



INTERPOL

ANNUAL PROCUREMENT & CONTRACTS REPORT 2024

*Maximizing value for money
through quality services*

March 2025

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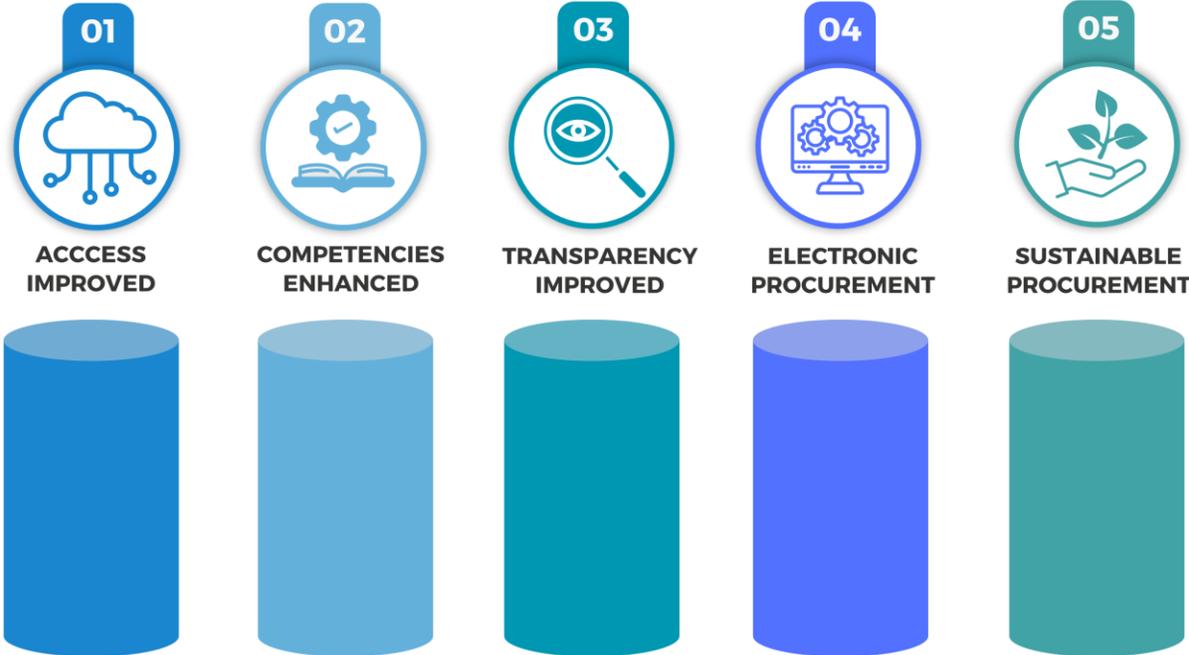
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INTRODUCTION

The Procurement & Contracts Management (PCM) Strategy for 2023-2026 serves as the guiding framework for INTERPOL to transform procurement and contracts management. The framework is a driving force for excellence in procuring goods and services to serve the needs of staff and projects throughout our 196 member countries. PCM’s purpose is to promote quality services that balance efficiency, compliance, and cost to meet organizational objectives.

The annual procurement and contracts report highlights key procurement and contracts activities undertaken in 2024 which have contributed to the five specific focus areas of the PCM Strategy. It will focus on how PCM’s approach to modernizing its tools and services has delivered more value for money and operational efficiency. The five pillars of the strategy are:

Figure 1. 2023-2026 PCM Strategy Pillars



This report also presents an overview of the major procurement and contracts statistics in 2024 and highlights the future direction and planned initiatives over the remaining period of the strategy.

SECTION 1 2024 Highlights

2024 marked the second year of strategic initiatives to modernize the procurement and contracts function and enhance the competencies of procurement and contracts staff. Adopting new technologies, enhancing processes, and applying improved business practices have all accelerated the shift to moving away from a transaction-based procurement function, toward a strategic business service. Corporate modernization initiatives are not an automatic transition to a best-in-class service. Success depends on how well the procurement and contracts modernization vision is articulated, shared and adopted across the organization and by the staff responsible for implementing it. Fortunately, growing business needs have provided an opportunity to eliminate outdated practices and reconfigure how the organization does business with providers across the world, while further enhancing our purchasing power through partnerships and innovation. The associated accomplishments are highlighted in this report.

Shift from manual to automated procurement processes through Procure to Pay (P2P) system. To overcome the limitations of traditional procurement processes and create more strategic value and new opportunities for operational efficiency, INTERPOL is on its way to implement technological upgrades in its entire procurement process. The implementation of the P2P will assist in generating more accurate business insights through real time reporting and improved data analytics that will help bolster decision making. Given the rapidly evolving business landscape and uncertainties in the global market, this is a critical step for the organization to be more agile, competitive, and resilient. INTERPOL's adoption of this technological advancement in procurement in particular, will also support transparency and visibility of the organization's supply chain, leading to improved supplier relationships, better spend tracking, reduced cost, and ultimately, a more seamless procurement process.

Implementing a P2P system in an otherwise centralized procurement function is expected to bring several benefits for business units:

1. *Better Efficiency through Automation.* The automation of high-volume, low-value purchase orders streamlines the procurement process, reducing administrative workload and manual errors. This makes it possible for business units to make timely purchases without waiting for approvals from PCM's central procurement team.
2. *Empowered Decision-Making with Decentralization.* By granting units the ability to issue limited, decentralized purchased orders (POs), the P2P system can empower the units to manage their own budgets more effectively. This localized control helps them respond quickly to immediate needs.
3. *Access to Pre-Approved Catalogues.* Business units can utilize standardized and pre-approved vendor catalogues (at first a selected few, but eventually many more), ensuring compliance with procurement policies while simplifying the sourcing of frequently needed items. This not only saves time but also promotes consistency in procurement practices.
4. *Improved Resource Allocation.* By automating routine purchases, the central procurement team can focus on strategic priorities such as negotiating better contracts, managing supplier relationships, and planning for complex procurements. This leads to long-term cost savings and better risk management for the organization as a whole.

Introduction of Artificial Intelligence (AI). A key feature of procurement's potential for transformation is the use of AI. Recognizing the vast array of benefits coming from the use of AI- from improving data analytics, automating repetitive tasks, and generating new process improvements, to helping ensure consistent quality standards throughout the supply chain by minimizing errors, and fostering innovation, INTERPOL is proactively exploring opportunities to incorporate the use of AI in the digitalization of its procurement processes to reap its full benefits.

INTERPOL's Executive Directorate Technology Innovation (EDTI) Automated Virtual Assistant (AVA) tool has helped PCM through integrating its regulatory documents into the system, e.g. PCM strategy document, Financial Regulations, Financial Directives, Procurement Manual, standard bidding technical and financial specifications, guidelines on procurement plan, integrity risks in procurement, among others. This integration provides business units with a streamlined manner in which to check compliance with procurement rules via simple queries. Future plans include enhancing AVA's capabilities by incorporating standard contract terms and other bidding documents to help business units review and edit evaluation reports, rather than drafting them from scratch. This will help all stakeholders more easily keep track of, and draft their procurement needs. It will also empower business units to achieve greater efficiency and independence in their operations, so that PCM becomes a strategic partner.

Partnership with 3 United Nations Entities. In its ambition to provide world class procurement, expand supplier reach, and align its procurement processes, practices, and competencies with that of globally recognized institutions, in 2024, INTERPOL established three new external partnerships:

1. United Nations International Computing Center (UNICC)

Through a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), certain high-value IT services can now be procured through a service delivery agreement directly with the United Nations, to benefit from the UN's significant global purchasing power.

2. United Nations Global Marketplace (UNGM)

INTERPOL's new membership to UN Global Marketplace (UNGM) platform, allows the organization to now reach more than 400,000 pre-screened international suppliers. Membership also facilitates outreach to expert consultants by advertising individual consultant needs, and offers access to the UN procurement knowledge center and associated global procurement statistics

3. United Nations System Staff College (UNSSC)

A center of excellence for training, UNSSC has played an integral role in putting procurement learning and training at the fingertips of INTERPOL's procurement staff. The online courses offer INTERPOL procurement staff the tools to enhance their procurement knowledge through UN-curated professional procurement content.

These partnerships are the first of their kind for INTERPOL and will play an integral role in furthering the objectives of INTERPOL's procurement and contracts function.

Sustainable Procurement Initiatives and Practices. Mainstreaming sustainable procurement has been an important agenda item for many international organizations to minimize environmental impact and optimize social and economic outcomes of operations. INTERPOL shares and adheres to this vision and

aims to purchase and contract with vendors who engage in sustainable procurement practices aligned with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals 2030 (SDGs). INTERPOL is already in the process of incorporating sustainability requirements and standards in the major goods and services it procures, and efforts are underway to promote more reporting on this critical aspect of integrating sustainable procurement considerations in the procurement cycle.

A number of sustainable procurement practices are already in place, more prominently in the areas of general services, including in catering through recycling of food waste, cleaning, photocopying, mail and freight, and landscaping. Some examples of these sustainable procurement practices include: replacing bottled water with water dispensers connected to a filtration system. This initiative, which began in 2020 at INTERPOL headquarters in Lyon, on average eliminates 500 to 600 plastic bottles per year. Concurrently, use of plastic cups has been fully replaced with recycled and recyclable cardboard cups. In IGCI Singapore, green initiatives are also in place. These include a partnership with IGCI's cleaning services provider to set aside 'green corners' in strategic locations in IGCI, as well as its cafeteria. Green label products are also being used for cleaning, gardening, and pest control.

PCM is building awareness and staff capacity on sustainable procurement practices and plans to continue measuring their impact.

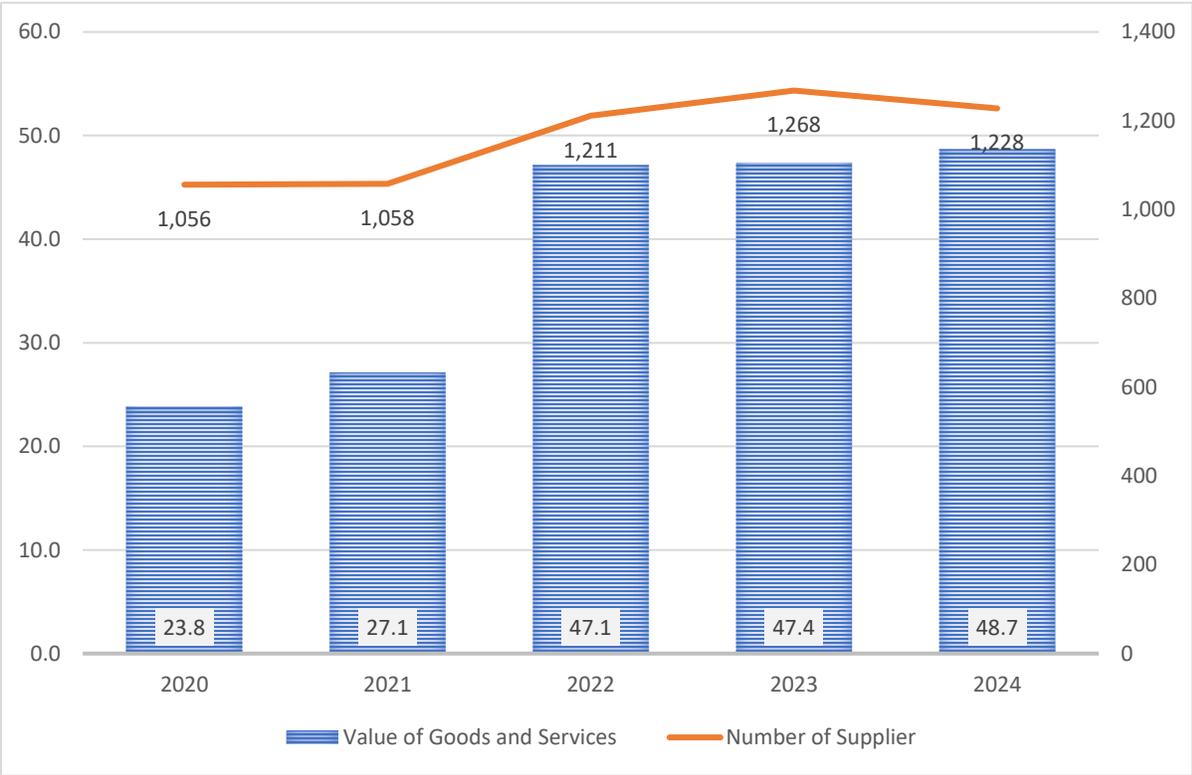
SECTION 2 Procurement Statistics

To understand trends and opportunities that drive the organization’s procurement decision, this section presents the details of acquisitions over the past year¹. Specifically, the data highlights procurement share by major spend categories; the top 10 suppliers engaged during the identified period; their country of origin; the nature of goods or services offered, along with spending by geographic region and by regional offices.

2.1 Procurement Data Overview

INTERPOL’s procurement spend in 2024 reached 48.7 million EUR with an average of 38.8 million EUR per year over the last five years. The Organization engaged with 1,228 suppliers from 105 member countries from January to December 2024 to meet its goods and services requirements. It can be observed that despite the significant increase of procurement spending from 2022, the number of suppliers that were engaged remained fairly stable. This can be attributed to the establishment of framework contracts and efforts made to streamline supplier relationships, leading to more efficiency.

Figure 2. Procurement Evolution, 2020-2024

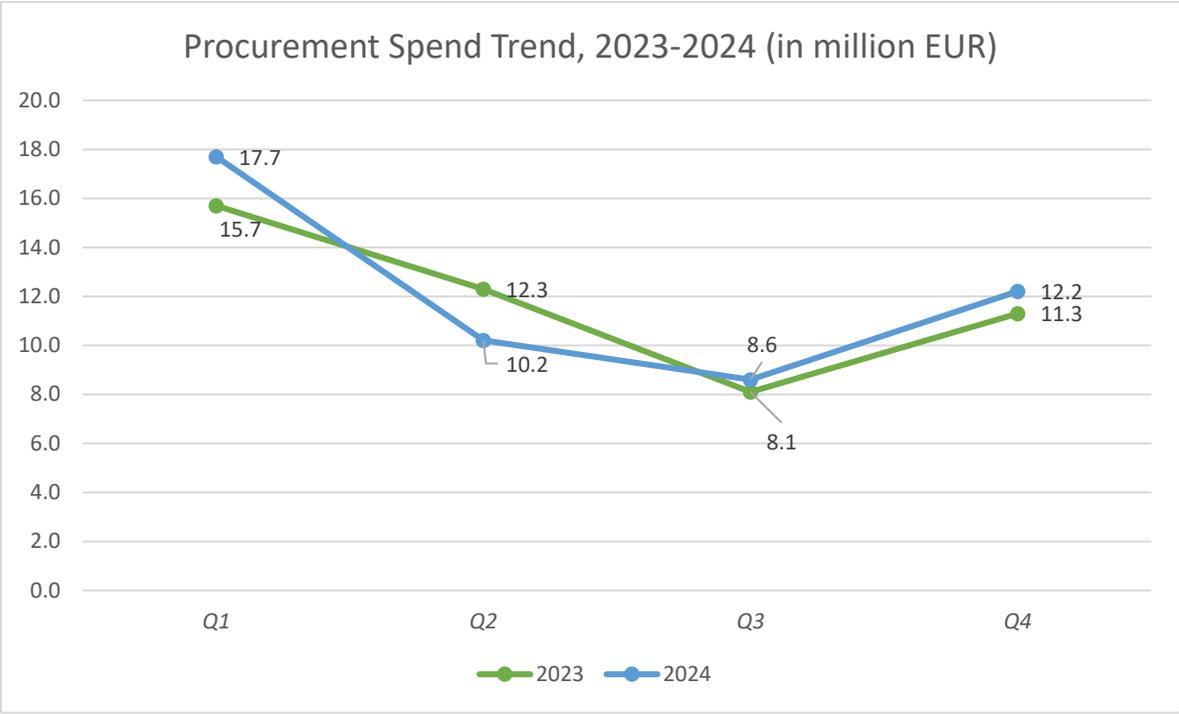


¹ Data presented is according to INTERPOL’s ERP system.

2.2 Spend Trend, 2023-2024

Figure 3 presents the overall trend for purchasing goods and services per quarter over the last two years. For both years, procurement spending is consistently at its peak (around 30% of the total per year) during the first quarter. This can be attributed to the renewal of annual subscriptions/maintenance agreements and leases.

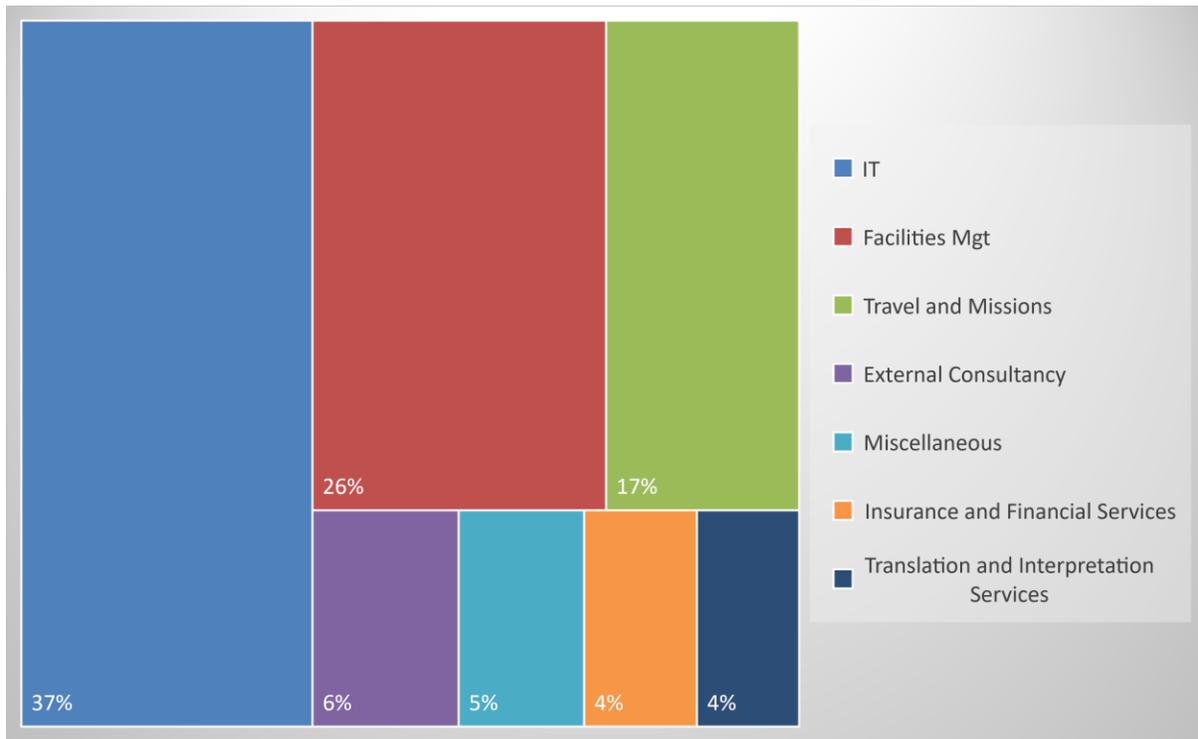
Figure 3. Procurement Spend Trend, 2023-2024 (in million EUR)



2.3 Procurement by Spend Category Value

Figure 4 shows the value of procurement by spend category. IT is the largest category (37%) of spend, followed by facilities management (26%) and travel and missions (17%). IT comprises IT equipment such as computers, as well as technical support, warranty and maintenance costs, and renewal of software licenses. Travel and missions include accommodation, transportation, and other related costs. Facilities management includes rental property costs, furniture, catering services, photocopying, printing telecommunications and other office supplies, as well as the purchase and repair of vehicles.

Figure 4. Procurement share by Spend Category



2.4 Procurement by supplier and supplier countries

Figure 5 presents the top 10 suppliers engaged by INTERPOL by value of procurement in 2024. The top ten comprise 37% of the overall procurement. These suppliers were engaged for different services including accommodations for missions/events and other related activities, rental property, building works (IGCI Collaboration Space), IT support, multi-media, insurance, electricity, and translation services. Annex 9 provides details of all supplier countries engaged in 2024.

France is the overall largest supplier in terms of value. In the top 10 suppliers alone, French suppliers make up around 28% of the total procurement spending for 2024. This implies that procurement is directly supporting local businesses and the local economy. Measuring the impact of procurement spend and its contributions to wider economic and social outcomes, however, requires continuous spend analysis and monitoring outcomes, along with thoroughly understanding the behavior of suppliers, e.g., the extent to which these local suppliers circulate their earnings in the local economy (e.g., through hiring and local purchasing).

Figure 5. Top 10 Suppliers by Procurement Value, 2024

No	Vendor	Net Value (%)	Business Area	Supplier Country of Origin	Nature of Goods/Services
1	FCM TRAVEL SOLUTIONS	14.1%	France, Singapore	France	various (accommodation for mission/event, meals/catering, rental services; meals and catering; interpretation and translation; technical support, warranty, and maintenance of software, among others)
2	SCI CORE	6.8%	France	France	rental property
3	8build Pte Ltd	3.2%	Singapore	Singapore	Building works (demolition, repair, facade, masonry work, roofing)
4	THALES	2.7%	Abidjan	France	IT
5	DANOFFICE IT APS	2.2%	France	Denmark	IT Services and equipment
6	SPECTRUM AUDIO VISUAL PTE LTD	1.9%	Singapore	Singapore	multi-media/audiovisual equipment
7	API RESTAURATION	1.9%	France	France	catering services
8	INTONATIONS	1.5%	France, Singapore	France	translation and interpretation

9	DANOFFICE IT SA	1.4%	Abidjan	Switzerland	IT (servers), insurance
10	ACCENTURE FRANCE SAS	1.3%	France	France	application support development

Figure 6. Top 10 Suppliers by Number of POs, 2024

Figure 6 presents the top 10 suppliers engaged by INTERPOL by number of purchase orders in 2024. It can be observed that the number of POs for services from the top suppliers is significantly higher compared to that for goods. There is also a disparity between the number of POs for the top 2 suppliers engaged for the year, compared to the rest of the supplier population. All top 10 suppliers engaged for the year are from France.

No	Vendor	Number of Purchase Order	Business Area	Supplier Country of Origin	Nature of Goods/Services
1	FCM TRAVEL SOLUTIONS	329	France, Singapore	France	various (accommodation for mission/event, meals/catering, rental services; meals and catering; interpretation and translation; technical support, warranty, and maintenance of software, among others
2	INTONATIONS	255	France, Singapore	France	translation and interpretation
3	DHL INTERNATIONAL EXPRESS FRANCE	46	Abidjan	France	express carrier
4	API RESTAURATION	38	France	France	catering services
5	ABAC SD CORNEYRE SARL	31	France	France	events engraving
6	MOUNIER LAURENT TAXI	30	France	France	passenger transportation
7	AMAZON INTL SALES, INC	29	France	France	Various (IT accessories and equipment, tablets, smartphones, postage and packing, office small items)
8	WARWICK REINE ASTRID	27	France, Singapore	France	Accommodation for mission/event, hotel+breakfast, meals, catering

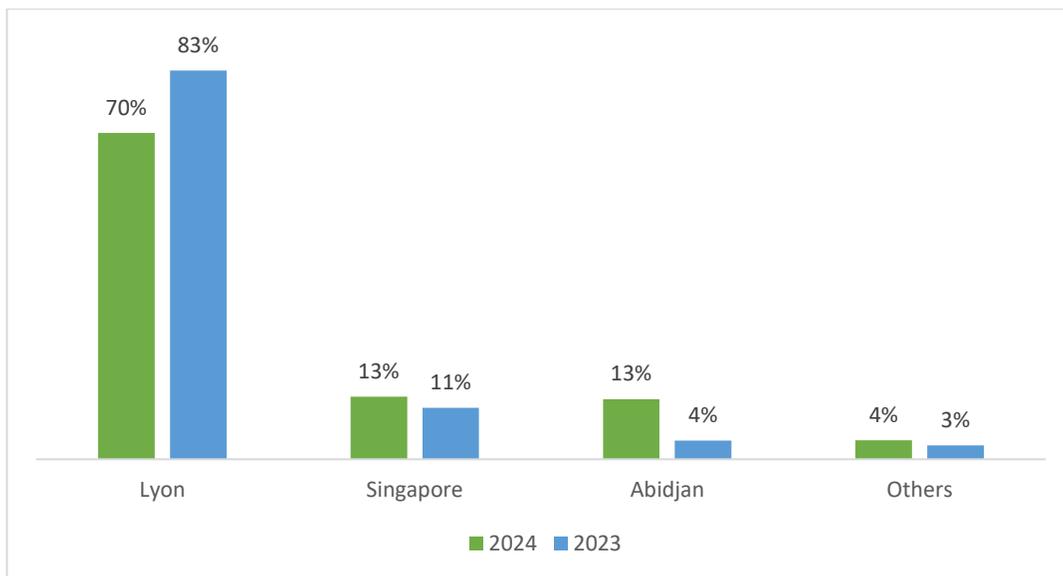
9	MARESCOL & THIRODE	26	Abidjan	France	Catering, cafeteria equipment and maintenance
10	BECHTLE DIRECT SA	25	France	France	IT goods and services

2.5 Procurement in INTERPOL Headquarters and Regional Offices

In 2024, the largest share of procurement volume was generated by INTERPOL Headquarters in Lyon, with 34 million EUR (70% of total procurement). The Singapore Global Innovation Centre and the Regional Bureau in Abidjan followed closely with 6.5 million EUR (13%) and 6.3 million EUR (13%) in spend respectively.² Together, these three offices accounted for 96% of the total procurement spend during the period. Figure 7 provides an overview of procurement for the headquarters and regional bureaus in total value. Annex 1 to 8 provide details of procurement activities for each INTERPOL office.

The three INTERPOL offices remained in the top three for the value of procurement as in the previous years. In Singapore, procurement spend increased from 11% in 2023 to 13% in 2024, attributed to spending for the Collaboration Space. Procurement in Abidjan significantly rose from 4% to 13% in 2024 primarily in relation to activities for the WAPIS Programme.

Figure 7. Procurement in INTERPOL HQ and Regional Offices by Value, 2023-2024

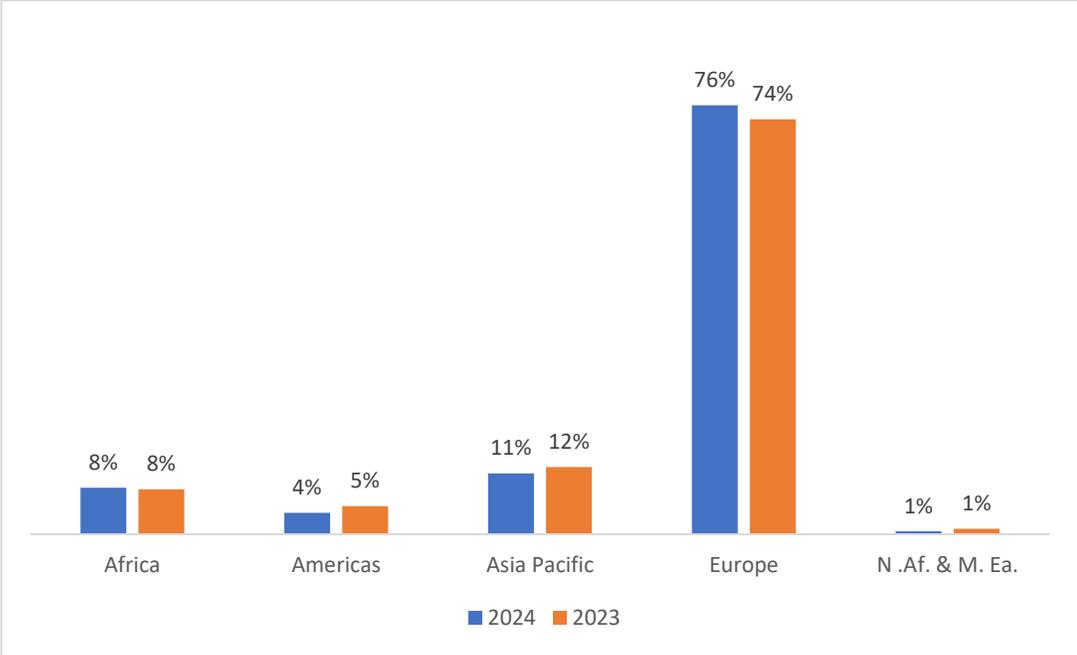


² The volume of procurement in Abidjan can be attributed in large part to the implementation of the EU-funded West Africa Police Information System (WAPIS) Programme

2.6 Regional Procurement

In 2024, procurement in Europe had the highest share (37.3 million euros or 76% of total procurement). INTERPOL aims to further diversify its supplier relations with outreach to regional bureaus in order to identify appropriate local suppliers for certain categories of goods and services.

Figure 8. Procurement by Geographic Region, 2023-2024



SECTION 3 Contracts Statistics

Despite the pandemic-induced disruptions that led to a contraction in procurement activities in 2020 and 2021, the contract conclusion trends have demonstrated remarkable resilience over the past five years. With a stable monthly average of 37 contracts concluded in 2024, the procurement operations have maintained a consistent pace, leading to 2024 contract volumes on par with 2023 levels.

Figure 9. Number of Contracts, 2019-2024

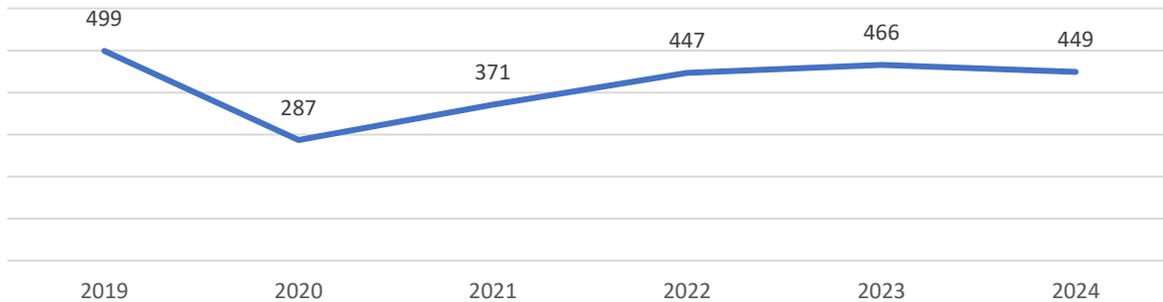


Figure 10. Breakdown of the Contracts done in 2024 per object of contract

As presented in the Figure 9, there were 449 Contracts done by PCM in 2024. The breakdown per object of the contracts can be found in Figure 10 below.

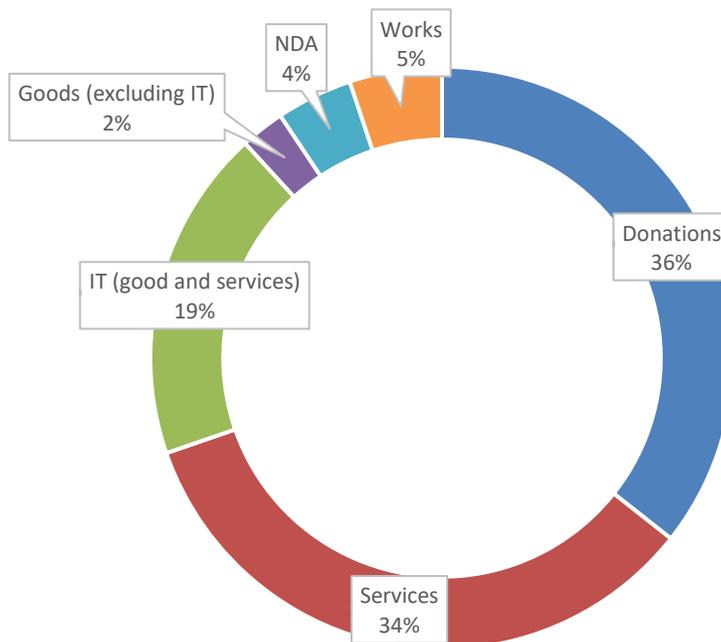
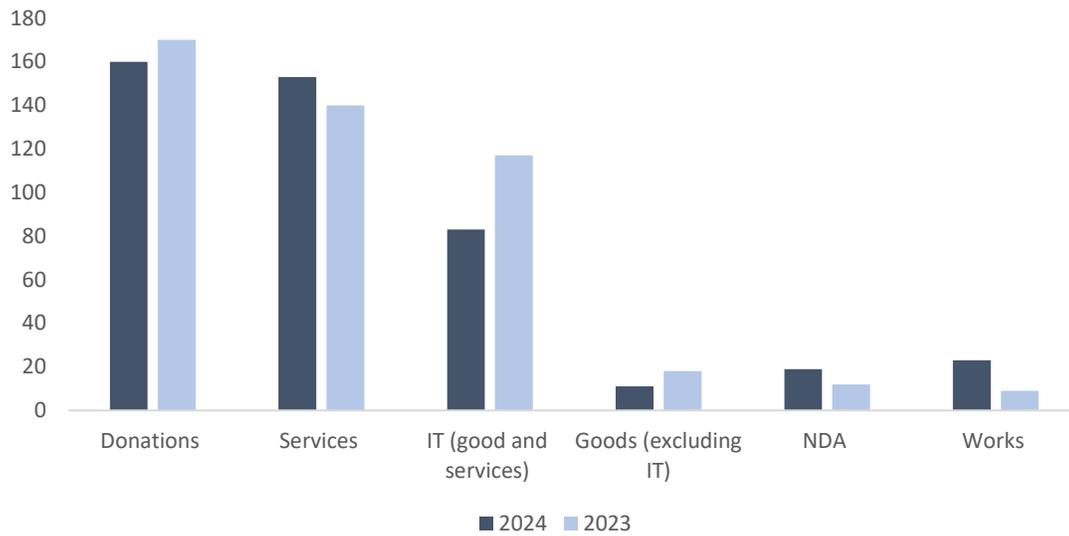


Figure 11. Comparison of the Contracts done in 2024 and 2023



A comparison of contracts concluded between 2023 and 2024 (Figure 11) reveals a slight shift in the object of contracts. Notably, the top 3 categories remain unchanged, with donations agreements, services contracts, and IT contracts maintaining their prominence. Further details on donations agreements are provided below. Regarding commercial contracts, it is worth highlighting that 2024 was a landmark year in terms of framework agreements, 66% of the framework contracts currently in force within the Organization were concluded in 2024 with pre-negotiated terms and conditions, reducing the time and effort needed for each purchase. The primary objective of establishing these frameworks was to introduce agility in certain types of procurement, enhancing the Organization's flexibility and responsiveness within the framework of the procedures in place.

Donations have consistently represented a significant proportion of the Organization's contracts, accounting for 36% of donation contracts concluded in 2024, which is comparable to the 36% recorded in 2023. This stability underscores the importance of donations as a key component of the Organization's contractual activities, with the Contracts Team in PCM playing a crucial role in drafting and negotiating these agreements.

To provide a clearer understanding, these donations can be categorized into two main groups: donations made by the Organization and donations made to the Organization. A detailed breakdown of these donations is presented in Figure 12. Furthermore, donations can be sub-divided into two types: monetary donations and in-kind donations. To illustrate these categories, the following examples are provided:

- Monetary donations by the Organization: funding for operational activities
- In-kind donations by the Organization: provision of equipment for INTERPOL operations
- Monetary donations to the Organization: external funding for projects led by INTERPOL
- In-kind donations to the Organization: contributions of expertise from expert institutions to INTERPOL events

Figure 12. Breakdown of the Donations contracts done in 2024

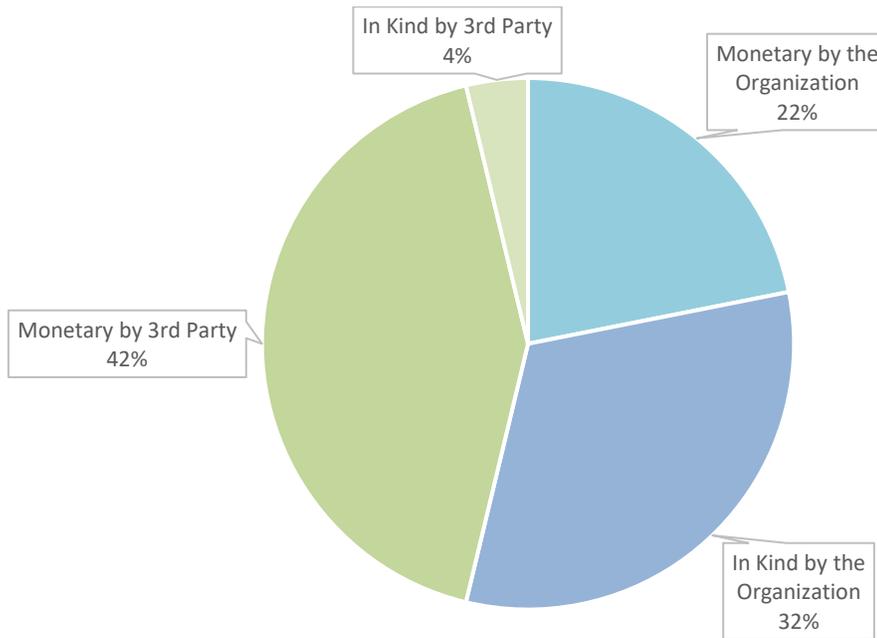
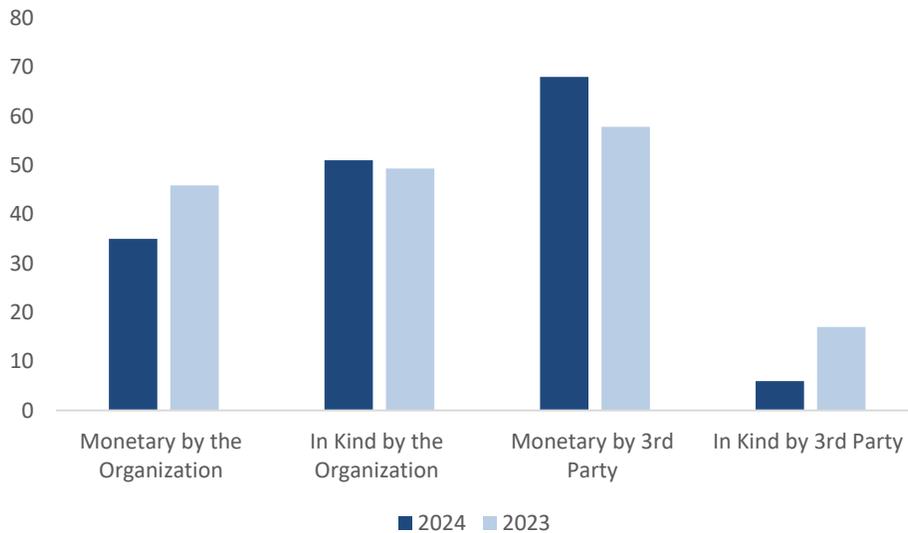


Figure 13. Comparison of the Donations contracts done in 2024 and 2023



Although the proportion of donation contracts remained consistent between 2023 and 2024, a subtle variation is observed in the distribution of different types of donation agreements. This variation can be attributed to circumstantial factors, notably the increased number of monetary donations contracts concluded by the Organization in 2023. This surge was largely driven by the need to accommodate various events and initiatives held in 2023 to commemorate the Organization's centenary, which required additional funding and support.

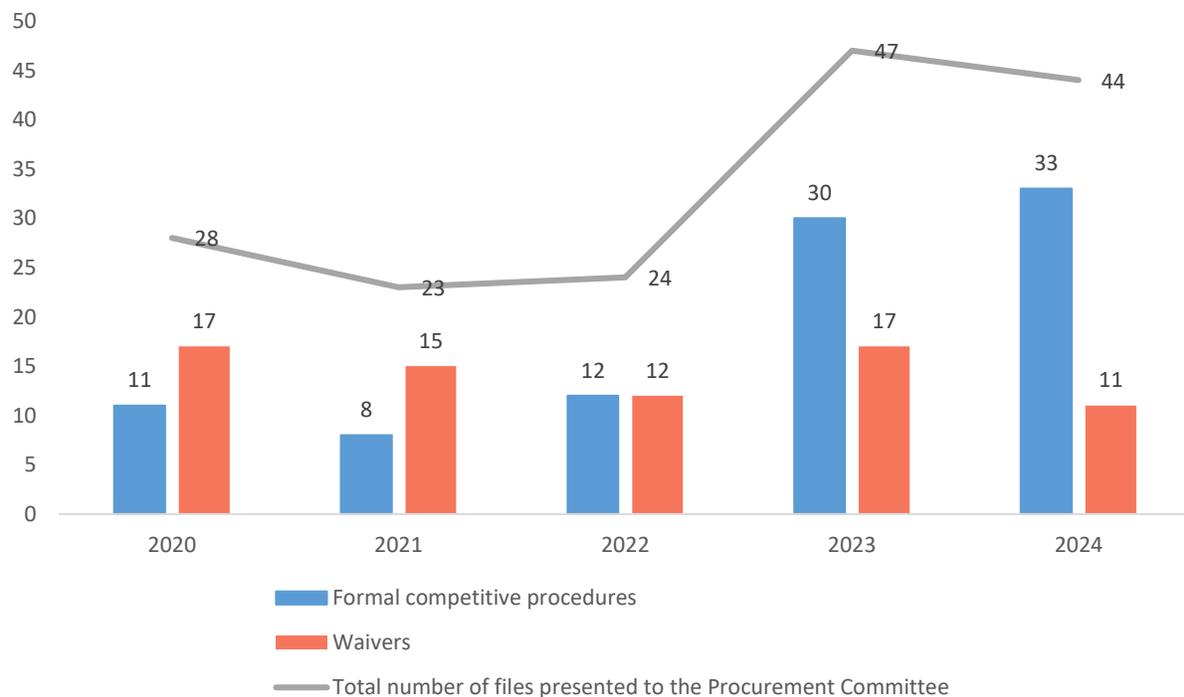
SECTION 4 Procurement Committee

The Procurement Committee plays a vital role in ensuring the Organization's procurement activities adhere to established rules and procedures, while also exercising oversight on contracts and determining waiver applications. Notably, the Committee has seen a significant surge in activity, with a sharp increase in the number of files presented in 2023 compared to previous years. This trend continued in 2024, with a similar number of files presented to the Committee as in 2023.

A promising development is the decrease in waiver requests, which accounted for 25% of files presented to the Committee in 2024, down from 36% in 2023. This reduction suggests improved compliance with procurement procedures. This trend also reflects the Organization's commitment to transparency and a collective drive to minimize waivers, underscoring a shared dedication to upholding the highest standards of procurement integrity, in full alignment with INTERPOL's established procurement principles.

Meanwhile, the Committee is undergoing reforms, driven by the recent update of the Organization's Financial Directives, which will further enhance its effectiveness in promoting transparency and accountability in procurement and contract management. To optimize the utilization of the Procurement Committee's resources, a more streamlined approach was adopted in 2024, whereby files were presented *during* the 17 Committee sessions held, as opposed to 2023, when 28 meetings were convened and a significantly higher volume of written procedures - nearly five times more - were processed.

Figure 14. Number of files presented to the Procurement Committee, 2020-2024



SECTION 5 Priorities for 2025

The risks associated with procurement range from market volatility to price instability, affected by geopolitical factors, supplier disruptions, ineffective supplier relationships, data security breaches, compliance risks, lack of internal controls and inadequate needs analysis. These factors can have far reaching consequences if not properly addressed. In an increasingly complex global economy and rapidly evolving business landscape, the need to anticipate the risks is critical to ensure business continuity. INTERPOL is in the process of developing an overall robust procurement risk framework, tools, and trainings to effectively manage and mitigate procurement risks. The aim is to ensure that vendors operate securely and that any protected data is secured through the enhanced risk framework for vendor data security assessment.

The absence of a structured vendor relationship framework complicates the organization's efforts to efficiently engage with the vendor community. For instance, currently, there is no repository of qualified vendors who have expressed interest in doing business with the organization and INTERPOL does not conduct formal outreach to vendors. Part of transforming INTERPOL's procurement and contracts function into a strategic service-oriented function is the development of the vendor relationship framework. A strong vendor relationship framework helps business maintain the quality and consistency of their products, resulting in higher stakeholder satisfaction. Maintaining good vendor relationships can lead to greater innovation and risk mitigation for the organization.

Along with these priorities, INTERPOL will strengthen its outreach activities and collaboration with its Regional Bureaus in 2025, to ensure that it is responding to expressed needs, addressing challenges associated with centralized procurement, and improving efficiency as part of its overall effort to streamline local procurement and enhance global presence.

Figure 15. Priorities for 2025



CONCLUSION

The report highlights INTERPOL's efforts to modernize its procurement and contracts function, enhance transparency and accountability, and promote sustainable procurement practices, while navigating the complexities of a rapidly evolving global economy. INTERPOL's procurement spend over the last five years indicates a significant investment in goods and services and underlines the importance of technology and infrastructure in supporting INTERPOL's operations.

Procurement and contracts statistics presented in this report clearly demonstrate that operational efficiencies have been realized as a result of these ongoing efforts. Ensuring that these initial gains achieved will be sustained however, requires long-term commitment and effective oversight, a broader understanding of the evolving business environment to manage risks effectively, along with strong vendor relations. Thus, the need for an effective procurement risk and clear vendor relations framework.

While over reliance on French suppliers brings benefits to the local economy, diversifying its suppliers base to expand geographic coverage is equally crucial for more resilient supply chain. The important role of regional bureaus to have an accurate diagnosis of the local market dynamics cannot be overemphasized. It is critical therefore that these visibly partake in the modernization journey.

GLOSSARY

Term	Definition	Source
artificial intelligence	a technical and scientific field devoted to the engineered system that generates outputs such as content, forecasts, recommendations or decisions for a given set of human-defined objectives	https://www.iso.org/artificial-intelligence/what-is-ai
consulting services	usually intellectual in nature and are considered technical services, the output of which is not equipment intensive. Advisory and project related services are typical consulting services; which includes: feasibility studies, project management, engineering services, finance and accounting services, training and development, to mention a few	https://www.procurementclassroom.com/public-procurement-categories/
facilities management	organizational function which integrates people, place and process within the built environment with the purpose of improving the quality of life of people and the productivity of the core business	https://www.ifma.org/about/what-is-fm/
goods	physical products purchased or manufactured on request. There is usually an element of service involved, such as when the agreement is for the purchase of goods to be assembled and/or installed. However, the extent of the service provided is directly related to acceptance of the goods purchased. Typical examples of goods are: office supplies and equipment, furniture, IT equipment, books, vehicles, medical supplies and other commodities	https://www.procurementclassroom.com/public-procurement-categories/
non-consulting services	usually involve the use of equipment and specific methodologies to achieve their objectives. Some typical examples of non-consulting services are: equipment maintenance and repair, operation and maintenance services, utility management, installation and maintenance services, surveys and field investigations, and similar	https://www.procurementclassroom.com/public-procurement-categories/
risk management	an integrated part of an entity's management system, effected by an entity's board of directors, management, and other personnel, applied in strategy setting and across the enterprise, designed to (a) identify, understand, and assess potential risks and opportunities (and their interdependence) that may affect the entity, and (b) manage those risks and opportunities to be within its risk appetite, so as to provide proper disclosure and reasonable assurance regarding the achievement of entity objectives	https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/docserver/45667d2f-en.pdf?expires=1705934065&id=id&accname=guest&checksum=AF768A70A64ADDB3AD2C6EF4E91DDDAC

sustainable procurement	procurement is called sustainable when it integrates requirements, specifications and criteria that are compatible with and in favour of the protection of the environment, of social progress and in support of economic development, done namely by seeking resource efficiency, improving the quality of products and services and ultimately optimizing costs	https://www.ungm.org/Shared/KnowledgeCenter/Pages/SustainableProcurement
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ANNEXES

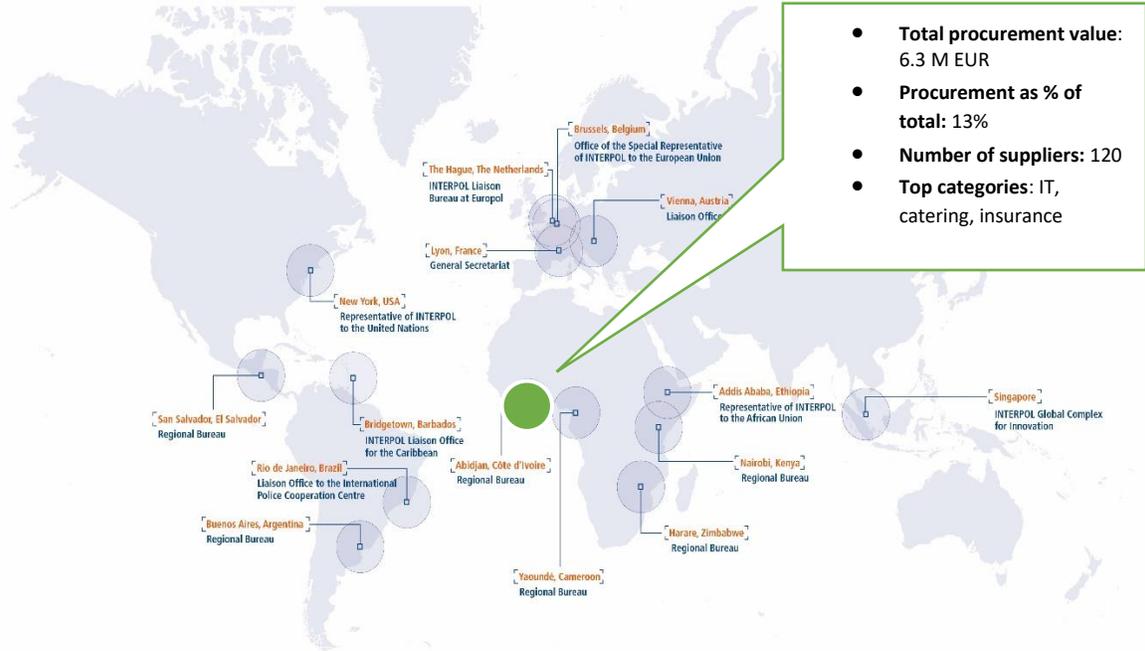
Annex 1. Procurement in INTERPOL Headquarters (Lyon)



Annex 2. Procurement in IGCI (Singapore)



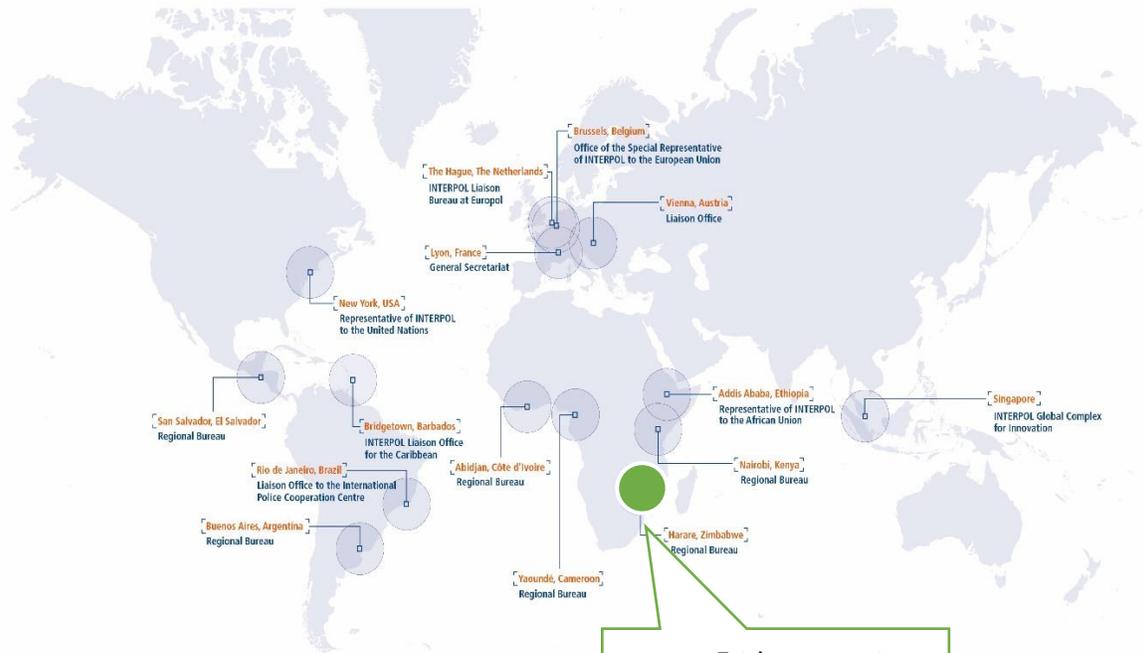
Annex 3. Procurement in RB Abidjan



Annex 4. Procurement in RB Buenos Aires



Annex 5. Procurement in RB Harare



- **Total procurement value:** 0.2 M EUR
- **Procurement as % of total:** 0.4%
- **Number of suppliers:** 26
- **Top categories:** telecommunication costs, vehicle and building maintenance, catering services

Annex 6. Procurement in RB San Salvador

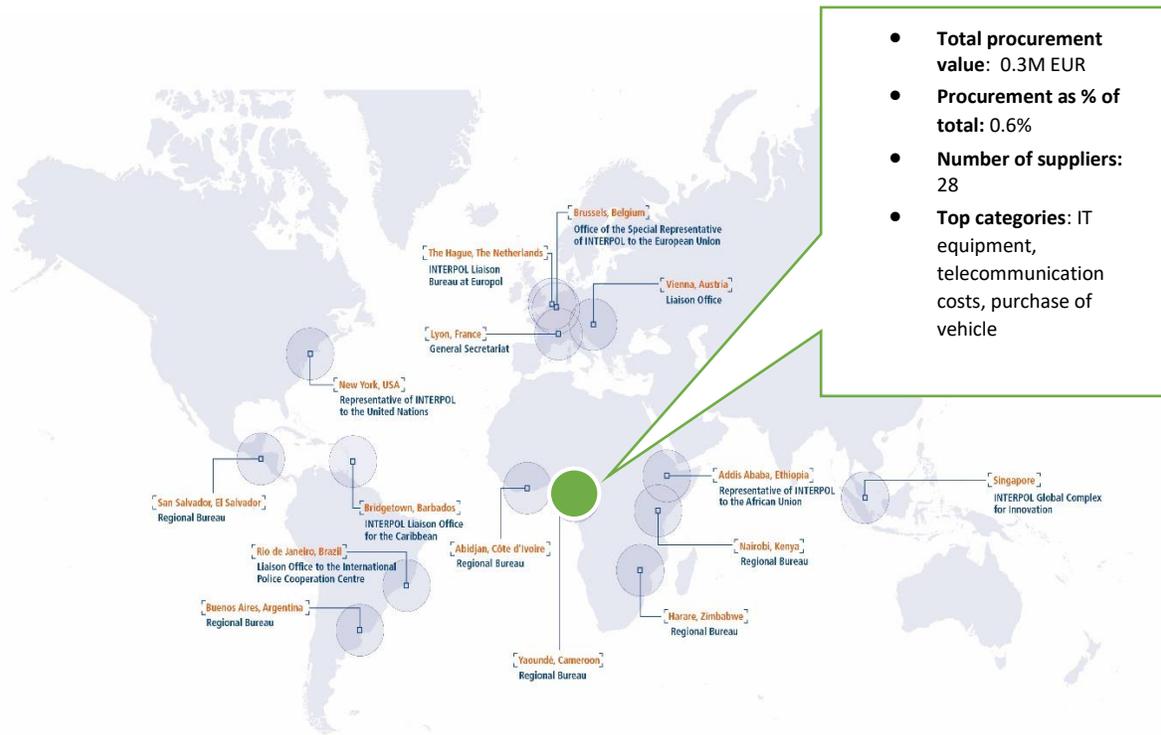


Annex 7. Procurement in RB Nairobi



- **Total procurement value:** 0.2M EUR
- **Procurement as % of total:** 0.4%
- **Number of suppliers:** 42
- **Top categories:** rental of interpreting equipment, maintenance of facility, IT equipment,

Annex 8. Procurement in RB Yaounde



Annex 9. Procurement by Supplier Country

No	Country	Net Value (k€)	No of POs
1	France	30,485 k€	2,167
2	Singapore	5,123 k€	297
3	United Kingdom	1,821 k€	74
4	USA	1,177 k€	123
5	Denmark	1,069 k€	14
6	Germany	932 k€	38
7	Switzerland	818 k€	29
8	Cote d'Ivoire	799 k€	108
9	Chad	395 k€	12
10	Belgium	347 k€	41
11	Cameroon	312 k€	44
12	Argentina	282 k€	94
13	Togo	265 k€	11
14	Turkey	244 k€	1
15	Ireland	232 k€	10
16	Sierra Leone	227 k€	11
17	Ukraine	183 k€	9
18	Ethiopia	156 k€	38
19	Spain	154 k€	108
20	Zimbabwe	153 k€	34
21	Ghana	149 k€	15
22	South Africa	148 k€	4
23	Senegal	144 k€	3
24	El Salvador	143 k€	81
25	Cape Verde	137 k€	10
26	Italy	131 k€	18
27	Guinea	127 k€	5
28	Benin	125 k€	11
29	Luxembourg	119 k€	10
30	Kenya	119 k€	44
31	Somalia	118 k€	9
32	Netherlands	117 k€	15
33	Israel	117 k€	1
34	Iceland	110 k€	1
35	Moldova	98 k€	2
36	Mauretania	97 k€	8
37	Canada	92 k€	11
38	Gambia	87 k€	11
39	Austria	81 k€	10
40	Portugal	69 k€	3
41	Sweden	68 k€	1
42	Bahamas	67 k€	1

No	Country	Net Value (k€)	No of POs
43	CAR	66 k€	4
44	Burundi	64 k€	5
45	Lebanon	64 k€	34
46	Egypt	51 k€	7
47	Paraguay	50 k€	1
48	Guinea-Bissau	49 k€	5
49	Albania	44 k€	2
50	Rep.of Congo	42 k€	3
51	Utd.Arab Emir.	41 k€	5
52	Philippines	41 k€	7
53	Australia	39 k€	6
54	Tunisia	39 k€	1
55	Namibia	33 k€	2
56	Mauritius	32 k€	7
57	Chile	28 k€	2
58	Thailand	27 k€	2
59	Czech Republic	26 k€	5
60	Liberia	24 k€	5
61	Uganda	23 k€	4
62	Malawi	22 k€	2
63	Nepal	22 k€	1
64	Saudi Arabia	21 k€	3
65	Dem. Rep. Congo	20 k€	2
66	Burkina Faso	20 k€	6
67	Madagascar	19 k€	2
68	Tanzania	19 k€	5
69	Djibouti	19 k€	3
70	Hungary	16 k€	2
71	Morocco	16 k€	4
72	Seychelles	15 k€	1
73	Barbados	15 k€	2
74	South Sudan	11 k€	1
75	Algeria	11 k€	2
76	Nigeria	7 k€	5
77	Hong Kong	6 k€	3
78	Romania	6 k€	1
79	Qatar	6 k€	7
80	Colombia	5 k€	2
81	Uzbekistan	5 k€	3
82	Poland	5 k€	2
83	Tonga	5 k€	1
84	Jordan	5 k€	2
85	Niger	4 k€	1
86	India	4 k€	3
87	Gabon	4 k€	2

No	Country	Net Value (k€)	No of POs
88	Japan	4 k€	1
89	Montenegro	4 k€	1
90	Latvia	3 k€	2
91	Sri Lanka	3 k€	1
92	Costa Rica	3 k€	1
93	Nicaragua	3 k€	1
94	Slovakia	2 k€	3
95	Tajikistan	2 k€	2
96	China	2 k€	5
97	Malaysia	2 k€	1
98	Jersey	2 k€	1
99	Antigua/Barbuda	2 k€	1
100	South Korea	1 k€	1
101	Fiji	1 k€	1
102	New Zealand	1 k€	1
103	Pap. New Guinea	1 k€	1
104	Bolivia	1 k€	1
105	Mozambique	1 k€	1



INTERPOL

INTERPOL's role is to enable police in our 196 member countries to work together to fight transnational crime and make the world a safer place. We maintain global databases containing police information on criminals and crime, and we provide operational and forensic support, analysis services and training. These policing capabilities are delivered worldwide and support four global programmes: financial crime and corruption; counter-terrorism; cybercrime; and organized and emerging crime.

