his blog because doesn't want checks lost, stolen or destroyed; and after 2-3 days when check is collected from all bike s' of all customers, money deposited in his acct so he can write own checks to purchase inventory.

If look at Lao circumstances, in any p's, don't have deposit acct b/c don't have any money, 1-because in U.S., too; to maintain checking acct = expensive for bikes; bike must provide forms (checks, etc.); keep track in customers' acct of depts and, check pd, needs hand people to handle checks & posting to dept acct/tbl, at end of mo -> send stmt to customers re acct & return to customer all checks pd. B/c charges for service, often requires customers to keep balance in acct'; all pieces must be in place before 1st check is written. Check = an order that "pulls money" out of acct of drawer; payee never knows check = pd till cycle is complete, checks can be stolen & signatures can be forged; checks can be given to payees w/ any amt to get more. The Law
will say ble may not chg altered or forged check to
drawer's acct, so when check comes in, ble must exam to
see if = altered or forged; if ble makes mistake & pays, must
try to recover money from payer = another risk to ble
for people who don't have b/w. money for checking acct/ble,
may have a time or savings acct; when need cash, take
book to ble, request withdraw = cashy aim = 2 bld & safe custody
of money & earn int => encourage small savers to post money
in ble, checking accs = more convenient to smt & larger bus;
if much wants to bay oil, can mail check to distributor
of oil/amst city, if 2 p's have cont, distributor accepts
check -> works well w/in country; As get further away
from U.S., may not ble offc's, to mail check
do distibutor a long way away = inconvenient if
no ble, & expensive for ble; to open other offices
in U.S., ble mostly used, commonly, but elsewhere
less used, & in Europe, people use a gui system=
a postal service; a person opens acct at post office,
where people can est accs; person can purch. an order
to P.O. to transfer money from his acct to anothers
money order -> P.O. transfer credit. For many
people in loc. in a bks, might use P.O. -> savings,
securely pay bills; people must have cont. in syst
since = Gov't syst, & cont. = rook, to return money
to them = in addn to post cntrl b/w. each, had
might est syst. P.O. syst/convienice & small savers in
remote areas, our Govt felt diplomatic service slid.
Written info. on these systs where embassies
= located.

Any Q's so far?

pre N.B.: the addn to saving money/ble & convienience/people
what = other costs & benefits of check syst? 2 usings,
checks most convien. money supply?

Tom's Q: economist, but w/ some observations; check
drawn against acct of currency in which check =
drawn; if house trip acct, one ble to transfer
ble to payer's acct; check = written/tearps (saves might
not like checks/other denominating items, but if allowed
that, will need est'd exch 1-

Mr. press: B can check prevent inflation? Since no cash

Tom: Seems to me, cash = lim inf. pt of payment systems so

- transfer of money as long as just transfer money =

neutral, but changes drawn on banks' dem. deposits. It

drawn on existing dep's neutral; one of the of be

to me loans = extend credit which they do by

creates a deposit, banks create money; atm's m/v =
cash + demand deposits.

Look at another side of role = intermediate betw

savers & users of fund's. If bus wants to bid

new bidg = user of funds, can borrow money, gets

money from savers' deposits. When saver puts

money in be, gets the obligation in return; those role of savers

& users = separated, so if user of fund (bidg side) be

can't say can't pay you to savers — so must supervise & regulate both sides of be bus. If look

at be reg syst, & on reg agency that have

power to reg be. I must have problems with

banking regs don't let them. be too many

have to same scope or same person to spread

the risk. regs require main cap %
of loans/risk assets, I must try to be examined

do that job. On savers' side, lets' have

deposit ins = FDIC ins. each deposit acc'l up to $100,000, % a reg syst

that provides deposit ins, examines. be = strong

reg syst = confidence in syst. In 1982, be

failed = losses; in US, if Tom had $500,000 dep, will

get $100,000 75% of whatever insurer recovered, i.e

tax = yield/gain regs

Tom: Only ins'd up to $100,000, but syst = misused;

w/ $500,000 in be, divide in sep acc's. now

people say chg qty regs to 100% all acc's/person.

but no matter what do, people are creative
Exco: What = goods paper?
Tom: 2 types: (1) If I put oil in tank, or rice in warehouses, get receipt & if want to sell oil or rice, instd of pumping it out, or shoveling rice in truck, if receipt = negotiable, I sell you the paper. Whoever holds paper holds goods = like "money" paper (check), here = goods paper.
Exco: goods paper is ?
Tom: goods paper = bill of lading from ship, or receipt from warehouse.
Exco: Where does bill of lading come from?
Tom: seller prepares draft when puts goods on ship, gets bill of lading = contract to deliver goods to person named on bill. Another form = letter of credit. Lao buyer agrees w/ Lao bank that will accept draft drawn on Lao bank when foreign buyer presents bill of lading to Lao. If Lao seller of timber wants to ship it to Korea, tell say to Koreans, I won't ship unless you give me a letter of credit which says Lao timber seller can draw money from Korean bank when present document that says he shipped timber. Lao ship ships because has letter obligation to pay him.
The last part of payments systems = electronic funds transfers. In US, clear 50 billion checks a year (piece of paper), but = $1.1 trillion of money transferred via payments syst, of checks = for small amounts for large payoffs, eg $2 mn or more, pay by electronic transfer from one bank to another = $1,000,000,000/day. ($1 trillion), most large int'l transfers = now by electronic transfers, not checks; can also use transfers within Lao this way. If you have acct/Bk#1, wants to pay rev/Bk#2, asks Bk#1, to transfer $2 mn to Rev's acct/Bk#2; 2 Bks, wr/ acct/Bk#2. Bk#1 transfers $2 mn to Bk#2, which transfers to Bk#2. It's real transfer = on CB books, etc.
LEARNING PROCESS

minutes, advantage's, inline check, which goes thru long collection process (don't know till then if funds in EFT, Blk #1 can look at Tom's acct. + push funds from time to Blk #2/Reps. = Certain: people are trying to reduce checks, replace by EFTs. Problem = difficult to constrain amounts of money going out + coming in, so when speculative speculation on money, can transfer funds rapidly (e.g. Barings in Singapore). = way with money. - finish up:

A comprehensive payments system will have only have small part = checks + hao will gradually evolve to EFTs, as e.g. + CEs work together to implement existing system + Mns. + CEs can work w. CBs of CBs of friendly cliques, study that. Any Qs?

EXCPC: No Q = Lao has long way to go on behalf of play feels we have much to do, some parts of city = better; our firm he says we're back 400-500 yrs.

Tom: But can't e.g. work on digital system before come to EFTs; even if = no law / EFTs, some ones will formulate agn., ng customers; no on wants to mail check, $30 mm.

Rob: Prob. given check gap = left check law + comb gap. Tom nd = think this is for prob. of payments system as soon as think this way = all kinds of gaps = deep on Lao cir. - big advance whenever poss, when assign task to Lao, think abt prob. not law (= so 1) eg. govt. procurement = name of law = name of prob. but where not, take have to use there prob.; most recent article on leg, Ty says biggest prob. = begin w. law, not prob.

VIII: On behalf of MoJ thanks to all colleagues = helpful exp/ Lao; on behalf of leg office, - thanks/ transfer to our law; on return to US, wish gd health, luck etc.
Manma: If you going to do it quickly;

Bokva/ConCoun Procurement

3 pts: ① for study untrend Rucci pl, use drafts;
② like expl. directly because 1ord of ed. of
paireh hasn't studied issues before so new
concepts, need more practical eqs;③ finishes,
④ exper.

Manma: Smt thinx 2 know rel set res. rept. + draft = draft/am
→ expl. in PM for res. rept.; know rel. bet. 2;
→ in methodology, lost a lot of time trying to find
out pros/cons. Give them directions first so know
what to look for.

Lab: Have taught 20 yrs. can't teach you how to write,
bet = how to edit = process of thinking: if have draft
before consultant come because = editing your
drift; so before next paper if can get gopts to draft
in adv = better.

Bokva: Add: doing both exp. & report at same time.
Write sect/sect. = 15 sects.

Lab: All of you will find your own style = different.

Thank/Check Law:

Q1. "Unbounced methods → use Rucci pl, res. rept.
+ draft bill = useful way write bill; after whole
→ useful for when in draft law;"

Cher: 2 res. rep. ① Form/Where + what
behav/sack sit; ② res bill — expl. why
didn't incl. some pts; did incl. others
ev res. "dir" didn't incl.; re check collection =
→ I'd to bill's eq. exc.

Bokva: Prof. gave us inf./check = help parcei know
all a chess = useful for fun; some pts. = miss; ⑧
don't have some concepts/practice in Lao =
shed have op/s&CB for chess rufe. v. v. s. since = from diff. areas (no info. checks). . . need.
Miami: know/specify/CB = Gut didn't come

Retrautus = prof prob