OIE INTERNATIONAL CALL FOR TENDER

Tender Ref.: AD/SR/2016/29
Contract Title: “Rabies Vaccine Bank”

A Rabies Vaccine Bank managed by the OIE

Background:

Key facts:
- Rabies occurs in more than 150 countries and territories;
- Worldwide, more than 55,000 people die of rabies every year;
- Rabies is 100% preventable;
- 99% of human cases are caused by dog bites;
- 40% of rabies deaths occur in children under the age of 15;
- Vaccinating 70% of dogs can break the rabies transmission cycle in an at-risk area.

Rabies is a highly fatal viral disease of humans and all other warm-blooded animals. The virus is present in the saliva of infected animals and is generally transmitted by the bite of diseased animals – most commonly dogs and other carnivores.

The World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) provides intergovernmental science-based standards, guidelines and recommendations for the control of the disease in animals and to prevent the spread of the disease through trade, as well as standards for the diagnosis of the disease and the quality of vaccines for use in animals. Through its network of Reference Laboratories and Collaborating Centres, the OIE provides policy advice, strategy design and technical assistance for the diagnosis, control and eradication of rabies. The OIE does not manage a prequalification procedure of vaccines / vaccine suppliers.

It is noted that for human health, WHO procures only WHO pre-qualified vaccines\(^1\). In exceptional circumstances, WHO may procure vaccines which are not pre-qualified or recommended for use by WHO technical unit.

As part of its work on human health, the World Health Organization (WHO) jointly with Other UN agencies (such as WHO PAHO\(^2\), UNICEF\(^3\), UNDP\(^4\) & UNFPA\(^5\)) undertakes a variety of health projects for which equipment and supplies are procured for implementation. Purchase of these products are non-commercial and international in character, as the products in question are for use in health programmes mainly in developing countries or in the offices / programmes of these Organisations.

For rabies vaccines for dog\(^6\) vaccination, WHO (Global Procurement and Logistics) has agreed to use the OIE procurement procedure through an international call for tender and negotiated contract procedure with selected suppliers, in order to benefit from the OIE’s expertise in the area of rabies vaccines for dogs.

Rabies is present on all continents with the exception of Antarctica. More than 95% of human deaths caused by rabies occur in Asia and Africa. Preventing human rabies through elimination of domestic dog rabies is a realistic goal for large parts of Asia and Africa, and is justified financially by future savings of discontinuing post-exposure treatment for people after some time.

\(^2\) Pan American Health Organization
\(^3\) United Nations Children’s Fund
\(^4\) United Nations Development Programme
\(^5\) United Nations Population Fund
In 2012, the OIE established a pilot Regional Rabies Vaccine Bank (2012-2015), initially for Asia, co-funded by the European Union (under the regional cooperation programme on Highly Pathogenic and Emerging and Re-emerging Diseases in Asia - HPED programme). With additional financial support from Australia, France and Germany, the pilot Regional Rabies Vaccine Bank was progressively expanded to Africa (limited occasional deliveries depending on donor earmarking of funds and country demands).

This OIE pilot mechanism has shown that this is a viable, scalable, practical approach suitable to the needs of many countries.

This mechanism has facilitated deliveries of rabies vaccines for dog vaccination using different funding procedures: (i) purchase by the OIE (using donor funds), (ii) direct purchase by countries or government agencies, and (iii) direct purchase by international organisations (WHO).

Whilst orders placed through the OIE Rabies Vaccine Bank were initially funded exclusively by donors to the OIE World Animal Health and Welfare Fund, 4,325,300 doses of rabies vaccines ordered or delivered between 2012 and 2015 to Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, Gambia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Nepal, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Togo, Tunisia, Vietnam and future orders scheduled for Indonesia, Philippines and Myanmar), the OIE Vaccine Bank mechanism progressively became appealing to countries wishing to purchase dog vaccines for their own national needs.

Thus, since 2014 and to date, several countries have or are in the process of purchasing rabies vaccines directly from the OIE Regional Rabies Vaccine Bank with the authorisation of the OIE. Through this mechanism, the country finances all associated costs linked to the purchase of vaccines, including transportation and insurance. In this case, the Vaccine Bank provides a solid guarantee in terms of quality of vaccines and cost efficiency. A total of 673,000 doses of rabies vaccines have been ordered or purchased directly by the following countries or projects operating in countries: Burkina Faso, Chad, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mali, Singapore, and Sri Lanka.

Similarly, International Organisations such as WHO have reached out to the OIE in view of purchasing vaccines through the OIE Regional Vaccine Bank for a country in need, enabling the purchase of 7.85 million doses of rabies vaccines. WHO has called upon the OIE Rabies vaccine bank to deliver vaccines to South Africa and the Philippines since 2014. Final deliveries corresponding to these orders will be taking place in 2016. Other international organisations such as FAO have also expressed interest in drawing on the OIE Vaccine Bank mechanism in order to arrange for delivery of vaccines to countries requiring immediate vaccination.

WHO and the OIE are committed to working together to move the rabies vaccine agenda forward, in collaboration with relevant partners.

In 2016, the OIE and WHO will continue to work together using this new international call for tender to establish a common procurement process for the delivery of rabies vaccines for dog vaccination. It will first look at the countries with the greatest needs and then allocate donor funds accordingly. The mechanism will also allow countries, government agencies, and international organisations to purchase dog vaccines directly from the vaccine bank.

The OIE, through a multi-donor approach with the financial support of Australia, the European Union (represented by the European Commission), France and Germany, will establish a new Regional Rabies Vaccine Bank which will allow (i) purchase by the OIE (donor funding), (ii) direct purchase by countries or government Agencies, and (iii) direct purchase by international organisations, such as WHO and NGOs.

Based on the experience of the previous pilot regional rabies vaccine bank, WHO is joining forces with the OIE to use the same mechanism for its procurement of rabies vaccines for dog vaccination.

The overall objectives of the Rabies Vaccine Bank are to rapidly provide eligible countries\(^6\), when eligibility criteria (conditions/situations) are met, either with (i) an emergency stock of high quality rabies vaccines in order to vaccinate the animal population at risk within the framework of agreed national vaccination strategies; or (ii) with a stimulus package that can typically include between tens of thousands and hundreds of thousands of high quality vaccine doses to facilitate collaboration between national human health and animal health services on rabies control and/or to leverage larger governmental commitments deploying large scale national vaccination campaigns.

---

\(^6\) Eligible countries are defined on the basis of earmarking rules coming from contracts with donors (in the case of vaccines purchased by the OIE with funds received through voluntary contributions from donors), namely countries in Africa and in Asia for this international call for tender.
The Rabies Vaccine Bank can also be used by countries or by international organisations to purchase larger quantities of high quality vaccines for planned vaccination campaigns (planned production and deliveries). This limits the number of procurement procedures at national level, while facilitating the delivery of high quality vaccines at a price negotiated at global level through an international call for tender.

The Rabies Vaccine Bank relies on the supplier to deliver high quality vaccines upon request. The vaccine supplier will play a prominent role in ensuring the rapid and smooth transport of the vaccines requested to the country of destination. This may include maintenance of the cold chain until delivery to a cold store at the airport of destination (or a cold store close to the airport of destination), until official acknowledgement of receipt by the relevant authorities of the beneficiary country, as well as guaranteeing the quality of the vaccines delivered.

The purpose of this international call for tender is to select the most suitable manufacturer(s) of rabies vaccines in order to set up a Rabies Vaccine Bank, in accordance with the criteria set out below.

A - Parenteral (injectable) vaccines for dogs

1 - The Vaccine Manufacturer(s):

The vaccine manufacturer(s) shall have global references and experience in manufacturing, selling, exporting and delivering rabies vaccines. The vaccine manufacturer(s) must comply with relevant international standards such as the OIE intergovernmental standards described in the latest English version of the OIE Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals, Chapter 1.1.6: Principles of Veterinary Vaccine Production as well as relevant international standards on Minimum requirements for vaccine production facilities and Quality control of vaccines. The facilities should meet the requirements for containment (OIE and WHO).

The vaccine manufacturer(s) must be in possession of a valid official certificate of Good Manufacturing Practices provided by relevant official national authorities for all plants producing the vaccines to be provided.

The vaccine manufacturer(s) must comply with the relevant quality assurance control programmes and procedures based on international standards for all vaccines to be provided. Proof of compliance must be provided by supplying relevant supporting documentation, as well as a full and detailed description of the protocols used.

The vaccine manufacturer(s) shall allow the OIE and/or the donor(s) supporting the project a right-of-entry to inspect the corresponding production and storage facilities. The vaccine manufacturer(s) shall permit the OIE and WHO or their representatives further to previous notice to the supplier, to have access to their manufacturing and warehouse facilities at all reasonable times to assess (or periodically reassess) the production and capacity, testing, packaging and storage of the goods, and shall provide reasonable assistance for such assessment including the provision of copies of manufacturing protocols, lot production records, test results or quality control reports.

2 - The Rabies Vaccine Bank:

For this call for tender, the term “Vaccine Bank” refers to the provision of the following services: Vaccine Production, Storage (when relevant) and Supply, formalised through a signed Agreement (commercial contract) between the vaccine manufacturer(s) and the OIE.

The vaccine manufacturers’ offers shall facilitate the setting up of a “virtual” Rabies Vaccine Bank with as much flexibility as possible in order to effectively and efficiently deliver the products within the timeframe allowed and manage certain variables such as rolling stocks and replenishment rules.

Vaccines can be purchased by the OIE (using funds provided by donors), by WHO or by countries (or country programmes) or possibly other international organisations duly authorised, or duly authorised non-governmental organisations in some cases.

The contract(s) negotiated after the selection process in the framework of this call for tender would be signed between the vaccine manufacturer(s) and the OIE. The contract(s) authorises the OIE and WHO to

---

Chapter 1.1.6. Principles of veterinary vaccine production (NB: Version adopted in May 2015)
purchase vaccines through the Rabies Vaccine Bank. Third party clauses provide the possibility to authorise eligible countries (including country programmes), and possibly some international organisations or duly authorised non-governmental organisations to purchase vaccines through the Rabies Vaccine Bank, on a case-by-case approach.

The lead time between a formal delivery order of rabies vaccines from the OIE or from WHO (or from a country or a duly authorised international organisation) and the actual delivery of vaccines to beneficiary countries by the vaccine supplier is an important factor to consider. The OIE and WHO expect the lead time to be as short as possible and the vaccine supplier to respect the length of time indicated in the contract. Several options may be proposed (e.g. (non-exhaustive) “emergency delivery”; “rapid delivery”; “planned delivery” / “production on demand”).

The vaccine manufacturers are encouraged to specify in their offers:

- the maximum volume (number of doses) they would be able to provide through this Rabies Vaccine Bank, both on an annual basis (indicative) and in total. A step-wise approach can be proposed by the vaccine manufacturer(s) (different commitments depending on volumes).
- the minimum and maximum size of a production batch (how many doses can be produced at one time) and the corresponding lead time (between the order of production and the availability of the vaccines at the gate of the factory), with or without the use of Early Release Certificates (quality control fully completed or not);
- if specific volumes (number of doses) need to be considered when ordering production or delivery of vaccines (size of shipments);
- if the use of Early Release Certificates (to be signed by beneficiary countries when appropriate) can be considered. It is understood that dog rabies vaccines are rarely used in situations of true emergency and that Early Release Certificates would rarely need to be used (when possible).

Lead times and availability of different volumes will be particularly important, especially if several vaccine manufacturers are selected (situation with several contracts negotiated after selection). In such a context, upon receipt of a request for vaccines by the OIE or by WHO (from a country or from a duly authorised international organisation or non-governmental organisation), the OIE and WHO may envisage a mechanism to consult the vaccine manufacturers that have been selected on their respective lead times for delivery so as to attribute the Order of production/delivery to the manufacturer with the shortest lead time for the quantity required (management production/delivery orders on a case by case basis).

Although it is recognised that this may be less relevant for rabies vaccines, a buy-back mechanism for unused vaccines may be proposed to the OIE in order to facilitate flexibility in the use of the Rabies Vaccine Bank (management of the end of the programmes). This would be considered an additional asset.

3 - Location of the Vaccine Bank:

The vaccine manufacturer(s) are wholly responsible for producing on time and/or storing vaccines pertaining to the Rabies Vaccine Bank when relevant. The OIE and WHO shall not engage in the provision of storage facilities at global or regional level.

4 - Rabies Vaccines:

In the context of the Rabies Vaccine Bank, the vaccine manufacturer(s) shall have in stock and provide, or shall be able to produce, on time, the vaccines within the limited time period indicated in the contract.

The rabies vaccines produced shall comply with OIE intergovernmental standards for the quality of veterinary vaccines referred to in Part 1 – above, as well as with the relevant parts of Chapter 2.1.13 of the OIE Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals.

In particular, it is underlined that the potency of inactivated virus vaccines is established and controlled using tests formulated by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) in the United States of

---

8 Chapter 2.1.13. Rabies (NB: Version adopted in May 2013)
America or the European Pharmacopoeia (the potency of the vaccine is established in the USA by the National Institutes of Health (NIH) test; elsewhere, the European Pharmacopoeia test is widely adopted).

As live attenuated rabies vaccines are not accepted in some countries, (parenteral vaccination), the OIE and WHO shall favour other types of vaccines in order to ensure that the vaccines in the Rabies Vaccine Bank can be used in as many eligible countries as possible.

Vaccines shall confer protective immunity for at least one year (duration of immunity). Vaccines with demonstrated (internationally recognised justifications provided) longer protective immunity would be an additional asset.

The vaccine manufacturer(s) shall describe the characteristics of the vaccine in full detail including the method of inactivation, the kind of adjuvant used, the administration procedures, the volume per dose and the possible secondary effects identified.

The vaccine manufacturer(s) shall also provide evidence (i) of the characteristics of the seed: biological characteristics, quality criteria, validation as a vaccine strain (in accordance with of the OIE Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals, Chapter 1.1.7. Tests for sterility and freedom from contamination of biological materials9), and (ii) of the method of manufacture: procedure, requirements for media and substrates, in-process control, final product batch/serial tests (sterility, safety, residual live virus, batch/serial potency).

If present, preservatives and boosters used shall be indicated.

The final products are subjected to tests for innocuity and absence of toxicity.

The guaranteed shelf-life of the vaccines shall be specified (upon release from the factory). The vaccines shall have at least one year or 80% of remaining shelf-life when they are delivered to the beneficiary countries, more if possible (to be specified).

The vaccine manufacturer(s)” offer shall also foresee the submission of all relevant supporting documentation, as well as a full and detailed description of the protocols used.

The type of packaging proposed shall be described, including number of doses per vial or bottle. Different options and corresponding prices should be specified. It is anticipated that in order to obtain low prices, multi-dose vials shall be proposed. The offer shall specify if different sizes of vials and corresponding number of doses can be proposed (with corresponding prices).

Guidance from the vaccine manufacturer(s) regarding the pros and cons of packaging options available are welcome.

Detailed labelling procedures shall be specified in the offer, i.e. such as information on the content, form and quality of the labels used, as well as details on the timing of the labelling in the production chain (or on any related constraints). Information shall be provide on the different languages than can be provided for the labels and Directions For Use (DFU) (on the labels or translated separately). When possible, the OIE and WHO shall favour the use of labels and DFU in English and French (with translation of label and DFU provided separately).

The vaccine manufacturer(s) are encouraged to specify in their offers if there are constraints regarding the minimum number of doses that can be provided for one delivery, or the maximum size of a consignment for transportation (maximum number of doses that can be shipped at one time for one delivery).

The storage conditions of the vaccines must be specified (temperature ranges in °C). Possible measures proposed to monitor the temperature during transportation and storage would be an additional asset.

Vaccines shall be used exclusively for the vaccination of carnivores (owned and restrained animals/pets (domestic) or un-owned, free roaming animals (feral) – through a “catch-and-release” strategy), i.e. mainly dogs, possibly some cats on a case-by-case need (on the spot). Vaccination of livestock (or of bats) is not envisaged in the context of this Rabies Vaccine Bank, nor is the vaccination of foxes or other wild animals.

---

9 Chapter 1.1.7. Tests for sterility and freedom from contamination of biological materials
5 – Contract - Duration of the contract(s):
Taking into consideration the WHO procedures, OIE wishes to enter into non-exclusive “Long Term Arrangements” (LTAs) for the procurement of rabies vaccines for dog for the period 2016-2019. Although the actual duration of the contract(s) shall be subject to negotiation with the vaccine supplier(s) when finalising the contracts, the duration of the initial contract shall not exceed 4 years (expected end date December 2019).

In consultation with WHO, the OIE requests vaccine manufacturers to consider the following requirements which will be reflected in the LTAs to be concluded between OIE and the selected vaccine manufacturer(s):

- selected vaccine supplier(s) shall offer the same prices and terms as those agreed with OIE to WHO and other organizations eligible to purchase through WHO (it being understood WHO and other organizations eligible to purchase through WHO will be responsible for independently entering into and administering its own contract with the selected vaccine supplier(s)); and

- selected vaccine supplier(s) shall take account of the additional volumes purchased by WHO and other organizations eligible to purchase through WHO to further reduce the prices for OIE, WHO and such other organizations.

6 - Shipment of Vaccines:
The vaccine manufacturer(s) shall be responsible for organising ground and air transportation for the vaccines to the airport of final destination.

The final destination of vaccines shall be the main commercial airport of the capital city or another main commercial airport in the country of final destination (in any case, one airport per shipment and order of delivery).

The vaccine manufacturer(s) are encouraged to specify both in Africa and in Asia (i) the lists of countries where they can deliver easily (using commercial flights and their local agents), (ii) the list of countries where they may have some constraints based on their experience (approach on a case-by-case basis depending on the lack of availability of cold storage or on difficult flight connections for example) and (iii) possible countries where they consider it might be very difficult or almost impossible to deliver rabies vaccines by plane (to a main commercial airport). A discussion on other possible means of transportation (by road or by sea) would be an additional asset (either for some specific cases / countries or for certain (large) volumes – to be indicated). In the case of large quantities to be transported by sea, information on indicative price conditions, lead times and quantitative thresholds shall be provided.

The rabies vaccines must be properly stored and packaged before shipment and ready to use upon delivery. Shipping shall only take place upon receipt of a delivery order from OIE Headquarters or WHO Global Procurement and Logistics. This order shall specify the beneficiary country (including the relevant beneficiary authority), the airport of destination, the requested number of doses (and of vials/bottles) and the vaccine type to be shipped. The rabies vaccines must be shipped by the contractor to the airport of the country of destination designated by the OIE (or by WHO) and stored in the cold chain facility indicated by the recipient country.

The proposed detailed terms and conditions of shipment must be described as follows:
- Number of bottles or vials in a shipment lot;
- Information required to complete a delivery order (number of vaccine doses or number of bottles or vials);
- Type of packaging;
- Minimum size of the delivery lots;
- Different delivery options (e.g. (non-exhaustive) “emergency delivery”; “rapid delivery”; “planned delivery” / “planned production and delivery”);
- Documents provided with the vaccines delivered (invoice, certificate of analysis, etc.). The vaccine manufacturer(s) shall explain the precise chronology and timeline between each specific step and documents (when each document becomes available, timeline between the availability of each document).
- All containers, invoices and shipping documents are to bear the expiry dates of the vaccine and appropriate storage temperatures.
- In order to monitor the cold-chain during international transit to Government central stores of vaccines manufacturers may be requested to include WHO Performance, Quality and Safety (PQS) prequalified electronic shipping indicators (E06 category) in each and every shipping carton (or as required upon request). The references of the devices meeting WHO requirements for international shipments can be found at the following site\(^\text{10}\).
- The cost of packaging, packing and all temperature monitoring devices must be included in the offered price. Bidders are requested to specify the price implications of temperature monitoring devices on the packing details sheet.

Before any shipment takes place, the vaccine supplier shall present a financial proposal to the OIE or to WHO, regarding the proposed cost and the delivery time of the shipment. The delivery shall only take place after validation and written approval by the OIE or by WHO of the final cost and delivery time of the shipment.

The OIE expects compliance with the CIP Incoterms® (Carriage and Insurance Paid to; “CIP (insert named place of destination) Incoterms® 2010”) with the transportation services organised by the vaccine supplier(s) or its freight forwarder/ forwarding agent. The OIE (or the country, or the international organisation purchasing through the OIE Vaccine Bank) would pay for the cost of the vaccines, the cost of transportation to the airport of destination and the corresponding insurance. The OIE considers that delivery is most efficient when the vaccine supplier(s) (or its freight forwarder/ forwarding agent) is responsible for organising the transport of the vaccines (considering that the cost of transportation is relatively marginal compared to the total cost of the vaccines).

To avoid complications caused by flight connections and with maintaining the cold chain, the OIE favours direct flights as often as possible (or a limited number of connecting flights).

The maximum lead time between the OIE or WHO order and delivery to various eligible countries shall be as short as possible. The vaccine manufacturers’ offer shall take into consideration the different possible speeds of delivery and the corresponding prices. The vaccine manufacturer(s) must comply with the time schedule as outlined and agreed upon in the contract(s); should a breach of contract occur without prior approval of the OIE or WHO, financial penalties shall be applied.

### B - General Information

#### 7 - Miscellaneous:

Other possible services can be offered in the tenders, and would constitute additional assets, relating for example to (not exhaustive):

(i) development of new vaccines;
(ii) scientific collaboration (e.g. availability - free of charge if possible- of samples of antigens, of vaccines for in-vitro tests or tests on animals);
(iii) advice on, and reporting of, new vaccines;
(iv) insurances (insurance of vaccine stocks, when relevant);
(v) possible (non-branded) support to communication / awareness campaigns (communication materials);
(vi) assistance in providing dog collars (or other means to mark/identify vaccinated dogs) and vaccination certificates;
(vii) vaccines stable at ambient temperature (not requiring a cold chain).

---

\(^{10}\) http://www.who.int/imunization_standards/vaccine_quality/pqs_prequalified_devices_e06/en/index.html
8 - Financial Conditions:

The price of the service as described above and the payment conditions proposed shall be important criteria in the selection of the vaccine supplier.

The vaccine supplier shall submit a proposal regarding the cost of the service and the payment conditions. The offers may be presented using different costing methods, e.g.:

- fixed cost of Rabies Vaccine Bank;
- vaccine cost per dose and/or per vial/bottle;
- variation of vaccine cost per dose and/or per vial/bottle, depending on the different size of vials (and number of doses) proposed;
- price variations depending on quantities, depending on the total volume of the vaccine bank under the contract with the OIE for the duration of the contract and/or through a step-by-step approach depending on quantities purchased through the Rabies Vaccine Bank either annually or cumulatively. Possible economies of scale would be an additional asset (lower price after a certain quantity ordered within a year or cumulatively from the signature of the contract).

The OIE would favour a mechanism with no fixed costs for the vaccine bank. The vaccines could be paid for when ordered (part of the payment when production is requested, final payment when the vaccines are delivered) or when delivered.

The method used for calculation of cost of transportation (insurance included, in accordance with CIP Incoterms®) and procurement should also be specified.

To facilitate the use of the Rabies Vaccine Bank by different partners, especially if several vaccine manufacturers are selected, the OIE would favour an approach that would involve no fixed cost and a direct unit cost per dose of vaccine purchased (with cost of transportation to be added for each delivery). The initial payment(s) upon signature of the contract(s) would correspond to the purchase of (an) initial physical stock(s) “on the shelf” for emergency use and deliveries.

The OIE expects as much transparency and detailed information as possible regarding the price structure (cost of vaccine production, storage cost, cost of packaging, cost of labelling, cost of insurance, etc.). This information shall be treated as confidential and will remain so.

9 - Financial Penalties:

Provisions for heavy financial penalties in case of late delivery will be foreseen in the contract(s).

Financial penalties shall also be applied if the vaccines, vials/bottles, number of doses, or the valence requested in accordance with terms and conditions of the contract are not respected, especially with regard to speeds of delivery.

10 - Selection process and criteria:

The offer shall be presented in two parts: (i) the technical part and (ii) the financial part (pricing).

The initial selection process shall be made on the basis of the technical part. The financial part (pricing) shall only be examined for the offers retained after the initial selection.

The vaccine manufacturer(s) shall be selected by an ad hoc Selection Committee which will examine all eligible offers officially received and in due time at OIE Headquarters on the basis of (not exhaustive and not by order of importance):

- Global experience and references;
- Nature and quality (compliance with OIE and WHO intergovernmental standards), including packaging and number of doses per vial or bottle, of the vaccines offered given the conditions of use envisaged in Asia and in Africa;
- Conditions proposed regarding the rolling system (replenishment of stock) and the length of time between a delivery order sent by the OIE or WHO and the expected time of delivery to beneficiary countries;
- Flexibility of the Vaccine Bank, and the services offered;
- Price of the services proposed, in EUR or in USD.
- Options for payment. The OIE official accounts are in Euros (EUR), WHO official accounts are in USD. Depending on the vaccine manufacturer(s) selected (local currency), the contract(s) shall be established in EUR or in USD. It must be noted that in order to facilitate customs clearance, some beneficiary countries may require invoices in a currency differing from the currency of the contract signed (e.g. contract signed in EUR and invoice in USD on a case-by-case basis for some countries).

Bidders are also invited to specify the list of countries where they already benefit from a market authorisation for the vaccines proposed (all forms, if appropriate).

Bidders may need to provide additional information during the selection process.

Please note that the tenders and all documents relating to the tender should be in English.

11 – Notification of the award of the grant

The OIE shall inform each unsuccessful candidate, either in paper or electronically, that their tender has been rejected. Upon written request by the party in question, the OIE shall send the candidate having submitted an eligible tender, within six days of receiving the request, all information relating to the rejection.

The successful candidate(s) shall be notified and invited to sign a contract with the OIE reiterating the terms and conditions for implementing the contract, based on the final negotiation with the selected service provider(s).

The contract shall include a copy of the main part of the technical offer and of the financial offer received from the corresponding successful candidate as annexes to the contract.

12 - Content of the offer:

Offers shall be submitted to the OIE Headquarters in the following manner:

(i) Eight copies and one original of the Technical Offer shall each be placed and sealed in an individual envelope bearing the words "Envelope A - Technical offer" and then all placed and sealed into another external envelope bearing the words (as drafted below) 11

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>- Envelope A - Technical offer -</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NE PAS OUVIRIR A LA RECEPTION - CONFIDENTIEL - Appel d'offres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ref.: AD/SR/2016/29</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

11 "NE PAS OUVIRIR À LA RÉCEPTION" (in French) means: "Do not open (this mail) at the front desk / reception desk / when received"; "CONFIDENTIEL" (in French) means: "Confidential"; and "Appel d'offres" (in French) means: "Call for tender". This should be written in French because OIE Headquarters is located in Paris, France and OIE reception desk staff handling incoming mail is French speaking.
Eight copies and one original Financial Offer should each be placed and sealed in an envelope bearing the words "Envelope B - Financial offer" and then all placed and sealed into another external envelope bearing the words (as drafted below):

- Envelope B - Financial offer –
 NE PAS OUVRIR A LA RECEPTION - CONFIDENTIEL - Appel d'offres
 Ref.: AD/SR/2016/29

All parts of the offer other than the financial offer must be submitted in Envelope A.

These two envelopes containing the Technical Offer and the Financial Offer must be put into an external envelope and sealed.

The external envelope should state in large bold letters:

- Envelope B - Financial offer –
 NE PAS OUVRIR A LA RECEPTION - CONFIDENTIEL - Appel d'offres –
 Ref.: AD/SR/2016/29

and shall be labelled as follows:

(iii)

Madame la Directrice Générale
Organisation Mondiale de la Santé Animale (OIE)
12, rue de Prony
F-75017 Paris
France

The wording (iii) on the envelopes shall also appear on the outside of the (plastic) wrapper if the offers are sent through commercial couriers or quick mail delivery services.

13 – Procedure:

A tender opening committee, composed of at least five persons designated, in collaboration with WHO, by the OIE Director General, or persons she has empowered for that purpose, receives the tenders, and meets at OIE Headquarters within the week following the deadline for the transmission of the offers. For the decisions of the tender opening committee to be valid, at least three members of the committee must be present.

The committee is responsible for verifying that the tenders received have complied with the procedures for the receipt and presentation of tenders described in the tendering documentation, and for preparing the list of tenders deemed eligible.

Tenders received after the deadline shall be deemed ineligible.

An international tender selection committee then proceeds to award the contract(s).

In collaboration with WHO, the OIE Director General specifies the composition of the tender selection committee, its operating rules and the respective responsibilities of the chairperson, the secretariat and the voting members of the committee.
The committee has at least seven members, designated, in collaboration with WHO, by the OIE Director General or persons she has empowered for that purpose. For the decisions of the tender selection committee to be valid, at least four members of the committee must be present.

The International Selection Committee is composed of representatives from relevant OIE and/or WHO Reference Laboratories, OIE and WHO staff members (including from WHO Global Procurement and Logistics), external persons and possibly Donor representatives (as observers, depending on their requests).

The tender selection committee checks the tenderers’ technical and financial qualifications to ensure that tenderers have the capacity to meet the specific needs of the proposed contract. The committee checks that the tenders meet the eligibility requirements specified in the tendering documentation.

The selection committee initially selects tenderers solely in terms of the items presented in the technical offers. Technical proposals deemed non-compliant or inadequate are eliminated at this stage.

Following this initial selection the tender selection committee reviews the financial offers. The tender selection committee awards the contract, within the period of validity of the tenders, to the tenderer(s):

(i) whose tender(s) substantially complies with the requirements, criteria and conditions stated in the tendering documentation;

(ii) whose tender(s) is/are seen to be the most technically and economically advantageous in light of the evaluation criteria stated in the tendering documentation.

The contact person at the OIE Headquarters during the period of preparation of the offers:

Dr. Alain Dehove, DMV, MS
Director of Finance
World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE)
12, rue de Prony
F-75017 Paris
France
alain.dehove@oie.int
Telephone: (+33) 1 44 15 18 75

For the offer to be valid, it must be deposited and registered against receipt at the latest on 4 April 2016 at 12:00 o’clock (Paris time) at OIE Headquarters (address specified under -12(iv) - above).

14. – Appeals

Candidates believing that they have been harmed by an error or irregularity during the award procedure may lodge a complaint with the OIE. The OIE will address the candidate a reply within five days after receipt of the complaint.

If the OIE fails to address the complaint, the unsuccessful tenderer may request arbitration by the Permanent Court of Arbitration (PCA) at The Hague, governed by the PCA arbitration rules 2012 and the PCA Optional Rules for Arbitration between International Organisations and third Parties.