

### **Procurement at the OECD**

31 January 2023





### Agenda and Content

**Opening** Remarks

Ana José Varela – Head of Service, Programme, Budget and Fiancial Management

**Procurement Process** 

Nicolas Ferré – Head of Corporate Procurement Group

Procurement Facts and Figures

Philipp Rathgeber – Corporate Procurement Manager

Case Study

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IT Procurement

The OECD's Corporate Procurement Group (CPG) procures goods and services necessary for the functioning of the Organisation and for the implementation of the Programme of Work.

The contractors and/or suppliers of the OECD must ensure quality, financial feasibility, respect for our environmental standards and overall V4M – Value for Money.

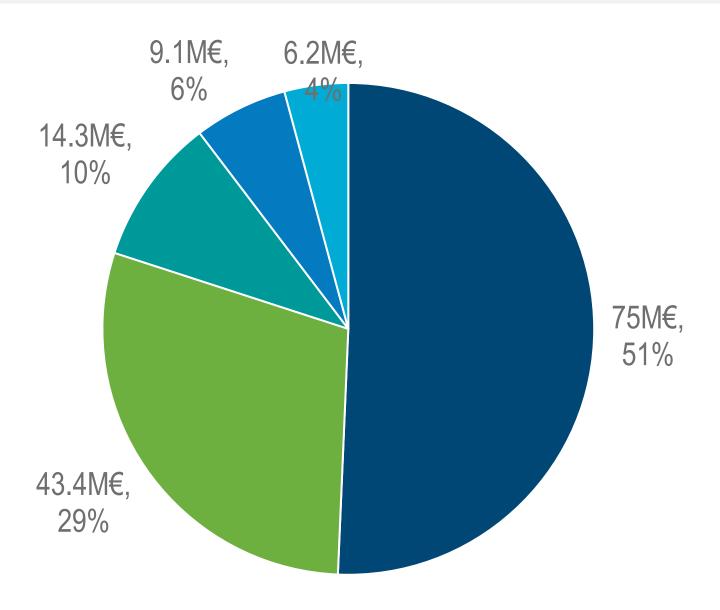


# **Goods and Services**

- ► Intellectual services
- ► Information Technology
- ► General Services (ex: Construction related materials and services)
- ► Publication and communication related equipment and services
- ▶ Conference Services

#### **Split of purchasing product categories 2022**

- Intellectual Services
- General Services
- InformationTechnology
- ConferenceServices
- CommunicationServices





#### Different processes based on Financial Threshold

## **0€ – 30K€**Direct Purchase

- Managed by Directorates
- One quote requested
- Submission via email

#### 30K€ – 150K€ Market Consultation (MC)

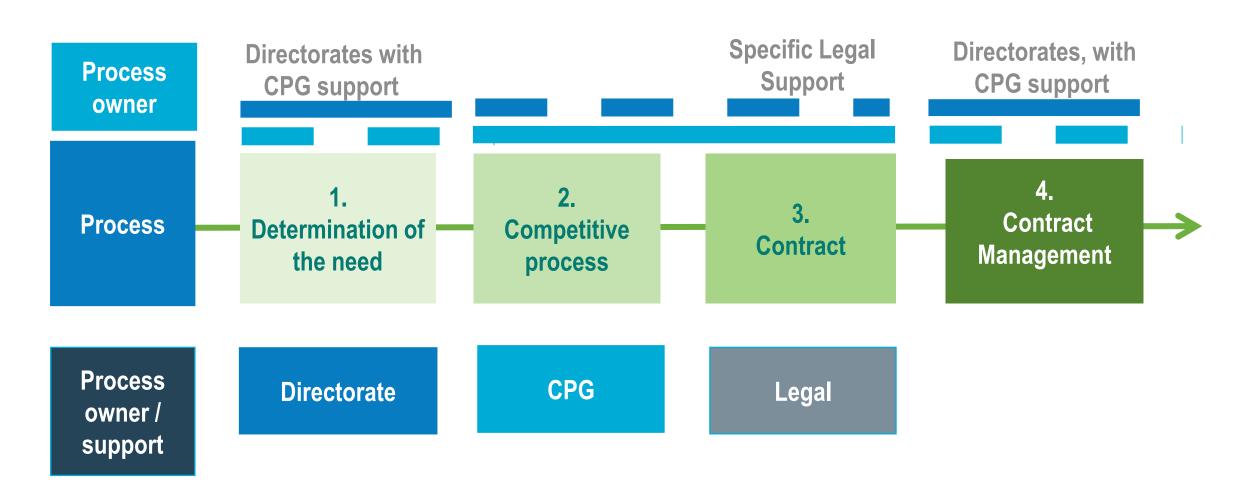
- Can be managed by Directorates
   (decentralised) or by CPG
   (centralised)
- At least 3 suppliers invited
- Submission via email (if managed by Directorates) or via the etendering portal (if managed by CPG)

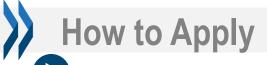
#### 150K€ – above Call for Tenders (CfT)

- Managed by CPG
- ❖ At least FIVE suppliers invited
- Publicly advertised on the OECD website. Submission via the OECD e-tendering portal



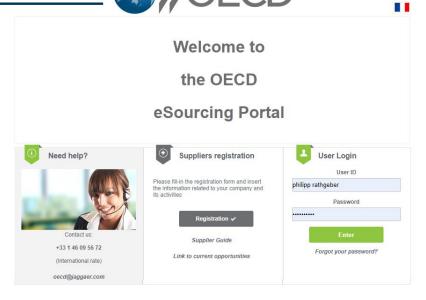
### Different phases – different stakeholders





### **OECD Procurement Portal**

- ► Registering will not only allow you to apply to the OECD's open procurement processes but will also ensure you are informed of all upcoming and relevant OECD procurement activity.
- ► Bookmark this section of our website: <u>www.oecd.org/callsfortenders</u> €
- ► Contact us at <a href="mailto:corporate.procurement@oecd.org">corporate.procurement@oecd.org</a>





#### **Upcoming Major Procurement Tenders 2023-24**



The standard procurement cycle lasts approx. 4 years (contract duration).





2023 2024



Common Transmission System (TBD)

Service provider of Maîtres d'Hôtel (800k-1.8M)

**Audio Visual Services (5-7M€)** 

**Multimedia Services (700k-1.2M€)** 

Catering Services for Cantine,Restaurants, Cafes) (2.5-4M€)

**Server Hardware & Maint. (8-12M€)** 

**Building Maintenance- Ceiling & Partition Works (TBD)** 

Co-Creation & Visualisation Workshops (3-5M€)

Network & Security Equip. (7-10M€)

Maintenance & Repair Canopy Glass Ceiling (200-300K)

Energy Security Advisory and energy policy (200-500K)

SAP Support (500k-1M€)

Vending Machines & Water Fountains (100k-300K)

Pension Fund Bank Custodian (200-500k)

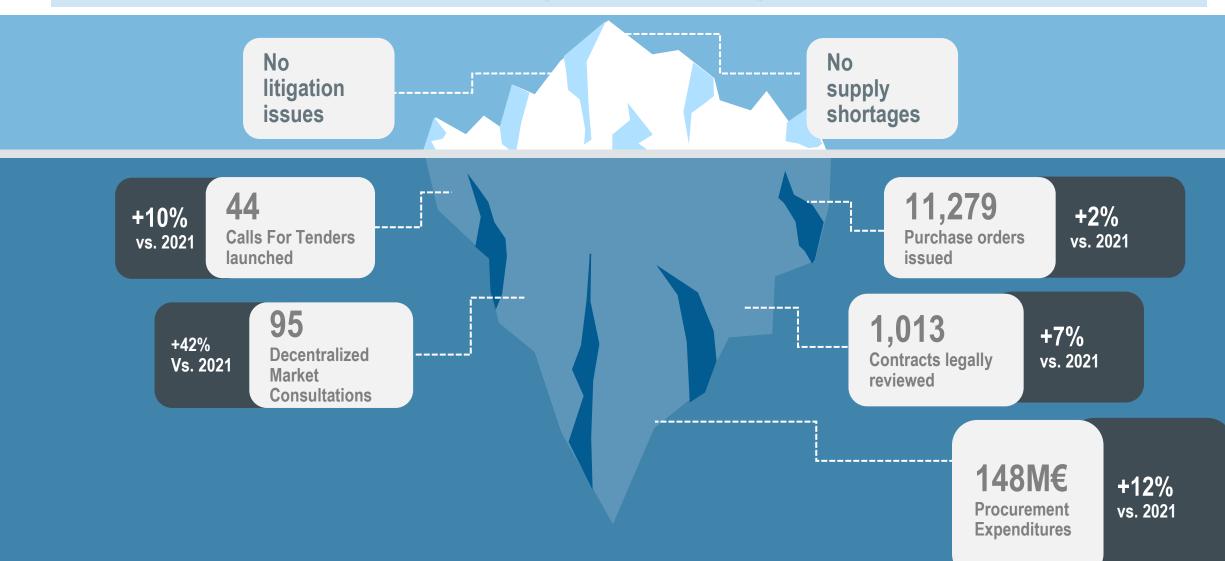
Development of financial literacy content and website for several countries (TBD)

Office Furniture (100-200K)

**Event Photographers (100-300k)** 



# Two resulting strategic outcomes



OECD / OCDE: For Official Use - À usage officiel



# Italian Procurement Day Common Transmission System Request for Information

31 January 2023

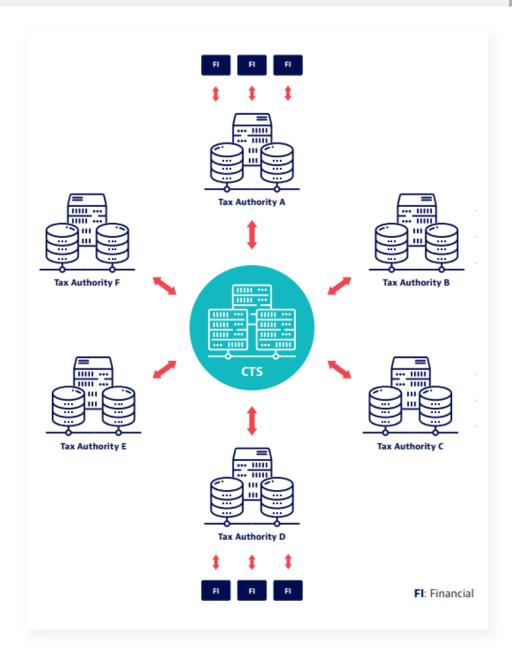
Case Study for IT / DKI Procurement





#### What is the Common Transmission System and what is its current status?

- 1. Why was the CTS needed?
  - A common solution was needed to facilitate OECD exchange of tax information standards among different jurisdictions
  - Initially conceived to exchange offshore accounts information (CRS), Country-by-country (CbCR) and tax rulings (ETR)
- 2. How was it developed?
  - Forum of Tax Administration (FTA) asked the OECD to develop a common transmission system for secure exchanges.
  - 2. Jurisdictions shaped the specifications
  - 3. Call for Tender launched, and supplier selected in 2016
  - 4. Went live for first exchanges in 2017
- 3. What is the situation today?
  - 1. 110 jurisdictions use the CTS in production to exchange tax data
  - The system has expanded to cover 25 types of tax information and new types are added according to the policy needs, e.g.: CARF for crypto-assets and GloBE for Pillar 2
- 4. What are the next steps?
  - 1. Contract with current provider is ending in 2026 at the latest
  - A public procurement is needed.



#### **CTS Request for Information**

RFI publication expected

#### A 3-pillars Request for Information (RFI) to better shape the Call for Tenders (CfT)

#### **Core CTS**

- Development of the core functionalities: secure exchange of data, availability of APIs
- Priority to maintaining the existing processes and IT configuration on the jurisdictions' side.
- > Explore alternatives.

#### **Quantum Security**

- Implement Quantum Security in the CTS
- Exchanged tax information must be kept confidential for long time. Quantum computers might be a threat in 10-20 years.
- Explore the best way to transition to Post-Quantum Cryptography or Quantum-Resistant solutions

#### **Real-Time**

- Assess compatible Secure
   Videoconference, Data
   Platform and emails systems
   compatible with all Tax
   Administrations.
- The technical solution will not be part of the CTS Call for Tenders. It is included in the RFI as it fits under the umbrella of the exchange of information.
- Another CfT might be published for these services



#### **CTS 3.0 Tentative Timeline**

