

| | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|---|----------|---|------------|
| SOLICITATION/CONTRACT/ORDER FOR COMMERCIAL ITEMS OFFEROR TO COMPLETE BLOCKS 12, 17, 23, 24, & 30 | | | | 1. REQUISITION NUMBER PR8438236 | | PAGE 1 OF 58 | |
| 2. CONTRACT NO. | | 3. AWARD/EFFECTIVE DATE (mm-dd-yyyy) | | 4. ORDER NUMBER | | 5. SOLICITATION NUMBER | |
| 6. SOLICITATION ISSUE DATE (mm-dd-yyyy) 07-18-2019 | | 7. FOR SOLICITATION INFORMATION CALL: a. NAME Soontaree V. (E-mail: soontare@state.gov) | | b. TELEPHONE NUMBER (No collect calls) (02)205-5742 | | 8. OFFER DUE DATE/ LOCAL TIME | |
| 9. ISSUED BY American Embassy, Bangkok Attn: GSO/Procurement GFS Building, 5th Floor (Tower A) Bangkok 10330 | | | | 10. THIS ACQUISITION IS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNRESTRICTED OR <input type="checkbox"/> SET ASIDE: % FOR <input type="checkbox"/> SMALL BUSINESS <input type="checkbox"/> EMERGING SMALL BUSINESS NAICS: <input type="checkbox"/> HUBZONE SMALL BUSINESS SIZE STANDARD: <input type="checkbox"/> SERVICE-DISABLED VETERAN-OWNED SMALL BUSINESS <input type="checkbox"/> 8(A) | | | |
| 11. DELIVERY FOR FOB DESTINATION UNLESS BLOCK IS MARKED <input type="checkbox"/> SEE SCHEDULE | | 12. DISCOUNT TERMS | | 13a. THIS CONTRACT IS A RATED ORDER UNDER DPAS (15 CFR 700) <input type="checkbox"/> | | 13b. RATING | |
| 15. DELIVERY TO American Embassy, Bangkok Attn: Foreign Commercial Service | | | | 16. ADMINISTERED BY Same as block 9 | | | |
| 17a. CONTRACTOR/OFFEROR | | 18a. PAYMENT WILL BE MADE BY Financial Management Center (FMC) American Embassy Bangkok 120-122 Wireless Road Pathumwan, Bangkok 10330 | | 14. METHOD OF SOLICITATION <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RFQ <input type="checkbox"/> IFB <input type="checkbox"/> RFP | | | |
| 17b. CHECK IF REMITTANCE IS DIFFERENT AND PUT SUCH ADDRESS IN OFFER <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | 18b. SUBMIT INVOICES TO ADDRESS SHOWN IN BLOCK 18a UNLESS BLOCK BELOW IS CHECKED <input type="checkbox"/> SEE ADDENDUM | | | |
| 19. ITEM NO. | 20. SCHEDULE OF SUPPLIES/SERVICES | | | 21. QUANTITY | 22. UNIT | 23. UNIT PRICE | 24. AMOUNT |
| 01 | Market Research Report See attached Schedule/Service <i>(Use Reverse and/or Attach Additional Sheets as Necessary)</i> | | | | | | 0.00 |
| 25. ACCOUNTING AND APPROPRIATION DATA | | | | | | 28. TOTAL AWARD AMOUNT (For Govt. Use Only) 0.00 | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 27a. SOLICITATION INCORPORATES BY REFERENCE FAR 52.212-1, 52.212-4, FAR 52.212-3 AND 52.212-5 ARE ATTACHED. ADDENDA | | | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARE <input type="checkbox"/> ARE NOT ATTACHED | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 27b. CONTRACT/PURCHASE ORDER INCORPORATES BY REFERENCE FAR 52.212-4, FAR 52.212-5 IS ATTACHED. ADDENDA | | | | <input type="checkbox"/> ARE <input type="checkbox"/> ARE NOT ATTACHED | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 28. CONTRACTOR IS REQUIRED TO SIGN THIS DOCUMENT AND AND RETURN _____ COPIES TO ISSUING OFFICE. CONTRACTOR AGREES TO FURNISH AND DELIVER ALL ITEMS SET FORTH OR OTHERWISE IDENTIFIED ABOVE AND ON ANY ADDITIONAL SHEETS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS SPECIFIED HEREIN. | | | | <input type="checkbox"/> 29. AWARD OF CONTRACT: REF. _____ OFFER DATED _____ (mm-dd-yyyy), YOUR OFFER ON SOLICITATION (BLOCK 5), INCLUDING ANY ADDITIONS OR CHANGES WHICH ARE SET FORTH HEREIN, AS ACCEPTED AS TO ITEMS: | | | |
| 30a. SIGNATURE OF OFFEROR/CONTRACTOR | | | | 31a. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (SIGNATURE OF CONTRACTING OFFICER) | | | |
| 30b. NAME AND TITLE OF SIGNER (Type or print) | | 30c. DATE SIGNED (mm-dd-yyyy) | | 31b. NAME OF CONTRACTING OFFICER (Type or Print) | | 31c. DATE SIGNED (mm-dd-yyyy) | |

| 19. ITEM NO. | 20. SCHEDULE OF SUPPLIES/SERVICES | 21. QUANTITY | 22. UNIT | 23. UNIT PRICE | 24. AMOUNT |
|-----------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------|-------------------|---------------|
| | | | | | |

32a. QUANTITY IN COLUMN 21 HAS BEEN

RECEIVED INSPECTED ACCEPTED, AND CONFORMS TO THE CONTRACT, EXCEPT AS NOTED: _____

| | | |
|--|---------------------------|---|
| 32b. SIGNATURE OF AUTHORIZED GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVE | 32c. DATE (mm-dd-yyyy) | 32d. PRINT NAME AND TITLE OF AUTHORIZED GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVE |
|--|---------------------------|---|

| | |
|--|--|
| 32e. MAILING ADDRESS OF AUTHORIZED GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVE | 32f. TELEPHONE NUMBER OF AUTHORIZED GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVE 32g. E-MAIL OF AUTHORIZED GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVE |
|--|--|

| | | | | |
|--|--------------------|---------------------------------|--|------------------|
| 33. SHIP NUMBER <input type="checkbox"/> PARTIAL <input type="checkbox"/> FINAL | 34. VOUCHER NUMBER | 35. AMOUNT VERIFIED CORRECT FOR | 36. PAYMENT <input type="checkbox"/> COMPLETE <input type="checkbox"/> PARTIAL <input type="checkbox"/> FINAL | 37. CHECK NUMBER |
|--|--------------------|---------------------------------|--|------------------|

| | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|-------------|
| 38. S/R ACCOUNT NUMBER | 39. S/R VOUCHER NUMBER | 40. PAID BY |
|------------------------|------------------------|-------------|

| | | | |
|---|---------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 41a. I CERTIFY THIS ACCOUNT IS CORRECT AND PROPER FOR PAYMENT | | 42a. RECEIVED BY (Print) | |
| 41b. SIGNATURE AND TITLE OF CERTIFYING OFFICER | 41c. DATE (mm-dd-yyyy) | 42b. RECEIVED AT (Location) | |
| | | 42c. DATE REC'D (mm-dd-yyyy) | 42d. TOTAL CONTAINERS |

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SECTION 1 - THE SCHEDULE

CONTINUATION TO SF-1449
 RFQ NUMBER PR8438236
 PRICES, BLOCK 23

I. PERFORMANCE WORK STATEMENT

A. The purpose of this firm fixed price purchase order is to provide Market Access Report in accordance with Attachment A.

B. The contract will be for a one-year period from the date of the contract award.

QUALITY ASSURANCE AND SURVEILLANCE PLAN (QASP)

This plan provides an effective method to promote satisfactory contractor performance. The QASP provides a method for the Contracting Officer's Representative (COR) to monitor Contractor performance, advise the Contractor of unsatisfactory performance, and notify the Contracting Officer of continued unsatisfactory performance. The Contractor, not the Government, is responsible for management and quality control to meet the terms of the contract. The role of the Government is to monitor quality to ensure that contract standards are achieved.

| Performance Objective | Scope of Work Paragraphs | Performance Threshold |
|--|--------------------------|--|
| <u>Services.</u> Performs all Service set forth in the scope of work. | ____ thru ____ | All required services are performed and no more than two (2) customer complaint is received per month. |

1. **SURVEILLANCE.** *The COR will receive and document all complaints from Government personnel regarding the services provided. If appropriate, the COR will send the complaints to the Contractor for corrective action.*

2. **STANDARD.** *The performance standard is that the Government receives no more than one (1) [Note to Contracting Officer: Insert other number if desired] customer complaint per month. The COR shall notify the Contracting Officer of the complaints so that the Contracting Officer may take appropriate action to enforce the inspection clause (FAR 52.212.4, Contract Terms and Conditions-Commercial Items (May 2001), if any of the services exceed the standard.*

3. PROCEDURES.

(a) If any Government personnel observe unacceptable services, either incomplete work or required services not being performed they should immediately contact the COR.

(b) The COR will complete appropriate documentation to record the complaint.

(c) If the COR determines the complaint is invalid, the COR will advise the complainant. The COR will retain the annotated copy of the written complaint for his/her files.

(d) If the COR determines the complaint is valid, the COR will inform the Contractor and give the Contractor additional time to correct the defect, if additional time is available. The COR shall determine how much time is reasonable.

(e) The COR shall, as a minimum, orally notify the Contractor of any valid complaints.

(f) If the Contractor disagrees with the complaint after investigation of the site and challenges the validity of the complaint, the Contractor will notify the COR. The COR will review the matter to determine the validity of the complaint.

(g) The COR will consider complaints as resolved unless notified otherwise by the complainant.

(h) Repeat customer complaints are not permitted for any services. If a repeat customer complaint is received for the same deficiency during the service period, the COR will contact the Contracting Officer for appropriate action under the Inspection clause.

2. PRICING

2.1) Base Year - The Contractor shall provide the services shown below for the list of industry sector. The fixed unit prices, for each sector are:

| | <u>Industry Sector</u> | <u>Unit</u> | <u>Service Charge</u> |
|------|------------------------|-------------|-----------------------|
| 1.1) | Franchise | 1 report | THB _____ |
| 1.2) | Textile | 1 report | THB _____ |
| 1.3) | Hotel Equipment | 1 report | THB _____ |
| 1.4) | ICT | 1 report | THB _____ |

| | <u>Industry Sector</u> | <u>Unit</u> | <u>Service Charge</u> |
|------|--|-------------|-----------------------|
| 1.5) | Thailand's Medical Tourism and Medical & Dental Devices Market | 1 report | THB _____ |
| 1.6) | Aerospace and Defense | 1 report | THB _____ |
| 1.7) | Electrical Power Systems | 1 report | THB _____ |
| 1.8) | Oil & Gas Exploration and Production | 1 report | THB _____ |

**** See Attachment 1 for Template**

3. VALUE ADDED TAX

VALUE ADDED TAX. Value Added Tax (VAT) is not applicable to this contract and shall not be included in the CLIN rates or Invoices because the U.S. Embassy has a tax exemption certificate from the host government.

CONTINUATION TO SF-1449,
RFQ NUMBER PR8438236
SCHEDULE OF SUPPLIES/SERVICES, BLOCK 20
DESCRIPTION/SPECIFICATIONS/WORK STATEMENT

(1) BACKGROUND/STATEMENT OF NEED

U.S. Commercial Service, US Embassy Bangkok provides Market Access report to help U.S. companies evaluate the opportunities to do business in Thailand on a variety of Industries, for example; energy, defense, education, telecommunication etc.

(2) OBJECTIVE(S)

The objective is to provide a market research report, in which Industry that U.S. Commercial Service assign to the contractor. The contractor needs to make sure that industry information is updated. Our Commercial Specialists will make sure to check back and verify if the information provided meet CS Standards.

(3) REQUIREMENTS/SCOPE OF WORK

The Contractor shall provide all necessary managerial, administrative and direct labor personnel, and as well as all necessary staff time as required to perform a service as required in accordance with the ICP template attached and the Scope of Work as follows:-

1. Complete a Market Research report on the overseas (Thai or ASEAN-based) on target Industry templates and example attached.
2. Complete and submit the first draft report to Commercial Specialist for review and Feed back within 20 workdays after the date of assignment.
3. Complete the final report and submit within 30 workdays of receipt of assignment.
4. Able to complete up to 1 Market reports within 30 workdays and 8 market reports within 12 months during project period after the receipt of work-order
5. Respond to email and other questions concerned to clarify and edit on the first draft report from the US Embassy
6. Point of Contact of this project will be Senior Commercial Specialist Kitisorn Sookpradist at 662-205-5279 or email: ksookpra@trade.gov
7. This project should be ended by July 1, 2020

(4) OTHER ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

If applicable:

Vendor must be authorized to provide service in Thailand.
Vendor must be able to meet with CS Standards.
Vendor must be able to meet delivery date requirements.

(5) EVALUATION CRITERIA

Must meet the requirements outlined out in section 3 and section 4.

(6) SUBMISSION OF INVOICES

The contractor shall submit an invoice to the below address by mailing:-

Financial Management Section
American Embassy Bangkok
120 Wireless Road,
Lumpini, Pathumwan,
Bangkok 10330

(7) PAYMENT CONDITIONS

Contractor should expect payment by Bank transfer 30 days after receipt of invoice at the Embassy's payment office.

ATTACHMENT 1

Market Research Template

ENERGY EXPORT RESOURCE

Thailand



COUNTRY: THAILAND

Sub-Sector: Oil & Gas and Electrical Power Systems Equipment Markets

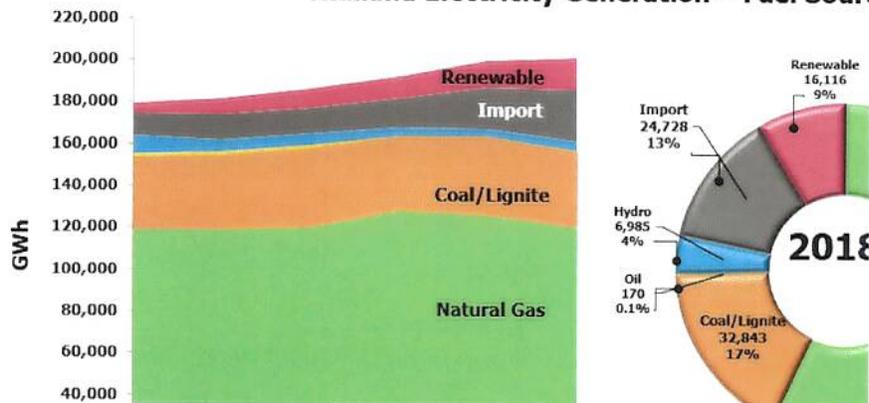
Completed by: Suttharud Liangwonnoporn

Executive Summary:

Thailand’s electricity generating sector is one of the most stable businesses in Thailand for private operators due to the long-term Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) with the Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand (EGAT) which remains the major Thai power supplier.

Electricity generation in Thailand is highly dependent on natural gas. Approximately 60% of Thai electricity is generated from natural sources in the Gulf of Thailand, Myanmar, and imported Liquid Natural Gas (“LNG” as shown in the figure below). Even though the proportion of renewable energy used for electricity generation in Thailand remains a small portion, the proportion of renewable power plants (excluding hydropower) has increased significantly over the last decade, contributing to approximately 9% of the total power generation in 2018.

Thailand Electricity Generation – Fuel Source



Source: Thailand Ministry of Energy (MoEN)

Thailand is a well-balanced producer and importer of energy. In 2017, according to the Ministry of Energy, Thailand domestically produced approximately 74,739 kilotons of oil equivalent (KTOE) of energy (mainly natural gas 43%, Agricultural waste 9% and crude oil 9%), imported in 78,700 KTOE (mainly crude oil 58%, and natural gas 17%) and exported 12,105 KTOE (mainly High-Speed Diesel 37%, fuel oil 27%, and jet fuel 5%). Even though natural gas is the primary fuel produced, renewable energy also constitutes a sizable portion, totaling 16,203 KTOE (22% of domestic energy production).

After three years of revisions of a new Power Development Plan (PDP), the National Energy Policy Council (NEPC) has approved the 2018 - 2037 Plan expected to take effect in the second quarter of 2019. The new PDP will also incorporate changes in energy consumption patterns in the global market, the fluctuation of global fuel prices and the government's investment in megaprojects such as the flagship Eastern Economic Corridor (EEC).

Regarding the revised PDP, natural gas and nuclear reliance are significantly changed. From the below table of the estimated fuel requirement comparison between PDP 2015 and the revised PDP 2018, natural gas increases to 53% whereas nuclear options will no longer be considered.

| Fuel Type | % in PDP 2018-2037 | % in PDP 2015 |
|----------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| Natural Gas | 53 | |
| Coal/Lignite | 12 | |
| Imported Hydro Power | 9 | |
| Renewable | 20 | |
| Nuclear | 0 | |
| Energy Conservation | 6 | |

In 2017, Thailand's primary commercial energy consumption pattern also followed production, as the country still predominantly uses fossil fuels which accounts for 83% of total energy consumption. Natural gas and crude oil are also the primary fuel for electricity generation and consumption. Not only that, the country also has an abundant array of power plant facilities for both fossil fuel and alternative energy generation. According to the Energy Regulatory Commission, as of 2016, there are approximately 950 licenses issued for fossil fuel power production in the country, for electrical generating capacity ranging from 0.823 to 3,667.08 megawatts (MW). The alternative/renewable energy sector has approximately 930 licenses issued, for generating capacity ranging from 0.85 to 779.2 MW.

Market Demand:

Thailand's peak electricity demand was 29,968 MW in April of 2018. Thailand has a total contracted power generation capacity of 43,372.50 MW as of December 2018 with about 30 percent power reserve. Although there are various types of power plants in Thailand to diversify fuel sources, the most common is gas-fired combined cycle power plant due to locally available natural gas. The total generation capacity classified by the type of power plant is shown below:

| Type of Power Plant | Capacity (MW) |
|------------------------------------|------------------|
| EGAT's Power Plants | |
| Renewable Energy | 3,030.18 |
| Thermal | 3,647.00 |
| Combined Cycle | 8,582.00 |
| Diesel | 30.40 |
| Others | 500.00 |
| Total | 15,789.58 |
| Purchase | |
| Independent Power Producers (IPPs) | 14,948.50 |
| Small Power Producers (SPPs) | 8,756.82 |
| Import | 3,877.60 |

The revised Thailand’s PDP 2018 outlined additional generating capacity from EGAT, private and independent power producers (IPPs), and power purchases from neighboring countries. The main focus of Thailand’s energy and electrical power system development is energy security, promotion of alternative and renewable energy, energy efficiency improvement, the promotion of environmental-friendly equipment, and enhanced public participation in energy projects.

Current Market Needs:

Thailand offers promising market opportunities for U.S. suppliers of oil and gas as well as electrical power systems equipment. Current government policies that will affect demand for the fossil fuels & alternative energy equipment market are the Power Development Plan 2015 (PDP2015), the Alternative Energy Development Plan 2015 (ADEP2015) and the Gas Plan 2015. These plans were created to ensure Thailand’s energy security. The plans propose transitioning Thailand from its reliance on natural gas (which domestically is depleting soon) to alternative/renewable and imported energy, while conserving domestic energy, increasing current efficiency and reducing overall power consumption.

Clean coal and natural gas sectors present good opportunities for U.S. firms. Thailand’s ambition concerning coal energy is to increase energy efficiency and utilize more carbon/emission/pollution control (scrubber) technologies. This development will play a significant part in Thailand’s energy future by making coal energy more acceptable to the public and reducing its negative environmental impact. This is an area where U.S. firms could potentially play major roles as advanced technology suppliers.

Equipment related to natural gas also have promising markets. Thailand’s 2015 Gas Plan listed goals that includes prolonging domestic production by 6 to 7 years, through conducting more oil and gas exploration to find reserves, applying advanced technologies and building an improved gas infrastructure (such as transmission pipeline, LNG-receiving terminals and LNG transfer ports). This Plan aims to accommodate an increase in natural gas imports. This also provides an opportunity for U.S.

firms to offer oil and gas exploration as well as LNG equipment, including LNG transportation, storage and infrastructure.

Under the Thai Government's plan, new clean coal power plants and LNG depot expansions projects are underway. Construction has already begun for EGAT to replace four old coal-fired power generators at Mae Moh Power Plant. The new plant will have a capacity of 655 MW and an investment cost of approximately US\$ 1.051 billion. More importantly, it incorporates supercritical pressure steam generator, flue-gas desulfurization, Low NOX burner, electrostatic precipitator and selective catalytic reduction technologies, which expects to increase energy efficiency. In addition, another 800 MW clean coal power plant project that will utilize ultra-supercritical steam generator is also under consideration in Krabi province.

Currently, Thailand has LNG long term contracts with Qatar (2 million tons per annum - MTPA), Shell (1 MTPA), BP (1 MTPA), and Petronus (1.2 MTPA), and supply brought in from overseas is rising rapidly. From the Department of Mineral Fuels, Thailand's LNG plan demand is 35 MTPA in 2036. Thailand aims to build capacity not only to meet its own needs, but also to help meet those of its regional neighbors. Its goal is to become the LNG hub for ASEAN. Thailand is already a net exporter of petroleum products, with eight refineries in operation.

Thailand's LNG infrastructure project is also making progress. EGAT is planning to import approximately 5 MTPA of LNG through Floating Storage Regasification Units (FSRU) in the Gulf of Thailand by 2023. In addition, PTT is expanding its LNG receiving and regasification facility from 5 MTPA to 11.5 MTPA when it is completed in 2019, while also having plans to build another LNG receiving facility at Rayong with a capacity of 7.5 MTPA; construction will begin in 2020 and operations will commence in 2023.

The liberalization of LNG trade has already begun, ending the monopoly held by PTT by granting import licenses to additional companies. However, deregulation will be a step-by-step process to avoid destabilizing changes, and it will likely be years before LNG is traded on a fully commercial basis.

In Thailand, major users of oil/gas industry equipment are the five leading petrochemical companies: PTT PCL, The Shell Company of Thailand Ltd, Esso (Thailand) PCL, Chevron and Bangchak Petroleum PCL (Source: Department of Energy Business, based on market shares of petroleum products sold). PTT represents the largest entity, as a state-owned enterprise. These companies also heavily involved in alternative energy investments.

Additionally, as of January 2019, the largest electricity producer in the country is EGAT, a state enterprise, providing 34.39% to the nation's electrical system. The majority of EGAT power comes from combined cycle power plants (17.37%), followed by thermal (8.61%), renewables (7.16%), diesel (0.07%), and other (1.18%). Other electricity producers sell power to EGAT and are categorized as Independent Power Producers (35.30%), Small Power Producer (21.15%) and power plants from neighboring countries (9.16%).

Recent Market Trends:

Domestic fossil fuel reserves in Thailand are clearly diminishing. The Thai coal mining industry produces 15.2 million tons of lignite in 2015, while 1,239 million tons are in reserve and estimated to be depleted

in 82 years (reported in “BP Statistical Review of World Energy June 2016”). As of 2015, the Ministry of Energy reports that Thailand only has a proven reserves of 7,304.16 billion cubic feet of natural gas, 177.57 million barrels of liquefied natural gas and 218.79 million barrels of crude oil remaining. These remaining oil & gas resources are set to be depleted approximately in the year 2022 (based on current extraction rate and not factoring in discoveries of additional reserves). With relatively low production costs, competitive long-term contracts and the benefits or carbon credits, LNG continues to be more attractive than coal for power generation.

The Thai government has been promoting alternative/renewable energy as the country is heavily reliant on diminishing natural gas resources. The oil & gas industry is increasing its exploration activities in order to extract as much fuel as possible. In 2015 there were 904 petroleum wells drilled in the country according to the Ministry of Energy, an increase from 825 wells in 2014. Those wells consisted of 49 exploratory wells and 855 wells in development. The majority of those wells were offshore, with only 126 onshore.

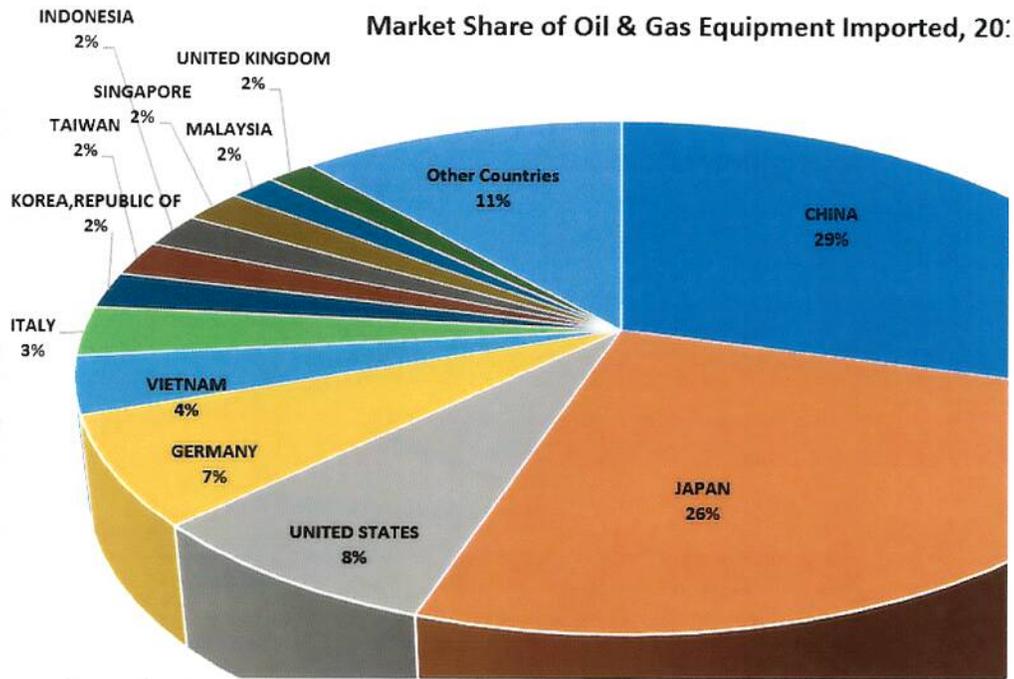
Best Prospects:

- LNG receiving terminals and LNG transfer ports
- Transmission pipelines
- Oil & gas exploration and LNG equipment
- Engineering and structure steel fabrication services
- Pressure swing absorption technology
- LNG supply
- Grid parity proposed for renewable generation
- Energy storage technology
- Training on offshore E&P technologies

Main Competitors:

The market for oil, gas and renewable energy equipment is predominantly dominated by China and Japan in 2018 as shown in the pie chart below. The U.S. is consistently in the top five sources of related equipment imports to Thailand. Competitive advantages favor high quality and advanced technology equipment.

Key international suppliers in the Thai oil & gas equipment and services markets are companies such as Bechtel, Schlumberger, Cameron (a Schlumberger company), National Oilwell Varco, Petrofac, SGS (Thailand) Limited and Halliburton Company. Well-known local companies are JST Group and OPS Group of Companies. In Thailand, the international and local oil & gas equipment and services companies combined provide products and services ranging from gas pipeline construction to environmental cleanup and waste management.



Note: HS codes used are 9026, 8430, 8481.10, 8413.11, 7304.11

Market Entry:

Working with a local agent, distributor and representative is critical for U.S. companies interested in selling in the Thai market. Asian buyers put a high premium on companies with a local or regional presence, while government regulators are not always approachable and do not necessarily communicate well with foreign firms. A local partner or agent would be ideal if a firm wanted to pursue an incentive and the partner/agent could help navigate the Thai government requirements and maintain adherence to Thai qualifications. A good local partner can enhance and personalize marketing efforts within the Thai market, and looks for new projects and business opportunities on the firm’s behalf. Moreover, Thai buyers value relationships when dealing with sellers. U.S. companies are advised to be patient and take time cultivating trust and developing relationships with distributors or buyers. The U.S. Commercial Service in Bangkok can help U.S. suppliers identify qualified partners in the Thai market.

Regulations / Registration Process:

Tax and customs duties: The import tariff applied to fossil fuels and alternative energy equipment and machinery imported from overseas under the normal import tariff imposed by the Thai Customs Department typically ranges from 20% to 35% of the CIF price, depending on the type of equipment imported. Import tariff rates are established, maintained and updated by the Customs Department. The department has established an Integrated Tariff Database website offering Customs-related information to the general public, overseas exporters and local importers. The site can be used as a primary source of information for Thai customs and tariff rates. It is available in both Thai and English and can be accessed at: http://itd.customs.go.th/igt/en/main_frame.jsp

Notable exemptions to import duty for procurers of equipment in Thailand exist. Under the Petroleum Act, B.E.2514, imports of machinery, equipment, tools structures, transport vehicles, accessories, spare

parts and other materials which are to be used in petroleum operations are free of duties if procured by a concessionaire, which includes their subcontractors.

The Thai Board of Investment (BOI) offers investment incentives for businesses involved with platform repair in the petroleum industry, that offer free duty for importing in machinery and raw material. Additionally for the alternative energy sector, the BOI also offers similar benefits that include free duty for manufacture of parts and/or equipment for solar-powered products, fuel cells and fuel from agricultural waste (biomass, biogas and the like).

Market Issues & Obstacles:

Thailand has long been recognized as a popular destination for foreign investors due to attractive Thai government investment incentives. However, there are challenges in doing business. Policy and procedures may be less transparent than in the United States. Market intelligence is not widely available and the process to obtain detailed, verified information can be slow and challenging.

Furthermore, the Thai government has undergone occasional instability which may affect certain market segments. U.S. firms should demonstrate patience while Thailand is run by a military government and still undergoing political reform.

U.S. companies are recommended to work with local partners, whether consultants, legal agents or distributors, to limit contingencies. Moreover, background checks on potential local partners are recommended. Finally, by law, U.S.-based firms need to adhere to the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practice Act (FCPA), whereas some of their competitors may not.

Thailand did not join the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) or “TPP. 11” negotiations. However, countries such as Malaysia and Vietnam, who Thailand aims to compete with in the region are already signatories. If such an agreement were to come into force, both exports and imports in Thailand would have become more challenging. However, Trump Administration emphasis on bilateral trade agreements is likely to place Thailand on a more playing field with other ASEAN countries.

Prospective Buyers:

Listed below are end users for renewable and alternative energy equipment in Thailand with some specific targets:

Power Generation Companies

Electric power generating users are divided into four groups, EGAT, IPPs, SPPs, and VSPPs.

Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand (EGAT)

Thailand’s main electric power producer and wholesaler is EGAT; it is owned by the Thai government. EGAT is the country’s largest power producer with total electricity production capacity of 14,565.58 MW. EGAT builds, owns and operates several types and sizes of power plants across the country. Moreover, EGAT is the country’s largest owner of power transmission lines and also purchases electric power from private power companies and neighboring countries.

EGAT's generation systems include combined cycle thermal power plants and hydro power plants. Its transmission system consists of long-distance high voltage transmission lines and substations that transmit power to distributing authorities for industrial and residential clients.

Apart from EGAT, there are three types of private power producers in the Thai power market:

I. Independent Power Producers (IPPs)

IPPs are large-scale privately owned power producers supplying electricity to the EGAT; with a generating capacity of more than 90MW; IPPs will sell all electricity to EGAT under a long-term Power Purchase Agreement (PPA), and in order to participate as an IPP, EGAT will – from time to time (to date there have been three rounds of IPP bidding in the country, in 1994, 2008, and 2013) – invite the private sector to submit a bid to sell electricity to EGAT in accordance with the needs set out in the PDP approved by the National Energy Policy Council and the Cabinet.

IPPs are large-scale privately-owned power producers supplying electricity to the EGAT. IPPs use fossil fuel sources, including natural gas, coal, and heavy oil. EGAT signed a Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) with seven IPPs (ranging from 350 MW to 1,400 MW) during the first round of IPP solicitations in 1994, with a total capacity of 6,677.5 MW. Seven IPPs already generate power to the national power grid. They include Tri Energy Co., Ltd., Independent Power Producer (Thailand), Glow IPP Co., Ltd., Eastern Power & Electric Co., Ltd., BLC Power Co., Ltd., Gulf Power Generation Co., Ltd., and Ratchaburi Power Co., Ltd. Overall IPP rounds for a combined capacity of 14,948 MW have occurred in 1994, 2008 (3,200 MW), and 2013 (5,050.5 MW).

After the new PDP 2018 that has been endorsed by the Cabinet, the fourth solicitation of IPPs will be announced for bidding by the Ministry of Energy to cope with future demand for energy. This bidding for IPPs will be for a combined capacity of 8,300 MW for commercial operation during 2025-2030.

II. Small Power Producers (SPPs)

SPPs are privately owned small power producers including those using renewable energy sources. SPPs have a maximum capacity not exceeding 90 MW which sell electricity to EGAT under a long-term PPA (20-25 years). Sources of fuel used among these SPPs include gas and coal, and renewable energies such as biomass, waste, biogas, solar and wind. As of December 2018, there are 146 SPPs with a total power capacity of 8,957.83 MW.

III. Very Small Power Producers (VSPPs)

VSPPs are privately owned small power producers including those using renewable energy sources. VSPPs have a capacity of less than 10 MW, which sell electricity to either PEA or MEA, depending on the location of the project. VSPPs use natural gas and coal, and renewable energies such as biomass, waste, biogas, solar and wind as sources for fuel.

Under the revised PDP, VSPPs will be further encouraged for the deployment of photovoltaic roof-top power and a plan to utilize blockchain technology to enable VSPPs to engage in peer-to-peer trading, whereas generators and consumers can buy and sell surplus electricity.

Engineering, Procurement, and Construction EPC Companies

These companies construct and upgrade power plants, provide training, and develop projects for power plant owners.

Power Distribution Authorities:

There are two electricity distribution authorities in Thailand: Metropolitan Electricity Authority (MEA) and Provincial Electricity Authority (PEA).

Metropolitan Electricity Authority of Thailand (MEA)

MEA is a state enterprise responsible for the distribution and sale of electricity to users in Bangkok and metropolitan vicinities including Nonthaburi and Samutprakarn provinces; most of the electricity that MEA distributes to users is purchased from EGAT and the rest is purchased directly from the power producers under the Very Small Power Producer Program. MEA's distribution area covers 3,192 square kilometers divided into 18 districts.

Provincial Electricity Authority of Thailand (PEA)

Similar to MEA, PEA is another state-owned utility company under the Ministry of Interior selling and distributing electricity. The difference is in the coverage area; PEA covers all other parts of the country except those already served by MEA. As with MEA, they obtain most of the power by purchasing it from EGAT and the rest is obtained through direct purchase under the PPA - the Very Small Power Producer Program. The total area served by PEA is 510,000 square kilometers.

Established in 1960, PEA provides electricity to residential and industrial users in provincial areas excluding Bangkok, Samutprakarn and Nonthaburi. PEA operates from its head office in Bangkok, which oversees four regional offices. The head office is responsible for policy, planning, and procurement of equipment for the regional offices. According to PEA, the organization is planning to utilize its existing distribution network as a platform to enter information technology and telecom sectors, capitalizing on the network which is already distributing power to about 99% of all electricity users.

Upcoming Trade Events:

ASEAN Sustainable Energy Week 2019

Dates: June 5-8, 2019

Website: <http://www.renewableenergy-asia.com/>

Pumps and Valves Asia 2019

Dates: June 5-8, 2019

Website: <http://www.pumpsandvalves-asia.com/>

OGET - Oil & Gas Thailand + Petrochemical Asia 2019

Dates: October 9-11, 2019

Website: <http://www.oilgasthai.com/>

Thailand Marine & Offshore Expo (TMOX) 2017

Dates: October 9-11, 2019
Website: <http://thai-marine.com/>

Powerex Asia 2019

Co-located with: Electric Asia 2019, Oil & Gas Thailand 2019, Thailand Marine & Offshore Expo (TMOX) 2019
Date: October 9-11, 2019
Website: www.asiapowerexpo.com

Smart Energy Transformation Asia (SETA) 2019

Dates: October 10-12, 2019
Website: <http://www.seta.asia/>

Future Energy Asia 2020

Date: February 12-14, 2020
Website: www.futureenergyasia.com

Industry Resources:

Energy Policy and Planning Office (EPPO)

Ministry of Energy

121/1-2 Phetchaburi Road, Ratchathewi
Bangkok 10400 Thailand
Tel. 662-612-1555
Fax. 662-612-1364
Web-site: www.eppo.go.th

Department of Alternative Energy Development and Efficiency (DEDE)

Ministry of Energy

17 Rama I Road, Pathumwan
Bangkok 10330 Thailand
Tel. 662-223-0021/9, 223-2593/5

Thai Customs Department

1 Sunorn Kosa Road, Klongtoey
Bangkok 10110 Thailand
Tel. 662-667-6000, 667-7000
Customs Care Call Center: 1164
Web-site: www.customs.go.th

Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand (EGAT)

53 Moo 2 Charansanitwong Road, Bangkruai
Nonthaburi 11130 Thailand
Tel. 662-436-1416
Web-site: www.egat.co.th

Registration Document Legalization Service:

The U.S. Commercial Service at the U.S. Embassy in Bangkok facilitates official letters and legalization of documents as required by Thai government agencies in order to support the importation and sales of U.S. products in the Thai market. The standard timeframe for completing an official letter service is 3 business days from the date of the document submission. The standard service fee is determined by the size of U.S. company – \$100 for small, \$200 for medium, \$300 for large. The fee can be paid online through a secured link provided by our office. We also offer an expedited service for either the next day or same day service.

Due Diligence Service:

The U.S. Commercial Service in Bangkok can provide information on prospective local partners or customers through our International Company Profile (ICP) service. More information about this service and how to apply is explained in detail on our website:

<http://2016.export.gov/THAILAND/services/icp/index.asp>

U.S. Commercial Service Information:

Ms. Suttharud Liangwonnarn, Commercial Assistant

Phone: 662-205-5260

E-mail: sliangwo@trade.gov

= End =

SECTION 2 - CONTRACT CLAUSES

FAR 52.212-4 CONTRACT TERMS AND CONDITIONS – COMMERCIAL ITEMS (OCT 2018), is incorporated by reference (see SF-1449, Block 27A)

52.212-5 Contract Terms and Conditions Required To Implement Statutes or Executive Orders - Commercial Items (OCT 2018) and (Deviation 2017-02) (June 2017)

(a) The Contractor shall comply with the following Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) clauses, which are incorporated in this contract by reference, to implement provisions of law or Executive orders applicable to acquisitions of commercial items:

- (1) 52.203-19, Prohibition on Requiring Certain Internal Confidentiality Agreements or Statements (Jan 2017) (section 743 of Division E, Title VII, of the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2015 (Pub. L. 113-235) and its successor provisions in subsequent appropriations acts (and as extended in continuing resolutions)).
- (2) 52.209-10, Prohibition on Contracting with Inverted Domestic Corporations (Nov 2015).
- (3) 52.233-3, Protest After Award (Aug 1996) (31 U.S.C. 3553).
- (4) 52.233-4, Applicable Law for Breach of Contract Claim (Oct 2004)(Public Laws 108-77 and 108-78 (19 U.S.C. 3805 note)).

(b) The Contractor shall comply with the FAR clauses in this paragraph (b) that the Contracting Officer has indicated as being incorporated in this contract by reference to implement provisions of law or Executive orders applicable to acquisitions of commercial items:

[Contracting Officer check as appropriate.]

- (1) 52.203-6, Restrictions on Subcontractor Sales to the Government (Sept 2006), with Alternate I (Oct 1995) (41 U.S.C. 4704 and 10 U.S.C. 2402).
- (2) 52.203-13, Contractor Code of Business Ethics and Conduct (Oct 2015) (41 U.S.C. 3509)).
- (3) 52.203-15, Whistleblower Protections under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (June 2010) (Section 1553 of Pub. L. 111-5). (Applies to contracts funded by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009.)
- (4) 52.204-10, Reporting Executive Compensation and First-Tier Subcontract Awards (Oct 2016) (Pub. L. 109-282) (31 U.S.C. 6101 note).
- (5) [Reserved].
- (6) 52.204-14, Service Contract Reporting Requirements (Oct 2016) (Pub. L. 111-117, section 743 of Div. C).

- __ (7) 52.204-15, Service Contract Reporting Requirements for Indefinite-Delivery Contracts (Oct 2016) (Pub. L. 111-117, section 743 of Div. C).
- __ (8) 52.209-6, Protecting the Government's Interest When Subcontracting with Contractors Debarred, Suspended, or Proposed for Debarment. (Oct 2015) (31 U.S.C. 6101 note).
- __ (9) 52.209-9, Updates of Publicly Available Information Regarding Responsibility Matters (Jul 2013) (41 U.S.C. 2313).
- __ (10) [Reserved].
- __ (11)(i) 52.219-3, Notice of HUBZone Set-Aside or Sole-Source Award (Nov 2011) (15 U.S.C. 657a).
- __ (ii) Alternate I (Nov 2011) of 52.219-3.
- __ (12)(i) 52.219-4, Notice of Price Evaluation Preference for HUBZone Small Business Concerns (Oct 2014) (if the offeror elects to waive the preference, it shall so indicate in its offer) (15 U.S.C. 657a).
- __ (ii) Alternate I (Jan 2011) of 52.219-4.
- __ (13) [Reserved]
- __ (14)(i) 52.219-6, Notice of Total Small Business Set-Aside (Nov 2011) (15 U.S.C. 644).
- __ (ii) Alternate I (Nov 2011).
- __ (iii) Alternate II (Nov 2011).
- __ (15)(i) 52.219-7, Notice of Partial Small Business Set-Aside (June 2003) (15 U.S.C. 644).
- __ (ii) Alternate I (Oct 1995) of 52.219-7.
- __ (iii) Alternate II (Mar 2004) of 52.219-7.
- __ (16) 52.219-8, Utilization of Small Business Concerns (Nov 2016) (15 U.S.C. 637(d)(2) and (3)).
- __ (17)(i) 52.219-9, Small Business Subcontracting Plan (Jan 2017) (15 U.S.C. 637(d)(4)).
- __ (ii) Alternate I (Nov 2016) of 52.219-9.
- __ (iii) Alternate II (Nov 2016) of 52.219-9.
- __ (iv) Alternate III (Nov 2016) of 52.219-9.
- __ (v) Alternate IV (Nov 2016) of 52.219-9.
- __ (18) 52.219-13, Notice of Set-Aside of Orders (Nov 2011) (15 U.S.C. 644(r)).
- __ (19) 52.219-14, Limitations on Subcontracting (Jan 2017) (15 U.S.C. 637(a)(14)).
- __ (20) 52.219-16, Liquidated Damages.Subcon-tracting Plan (Jan 1999) (15 U.S.C. 637(d)(4)(F)(i)).
- __ (21) 52.219-27, Notice of Service-Disabled Veteran-Owned Small Business Set-Aside (Nov 2011) (15 U.S.C. 657 f).

__ (22) 52.219-28, Post Award Small Business Program Representation (Jul 2013) (15 U.S.C. 632(a)(2)).

__ (23) 52.219-29, Notice of Set-Aside for, or Sole Source Award to, Economically Disadvantaged Women-Owned Small Business Concerns (Dec 2015) (15 U.S.C. 637(m)).

__ (24) 52.219-30, Notice of Set-Aside for, or Sole Source Award to, Women-Owned Small Business Concerns Eligible Under the Women-Owned Small Business Program (Dec 2015) (15 U.S.C. 637(m)).

__ (25) 52.222-3, Convict Labor (June 2003) (E.O. 11755).

X (26) 52.222-19, Child Labor. Cooperation with Authorities and Remedies (Oct 2016) (E.O. 13126).

__ (27) 52.222-21, Prohibition of Segregated Facilities (Apr 2015).

__ (28) 52.222-26, Equal Opportunity (Sept 2016) (E.O. 11246).

__ (29) 52.222-35, Equal Opportunity for Veterans (Oct 2015)(38 U.S.C. 4212).

__ (30) 52.222-36, Equal Opportunity for Workers with Disabilities (Jul 2014) (29 U.S.C. 793).

__ (31) 52.222-37, Employment Reports on Veterans (Feb 2016) (38 U.S.C. 4212).

__ (32) 52.222-40, Notification of Employee Rights Under the National Labor Relations Act (Dec 2010) (E.O. 13496).

X (33)(i) 52.222-50, Combating Trafficking in Persons (Mar 2015) (22 U.S.C. chapter 78 and E.O. 13627).

__ (ii) Alternate I (Mar 2015) of 52.222-50 (22 U.S.C. chapter 78 and E.O. 13627).

__ (34) 52.222-54, Employment Eligibility Verification (Oct 2015). (Executive Order 12989). (Not applicable to the acquisition of commercially available off-the-shelf items or certain other types of commercial items as prescribed in 22.1803.)

__ (35)(i) 52.223-9, Estimate of Percentage of Recovered Material Content for EPA–Designated Items (May 2008) (42 U.S.C. 6962(c)(3)(A)(ii)). (Not applicable to the acquisition of commercially available off-the-shelf items.)

__ (ii) Alternate I (May 2008) of 52.223-9 (42 U.S.C. 6962(i)(2)(C)). (Not applicable to the acquisition of commercially available off-the-shelf items.)

__ (36) 52.223-11, Ozone-Depleting Substances and High Global Warming Potential Hydrofluorocarbons (Jun 2016) (E.O. 13693).

__ (37) 52.223-12, Maintenance, Service, Repair, or Disposal of Refrigeration Equipment and Air Conditioners (Jun 2016) (E.O. 13693).

__ (38)(i) 52.223-13, Acquisition of EPEAT®-Registered Imaging Equipment (Jun 2014) (E.O.s 13423 and 13514).

__ (ii) Alternate I (Oct 2015) of 52.223-13.

__ (39)(i) 52.223-14, Acquisition of EPEAT®-Registered Televisions (Jun 2014) (E.O.s 13423 and 13514).

__ (ii) Alternate I (Jun 2014) of 52.223-14.

__ (40) 52.223-15, Energy Efficiency in Energy-Consuming Products (Dec 2007) (42 U.S.C. 8259b).

__ (41)(i) 52.223-16, Acquisition of EPEAT®-Registered Personal Computer Products (Oct 2015) (E.O.s 13423 and 13514).

__ (ii) Alternate I (Jun 2014) of 52.223-16.

X (42) 52.223-18, Encouraging Contractor Policies to Ban Text Messaging While Driving (Aug 2011) (E.O. 13513).

__ (43) 52.223-20, Aerosols (Jun 2016) (E.O. 13693).

__ (44) 52.223-21, Foams (Jun 2016) (E.O. 13693).

__ (45)(i) 52.224-3, Privacy Training (JAN 2017) (5 U.S.C. 552a).

__ (ii) Alternate I (JAN 2017) of 52.224-3.

__ (46) 52.225-1, Buy American.Supplies (May 2014) (41 U.S.C. chapter 83).

__ (47)(i) 52.225-3, Buy American.Free Trade Agreements.Israeli Trade Act (May 2014) (41 U.S.C. chapter 83, 19 U.S.C. 3301 note, 19 U.S.C. 2112 note, 19 U.S.C. 3805 note, 19 U.S.C. 4001 note, Pub. L. 103-182, 108-77, 108-78, 108-286, 108-302, 109-53, 109-169, 109-283, 110-138, 112-41, 112-42, and 112-43).

__ (ii) Alternate I (May 2014) of 52.225-3.

__ (iii) Alternate II (May 2014) of 52.225-3.

__ (iv) Alternate III (May 2014) of 52.225-3.

__ (48) 52.225-5, Trade Agreements (Oct 2016) (19 U.S.C. 2501, et seq., 19 U.S.C. 3301 note).

X (49) 52.225-13, Restrictions on Certain Foreign Purchases (June 2008) (E.O.'s, proclamations, and statutes administered by the Office of Foreign Assets Control of the Department of the Treasury).

__ (50) 52.225-26, Contractors Performing Private Security Functions Outside the United States (Oct 2016) (Section 862, as amended, of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008; 10 U.S.C. 2302 Note).

__ (51) 52.226-4, Notice of Disaster or Emergency Area Set-Aside (Nov 2007) (42 U.S.C. 5150).

__ (52) 52.226-5, Restrictions on Subcontracting Outside Disaster or Emergency Area (Nov 2007) (42 U.S.C. 5150).

X (53) 52.232-29, Terms for Financing of Purchases of Commercial Items (Feb 2002) (41 U.S.C. 4505, 10 U.S.C. 2307(f)).

(54) 52.232-30, Installment Payments for Commercial Items (Jan 2017) (41 U.S.C. 4505, 10 U.S.C. 2307(f)).

(55) 52.232-33, Payment by Electronic Funds Transfer.System for Award Management (Jul 2013) (31 U.S.C. 3332).

(56) 52.232-34, Payment by Electronic Funds Transfer.Other than System for Award Management (Jul 2013) (31 U.S.C. 3332).

(57) 52.232-36, Payment by Third Party (May 2014) (31 U.S.C. 3332).

(58) 52.239-1, Privacy or Security Safeguards (Aug 1996) (5 U.S.C. 552a).

(59) 52.242-5, Payments to Small Business Subcontractors (Jan 2017)(15 U.S.C. 637(d)(12)).

(60)(i) 52.247-64, Preference for Privately Owned U.S.-Flag Commercial Vessels (Feb 2006) (46 U.S.C. Appx. 1241(b) and 10 U.S.C. 2631).

(ii) Alternate I (Apr 2003) of 52.247-64.

(c) The Contractor shall comply with the FAR clauses in this paragraph (c), applicable to commercial services, that the Contracting Officer has indicated as being incorporated in this contract by reference to implement provisions of law or Executive orders applicable to acquisitions of commercial items:

[Contracting Officer check as appropriate.]

(1) 52.222-17, Nondisplacement of Qualified Workers (May 2014)(E.O. 13495).

(2) 52.222-41, Service Contract Labor Standards (May 2014) (41 U.S.C. chapter 67).

(3) 52.222-42, Statement of Equivalent Rates for Federal Hires (May 2014) (29 U.S.C. 206 and 41 U.S.C. chapter 67).

(4) 52.222-43, Fair Labor Standards Act and Service Contract Labor Standards-Price Adjustment (Multiple Year and Option Contracts) (May 2014) (29 U.S.C. 206 and 41 U.S.C. chapter 67).

(5) 52.222-44, Fair Labor Standards Act and Service Contract Labor Standards.Price Adjustment (May 2014) (29 U.S.C. 206 and 41 U.S.C. chapter 67).

(6) 52.222-51, Exemption from Application of the Service Contract Labor Standards to Contracts for Maintenance, Calibration, or Repair of Certain Equipment.Requirements (May 2014) (41 U.S.C. chapter 67).

(7) 52.222-53, Exemption from Application of the Service Contract Labor Standards to Contracts for Certain Services.Requirements (May 2014) (41 U.S.C. chapter 67).

(8) 52.222-55, Minimum Wages Under Executive Order 13658 (Dec 2015).

(9) 52.222-62, Paid Sick Leave Under Executive Order 13706 (JAN 2017) (E.O. 13706).

(10) 52.226-6, Promoting Excess Food Donation to Nonprofit Organizations (May 2014) (42 U.S.C. 1792).

___ (11) 52.237-11, Accepting and Dispensing of \$1 Coin (Sept 2008) (31 U.S.C. 5112(p)(1)).

(d) Comptroller General Examination of Record. The Contractor shall comply with the provisions of this paragraph (d) if this contract was awarded using other than sealed bid, is in excess of the simplified acquisition threshold, and does not contain the clause at 52.215-2, Audit and Records.Negotiation.

(1) The Comptroller General of the United States, or an authorized representative of the Comptroller General, shall have access to and right to examine any of the Contractor's directly pertinent records involving transactions related to this contract.

(2) The Contractor shall make available at its offices at all reasonable times the records, materials, and other evidence for examination, audit, or reproduction, until 3 years after final payment under this contract or for any shorter period specified in FAR subpart 4.7, Contractor Records Retention, of the other clauses of this contract. If this contract is completely or partially terminated, the records relating to the work terminated shall be made available for 3 years after any resulting final termination settlement. Records relating to appeals under the disputes clause or to litigation or the settlement of claims arising under or relating to this contract shall be made available until such appeals, litigation, or claims are finally resolved.

(3) As used in this clause, records include books, documents, accounting procedures and practices, and other data, regardless of type and regardless of form. This does not require the Contractor to create or maintain any record that the Contractor does not maintain in the ordinary course of business or pursuant to a provision of law.

(e)(1) Notwithstanding the requirements of the clauses in paragraphs (a), (b), (c), and (d) of this clause, the Contractor is not required to flow down any FAR clause, other than those in this paragraph (e)(1) in a subcontract for commercial items. Unless otherwise indicated below, the extent of the flow down shall be as required by the clause.

(i) 52.203-13, Contractor Code of Business Ethics and Conduct (Oct 2015) (41 U.S.C. 3509).

(ii) 52.203-19, Prohibition on Requiring Certain Internal Confidentiality Agreements or Statements (Jan 2017) (section 743 of Division E, Title VII, of the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2015 (Pub. L. 113-235) and its successor provisions in subsequent appropriations acts (and as extended in continuing resolutions)).

(iii) 52.219-8, Utilization of Small Business Concerns (Nov 2016) (15 U.S.C. 637(d)(2) and (3)), in all subcontracts that offer further subcontracting opportunities. If the subcontract (except subcontracts to small business concerns) exceeds \$700,000 (\$1.5 million for construction of any public facility), the subcontractor must include 52.219-8 in lower tier subcontracts that offer subcontracting opportunities.

- (iv) [52.222-17](#), Nondisplacement of Qualified Workers (May 2014) (E.O. 13495). Flow down required in accordance with paragraph (l) of FAR clause [52.222-17](#).
 - (v) [52.222-21](#), Prohibition of Segregated Facilities (Apr 2015)
 - (vi) [52.222-26](#), Equal Opportunity (Sept 2016) (E.O. 11246).
 - (vii) [52.222-35](#), Equal Opportunity for Veterans (Oct 2015) ([38 U.S.C. 4212](#)).
 - (viii) [52.222-36](#), Equal Opportunity for Workers with Disabilities (Jul 2014) ([29 U.S.C. 793](#)).
 - (ix) [52.222-37](#), Employment Reports on Veterans (Feb 2016) ([38 U.S.C. 4212](#))
 - (x) [52.222-40](#), Notification of Employee Rights Under the National Labor Relations Act (Dec 2010) (E.O. 13496). Flow down required in accordance with paragraph (f) of FAR clause [52.222-40](#).
 - (xi) [52.222-41](#), Service Contract Labor Standards (May 2014) ([41 U.S.C. chapter 67](#)).
 - (xii)
 - __ (A) [52.222-50](#), Combating Trafficking in Persons (Mar 2015) ([22 U.S.C. chapter 78](#) and E.O 13627).
 - __ (B) Alternate I (Mar 2015) of [52.222-50](#) ([22 U.S.C. chapter 78](#) and E.O 13627).
 - (xiii) [52.222-51](#), Exemption from Application of the Service Contract Labor Standards to Contracts for Maintenance, Calibration, or Repair of Certain Equipment-Requirements (May 2014) ([41 U.S.C. chapter 67](#)).
 - (xiv) [52.222-53](#), Exemption from Application of the Service Contract Labor Standards to Contracts for Certain Services-Requirements (May 2014) ([41 U.S.C. chapter 67](#)).
 - (xv) [52.222-54](#), Employment Eligibility Verification (Oct 2015) (E.O. 12989).
 - (xvi) [52.222-55](#), Minimum Wages Under Executive Order 13658 (Dec 2015).
 - (xvii) [52.222-62](#), Paid Sick Leave Under Executive Order 13706 (Jan 2017) (E.O. 13706).
 - (xviii)(A) [52.224-3](#), Privacy Training (Jan 2017) (5 U.S.C. 552a).
 - (B) Alternate I (Jan 2017) of [52.224-3](#).
 - (xix) [52.225-26](#), Contractors Performing Private Security Functions Outside the United States (Oct 2016) (Section 862, as amended, of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008; [10 U.S.C. 2302 Note](#)).
 - (xx) [52.226-6](#), Promoting Excess Food Donation to Nonprofit Organizations (May 2014) ([42 U.S.C. 1792](#)). Flow down required in accordance with paragraph (e) of FAR clause [52.226-6](#).
 - (xxi) [52.247-64](#), Preference for Privately Owned U.S.-Flag Commercial Vessels (Feb 2006) ([46 U.S.C. Appx. 1241\(b\)](#) and [10 U.S.C. 2631](#)). Flow down required in accordance with paragraph (d) of FAR clause [52.247-64](#).
- (2) While not required, the Contractor may include in its subcontracts for commercial items a minimal number of additional clauses necessary to satisfy its contractual obligations.

(End of clause)

ADDENDUM TO CONTRACT CLAUSES
 FAR AND DOSAR CLAUSES NOT PRESCRIBED IN PART 12

52.252-2 CLAUSES INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE (FEB 1998)

This contract incorporates one or more clauses by reference, with the same force and effect as if they were given in full text. Upon request, the Contracting Officer will make their full text available. Also, the full text of a clause may be accessed electronically at:

<http://acquisition.gov/far/index.html> or <http://farsite.hill.af.mil/vffara.htm>

These addresses are subject to change. If the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) is not available at the locations indicated above, use the Department of State Acquisition website at [https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=2e978208d0d2aa44fb9502725ecac4e5&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title48/48chapter6.t](https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=2e978208d0d2aa44fb9502725ecac4e5&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title48/48chapter6.tpl)

to see the links to the FAR. You may also use an Internet “search engine” (for example, Google, Yahoo or Excite) to obtain the latest location of the most current FAR.

The following Federal Acquisition Regulation clauses are incorporated by reference:

| <u>CLAUSE</u> | <u>TITLE AND DATE</u> |
|-----------------|---|
| 52.203-17 | CONTRACTOR EMPLOYEE WHISTLEBLOWER RIGHTS AND REQUIREMENT TO INFORM EMPLOYEES OF WHISTLEBLOWER RIGHTS (APR 2014) |
| 52.204-13 | SYSTEM FOR AWARD MANAGEMENT MAINTENANCE (OCT 2018) |
| 52.204-18 | COMMERCIAL AND GOVERNMENT ENTITY CODE MAINTENANCE (OCT 2018) |
| 52.225-14 OF | INCONSISTENCY BETWEEN ENGLISH VERSION AND TRANSLATION CONTRACT (FEB 2000) |
| 52.228-3 | Workers’ Compensation Insurance (Defense Base Act) JUL 2014 |
| 52.228-5 | INSURANCE - WORK ON A GOVERNMENT INSTALLATION (JAN 1997) |
| 52.229-6 | FOREIGN FIXED PRICE CONTRACTS (FEB 2013) |
| 52.232-39 | UNENFORCEABILITY OF UNAUTHORIZED OBLIGATIONS (JUNE 2013) |

52.204-9 PERSONAL IDENTITY VERIFICATION OF CONTRACTOR PERSONNEL
(JAN 2011)

The following FAR clauses are provided in full text:

52.216-18 ORDERING (OCT 1995)

(a) Any supplies and services to be furnished under this contract shall be ordered by issuance of delivery orders or task orders by the individuals or activities designated in the Schedule. Such orders may be issued from date of award through base period or option periods if exercised. See F.2.

(b) All delivery orders or task orders are subject to the terms and conditions of this contract. In the event of conflict between a delivery order or task order and this contract, the contract shall control.

(c) If mailed, a delivery order or task order is considered "issued" when the Government deposits the order in the mail. Orders may be issued orally, by facsimile, or by electronic commerce methods only if authorized in the Schedule.

(End of clause)

52.217-8 OPTION TO EXTEND SERVICES (NOV 1999)

The Government may require continued performance of any services within the limits and at the rates specified in the contract. The option provision may be exercised more than once, but the total extension of performance hereunder shall not exceed 6 months. The Contracting Officer may exercise the option by written notice to the Contractor within the performance period of the contract.

(End of clause)

52.217-9 OPTION TO EXTEND THE TERM OF THE CONTRACT (MAR 2000)

(a) The Government may extend the term of this contract by written notice to the Contractor within the performance period of the contract or within 30 days after funds for the option year become available, whichever is later.

(b) If the Government exercises this option, the extended contract shall be considered to include this option clause.

(c) The total duration of this contract, including the exercise of any options under this clause, shall not exceed 6 MONTHS.

(End of clause)

52.232-19 AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR THE NEXT FISCAL YEAR (APR 1984)

Funds are not presently available for performance under this contract beyond September 30 of the current calendar year. The Government's obligation for performance of this contract beyond that date is contingent upon the availability of appropriated funds from which payment for contract purposes can be made. No legal liability on the part of the Government for any payment may arise for performance under this contract beyond September 30 of the current calendar year, until funds are made available to the Contracting Officer for performance and until the Contractor receives notice of availability, to be confirmed in writing by the Contracting Officer.

(End of clause)

The following DOSAR clauses are provided in full text:

CONTRACTOR IDENTIFICATION (JULY 2008)

Contract performance may require contractor personnel to attend meetings with government personnel and the public, work within government offices, and/or utilize government email.

Contractor personnel must take the following actions to identify themselves as non-federal employees:

- 1) Use an email signature block that shows name, the office being supported and company affiliation (e.g. "John Smith, Office of Human Resources, ACME Corporation Support Contractor");
- 2) Clearly identify themselves and their contractor affiliation in meetings;
- 3) Identify their contractor affiliation in Departmental e-mail and phone listings whenever contractor personnel are included in those listings; and

4) Contractor personnel may not utilize Department of State logos or indicia on business cards.

(End of clause)

652.232-70 PAYMENT SCHEDULE AND INVOICE SUBMISSION (FIXED-PRICE)
(AUG 1999)

(a) General. The Government shall pay the Contractor as full compensation for all work required, performed, and accepted under this contract the firm fixed-price stated in this contract.

(b) Invoice Submission. The Contractor shall submit invoices in an original and copies to the office identified in Block 18b of the SF-1449. To constitute a proper invoice, the invoice shall include all the items required by FAR 32.905(e).

The Contractor shall show Value Added Tax (VAT) as a separate item on invoices submitted for payment.

(c) Contractor Remittance Address. The Government will make payment to the contractor's address stated on the cover page of this contract, unless a separate remittance address is shown below:

(End of clause)

652.237-72 Observance of Legal Holidays and Administrative Leave (FEB 2015)

(a) The Department of State observes the following days as holidays:

| | | |
|-----------|---|------------------|
| January | New Year's Day | American Holiday |
| January | Martin Luther King, Jr's Birthday | American Holiday |
| February | Presidents' Day | American Holiday |
| April | Chakri Day (observed) | Thai Holiday |
| April | Songkran Festival (observed) | Thai Holiday |
| May | Wisakha Bucha Day (Observed) | Thai Holiday |
| May | Memorial Day | American Holiday |
| June | H.M. Queen Suthida Bajrasudhabimalalakshana's Birthday | Thai Holiday |
| Jul | Independence Day | American Holiday |
| Jul | H.M. King Maha Vajiralongkorn Bodindradebpayavarangkun's Birthday | Thai Holiday |
| August | H.M. Queen Sirikit's Birthday | Thai Holiday |
| September | Labor Day | American Holiday |
| October | Columbus Day | American Holiday |
| October | Chulalongkorn Day | Thai Holiday |
| November | Veterans' Day | American Holiday |
| November | Thanksgiving Day | American Holiday |
| December | H.M. late King Bhumibol Adulyadej's Birthday | Thai Holiday |
| December | Constitution Day | Thai Holiday |
| December | Christmas Day | American Holiday |
| December | New Year's Eve | Thai Holiday |

Any other day designated by Federal law, Executive Order, or Presidential Proclamation.

(b) When New Year's Day, Independence Day, Veterans Day or Christmas Day falls on a Sunday, the following Monday is observed; if it falls on Saturday the preceding Friday is observed. Observance of such days by Government personnel shall not be cause for additional period of performance or entitlement to compensation except as set forth in the contract. If the contractor's personnel work on a holiday, no form of holiday or other premium compensation will be reimbursed either as a direct or indirect cost, unless authorized pursuant to an overtime clause elsewhere in this contract.

(c) When the Department of State grants administrative leave to its Government employees, assigned contractor personnel in Government facilities shall also be dismissed. However, the

contractor agrees to continue to provide sufficient personnel to perform round-the-clock requirements of critical tasks already in operation or scheduled, and shall be guided by the instructions issued by the contracting officer or his/her duly authorized representative.

(d) For fixed-price contracts, if services are not required or provided because the building is closed due to inclement weather, unanticipated holidays declared by the President, failure of Congress to appropriate funds, or similar reasons, deductions will be computed as follows:

(1) The deduction rate in dollars per day will be equal to the per month contract price divided by 21 days per month.

(2) The deduction rate in dollars per day will be multiplied by the number of days services are not required or provided.

If services are provided for portions of days, appropriate adjustment will be made by the contracting officer to ensure that the contractor is compensated for services provided.

(e) If administrative leave is granted to contractor personnel as a result of conditions stipulated in any "Excusable Delays" clause of this contract, it will be without loss to the contractor. The cost of salaries and wages to the contractor for the period of any such excused absence shall be a reimbursable item of direct cost hereunder for employees whose regular time is normally charged, and a reimbursable item of indirect cost for employees whose time is normally charged indirectly in accordance with the contractors accounting policy.

(End of clause)

652.242-70 CONTRACTING OFFICER'S REPRESENTATIVE (COR) AUG 1999)

(a) The Contracting Officer may designate in writing one or more Government employees, by name or position title, to take action for the Contracting Officer under this contract. Each designee shall be identified as a Contracting Officer's Representative (COR). Such designation(s) shall specify the scope and limitations of the authority so delegated; provided, that the designee shall not change the terms or conditions of the contract, unless the COR is a warranted Contracting Officer and this authority is delegated in the designation.

(a) The COR for this contract is **Foreign Commercial Service Officer**

(End of clause)

652.242-73 AUTHORIZATION AND PERFORMANCE (AUG 1999)

(a) The Contractor warrants the following:

(1) That is has obtained authorization to operate and do business in the country or countries in which this contract will be performed;

(2) That is has obtained all necessary licenses and permits required to perform this contract; and,

(3) That it shall comply fully with all laws, decrees, labor standards, and regulations of said country or countries during the performance of this contract.

(b) If the party actually performing the work will be a subcontractor or joint venture partner, then such subcontractor or joint venture partner agrees to the requirements of paragraph (a) of this clause.

652.229-70 EXCISE TAX EXEMPTION STATEMENT FOR CONTRACTORS WITHIN THE UNITED STATES (JUL 1988)

This is to certify that the item(s) covered by this contract is/are for export solely for the use of the U.S. Foreign Service Post identified in the contract schedule.

The Contractor shall use a photocopy of this contract as evidence of intent to export. Final proof of exportation may be obtained from the agent handling the shipment. Such proof shall be accepted in lieu of payment of excise tax.

(End of clause)

SECTION 3 - SOLICITATION PROVISIONS

Instructions to Offeror. Each offer must consist of the following:

FAR 52.212-1 INSTRUCTIONS TO OFFERORS -- COMMERCIAL ITEMS (OCT 2018), is incorporated by reference (see SF-1449, Block 27A)

ADDENDUM TO 52.212-1

A. Summary of Instructions. Each offer must consist of the following:

A.1. A completed solicitation, in which the SF-1449 cover page (blocks 12, 17, 19-24, and 30 as appropriate), and Section 1 has been filled out.

A.2. Information demonstrating the offeror's/quoter's ability to perform, including:

(1) Name of a Project Manager (or other liaison to the U.S. Embassy/Consulate) who understands written and spoken English;

(2) Evidence that the offeror/quoter operates an established business with a permanent address and telephone listing;

- Business Registration
- Company Profile
- Technical proposal,
- Client list,
- Financial statement
- A copy of Certificate of Insurance

A.3 List of clients over the past 3 years, demonstrating prior experience with relevant past performance information and references (provide dates of contracts, places of performance, value of contracts, contact names, telephone and fax numbers and email addresses). If the offeror has not performed comparable services in Thailand then the offeror shall provide its international experience. Offerors are advised that the past performance information requested above may be discussed with the client's contact person. In addition, the client's contact person may be asked to comment on the offeror's:

- Quality of services provided under the contract;
- Compliance with contract terms and conditions;
- Effectiveness of management;

- Willingness to cooperate with and assist the customer in routine matters, and when confronted by unexpected difficulties; and
- Business integrity / business conduct.

The Government will use past performance information primarily to assess an offeror's capability to meet the solicitation performance requirements, including the relevance and successful performance of the offeror's work experience. The Government may also use this data to evaluate the credibility of the offeror's proposal. In addition, the Contracting Officer may use past performance information in making a determination of responsibility.

A.4 Evidence that the offeror/quoter can provide the necessary personnel, equipment, and financial resources needed to perform the work;

A.5 The offeror shall address its plan to obtain all licenses and permits required by local law (see DOSAR 652.242-73 in Section 2). If offeror already possesses the locally required licenses and permits, a copy shall be provided.

A.6 The offeror's strategic plan for Market Research services to include but not limited to:

- (a) A work plan taking into account all work elements in Section 1, Performance Work Statement.
- (b) Identify types and quantities of equipment, supplies and materials required for performance of services under this contract. Identify if the offeror already possesses the listed items and their condition for suitability and if not already possessed or inadequate for use how and when the items will be obtained;
- (c) Plan of ensuring quality of services including but not limited to contract administration and oversight; and
- (d) (1) If insurance is required by the solicitation, a copy of the Certificate of Insurance(s), **or** (2) a statement that the contractor will get the required insurance, and the name of the insurance provider to be used.

ADDENDUM TO SOLICITATION PROVISIONS
FAR AND DOSAR PROVISIONS NOT PRESCRIBED IN PART 12

52.252-1 SOLICITATION PROVISIONS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE (FEB 1998)

This solicitation incorporates one or more solicitation provisions by reference, with the same force and effect as if they were given in full text. Upon request, the Contracting Officer will make their full text available. Also, the full text of a clause may be accessed electronically at: <http://www.acquisition.gov/far/> or <http://farsite.hill.af.mil/vffara.htm>.

These addresses are subject to change. If the FAR is not available at the locations indicated above, use of an internet “search engine” (for example, Google, Yahoo, Excite) is suggested to obtain the latest location of the most current FAR provisions.

The following Federal Acquisition Regulation solicitation provisions are incorporated by reference:

PROVISION TITLE AND DATE

- | | |
|-----------|--|
| 52.204-7 | SYSTEM FOR AWARD MANAGEMENT (OCT 2018) |
| 52.204-16 | COMMERCIAL AND GOVERNMENT ENTITY CODE REPORTING (JUL 2016) |
| 52.214-34 | SUBMISSION OF OFFERS IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE (APR 1991) |
| 52.225-25 | PROHIBITION ON CONTRACTING WITH ENTITIES ENGAGING IN CERTAIN ACTIVITIES OR TRANSACTIONS RELATING TO IRAN— REPRESENTATION AND CERTIFICATIONS (DEC 2012) |
| 52.237-1 | SITE VISIT (APR 1984) |

The site visit will be held on _____ (date) at _____ (local time) at N/A (location). Prospective offerors/quoters should contact _____ for additional information or to arrange entry to the building.

The following DOSAR provision(s) is/are provided in full text:
652.206-70 ADVOCATE FOR COMPETITION/OMBUDSMAN (FEB 2015)

(a) The Department of State's Advocate for Competition is responsible for assisting industry in removing restrictive requirements from Department of State solicitations and removing barriers to full and open competition and use of commercial items. If such a solicitation is considered competitively restrictive or does not appear properly conducive to competition and commercial practices, potential offerors are encouraged first to contact the contracting office for the solicitation. If concerns remain unresolved, contact:

(1) For solicitations issued by the Office of Acquisition Management (A/LM/AQM) or a Regional Procurement Support Office, the A/LM/AQM Advocate for Competition, at AQMCompetitionAdvocate@state.gov.

(2) For all others, the Department of State Advocate for Competition at cat@state.gov.

(b) The Department of State's Acquisition Ombudsman has been appointed to hear concerns from potential offerors and contractors during the pre-award and post-award phases of this acquisition. The role of the ombudsman is not to diminish the authority of the contracting officer, the Technical Evaluation Panel or Source Evaluation Board, or the selection official. The purpose of the ombudsman is to facilitate the communication of concerns, issues, disagreements, and recommendations of interested parties to the appropriate Government personnel, and work to resolve them. When requested and appropriate, the ombudsman will maintain strict confidentiality as to the source of the concern. The ombudsman does not participate in the evaluation of proposals, the source selection process, or the adjudication of formal contract disputes. Interested parties are invited to contact the contracting activity ombudsman, [insert name], at [insert telephone and fax numbers]. For an American Embassy or overseas post, refer to the numbers below for the Department Acquisition Ombudsman. Concerns, issues, disagreements, and recommendations which cannot be resolved at a contracting activity level may be referred to the Department of State Acquisition Ombudsman at (703) 516-1696 or write to: Department of State, Acquisition Ombudsman, Office of the Procurement Executive (A/OPE), Suite 1060, SA-15, Washington, DC 20520.

(End of provision)

SECTION 4 - EVALUATION FACTORS

- Award will be made to the lowest priced, acceptable, responsible offeror. The quoter shall submit a completed solicitation, including Sections 1 and 5.
- The Government reserves the right to reject proposals that are unreasonably low or high in price.
- The lowest price will be determined by multiplying the offered prices times the estimated quantities in “Prices - Continuation of SF-1449, block 23”, and arriving at a grand total, including all options.
- The Government will determine acceptability by assessing the offeror's compliance with the terms of the RFQ to **include the technical information required by Section 3.**
- The Government will determine contractor responsibility by analyzing whether the apparent successful offeror complies with the requirements of FAR 9.1, including:
 - Adequate financial resources or the ability to obtain them;
 - Ability to comply with the required performance period, taking into consideration all existing commercial and governmental business commitments;
 - Satisfactory record of integrity and business ethics;
 - Necessary organization, experience, and skills or the ability to obtain them;
 - Necessary equipment and facilities or the ability to obtain them; and
 - Be otherwise qualified and eligible to receive an award under applicable laws and regulations.

ADDENDUM TO EVALUATION FACTORS
FAR AND DOSAR PROVISION(S) NOT PRESCRIBED IN PART 12

The following FAR provision(s) is/are provided in full text:

52.217-5 EVALUATION OF OPTIONS (JUL 1990)

The Government will evaluate offers for award purposes by adding the total price for all options to the total price for the basic requirement. Evaluation of options will not obligate the Government to exercise the option(s).

52.225-17 EVALUATION OF FOREIGN CURRENCY OFFERS (FEB 2000)

If the Government receives offers in more than one currency, the Government will evaluate offers by converting the foreign currency to United States currency using the exchange rate used by the Embassy in effect as follows:

- (a) For acquisitions conducted using sealed bidding procedures, on the date of bid opening.
- (b) For acquisitions conducted using negotiation procedures—
 - (1) On the date specified for receipt of offers, if award is based on initial offers; otherwise
 - (2) On the date specified for receipt of proposal revisions.

SECTION 5 - REPRESENTATIONS AND CERTIFICATIONS

52.212-3 OFFEROR REPRESENTATIONS AND CERTIFICATIONS—COMMERCIAL ITEMS (OCT 2018)

The Offeror shall complete only paragraph (b) of this provision if the Offeror has completed the annual representations and certification electronically in the System for Award Management (SAM) accessed through <https://www.sam.gov>. If the Offeror has not completed the annual representations and certifications electronically, the Offeror shall complete only paragraphs (c) through (u) of this provision.

(a) *Definitions.* As used in this provision—

“Economically disadvantaged women-owned small business (EDWOSB) concern” means a small business concern that is at least 51 percent directly and unconditionally owned by, and the management and daily business operations of which are controlled by, one or more women who are citizens of the United States and who are economically disadvantaged in accordance with 13 CFR part 127. It automatically qualifies as a women-owned small business eligible under the WOSB Program.

“Highest-level owner” means the entity that owns or controls an immediate owner of the offeror, or that owns or controls one or more entities that control an immediate owner of the offeror. No entity owns or exercises control of the highest level owner.

“Immediate owner” means an entity, other than the offeror, that has direct control of the offeror. Indicators of control include, but are not limited to, one or more of the following: ownership or interlocking management, identity of interests among family members, shared facilities and equipment, and the common use of employees.

“Inverted domestic corporation”, means a foreign incorporated entity that meets the definition of an inverted domestic corporation under [6 U.S.C. 395\(b\)](#), applied in accordance with the rules and definitions of [6 U.S.C. 395\(c\)](#).

“Manufactured end product” means any end product in product and service codes (PSCs) 1000-9999, except—

- (1) PSC 5510, Lumber and Related Basic Wood Materials;
- (2) Product or Service Group (PSG) 87, Agricultural Supplies;
- (3) PSG 88, Live Animals;
- (4) PSG 89, Subsistence;
- (5) PSC 9410, Crude Grades of Plant Materials;
- (6) PSC 9430, Miscellaneous Crude Animal Products, Inedible;
- (7) PSC 9440, Miscellaneous Crude Agricultural and Forestry Products;
- (8) PSC 9610, Ores;
- (9) PSC 9620, Minerals, Natural and Synthetic; and
- (10) PSC 9630, Additive Metal Materials.

“Place of manufacture” means the place where an end product is assembled out of components, or otherwise made or processed from raw materials into the finished product that is to be provided to the Government. If a product is disassembled and reassembled, the place of reassembly is not the place of manufacture.

“Predecessor” means an entity that is replaced by a successor and includes any predecessors of the predecessor.

“Restricted business operations” means business operations in Sudan that include power production activities, mineral extraction activities, oil-related activities, or the production of military equipment, as those terms are defined in the Sudan Accountability and Divestment Act of 2007 (Pub. L. 110-174). Restricted business operations do not include business operations that the person (as that term is defined in Section 2 of the Sudan Accountability and Divestment Act of 2007) conducting the business can demonstrate—

- (1) Are conducted under contract directly and exclusively with the regional government of southern Sudan;
 - (2) Are conducted pursuant to specific authorization from the Office of Foreign Assets Control in the Department of the Treasury, or are expressly exempted under Federal law from the requirement to be conducted under such authorization;
 - (3) Consist of providing goods or services to marginalized populations of Sudan;
 - (4) Consist of providing goods or services to an internationally recognized peacekeeping force or humanitarian organization;
 - (5) Consist of providing goods or services that are used only to promote health or education;
- or
- (6) Have been voluntarily suspended.

“Sensitive technology”—

- (1) Means hardware, software, telecommunications equipment, or any other technology that is to be used specifically—
 - (i) To restrict the free flow of unbiased information in Iran; or
 - (ii) To disrupt, monitor, or otherwise restrict speech of the people of Iran; and
- (2) Does not include information or informational materials the export of which the President does not have the authority to regulate or prohibit pursuant to section 203(b)(3) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1702(b)(3)).

“Service-disabled veteran-owned small business concern”—

- (1) Means a small business concern—
 - (i) Not less than 51 percent of which is owned by one or more service-disabled veterans or, in the case of any publicly owned business, not less than 51 percent of the stock of which is owned by one or more service-disabled veterans; and
 - (ii) The management and daily business operations of which are controlled by one or more service-disabled veterans or, in the case of a service-disabled veteran with permanent and severe disability, the spouse or permanent caregiver of such veteran.
- (2) Service-disabled veteran means a veteran, as defined in 38 U.S.C. 101(2), with a disability that is service-connected, as defined in 38 U.S.C. 101(16).

“Small business concern” means a concern, including its affiliates, that is independently owned and operated, not dominant in the field of operation in which it is bidding on Government contracts, and qualified as a small business under the criteria in 13 CFR Part 121 and size standards in this solicitation.

“Small disadvantaged business concern”, consistent with 13 CFR 124.1002, means a small business concern under the size standard applicable to the acquisition, that—

(1) Is at least 51 percent unconditionally and directly owned (as defined at 13 CFR 124.105) by—

(i) One or more socially disadvantaged (as defined at 13 CFR 124.103) and economically disadvantaged (as defined at 13 CFR 124.104) individuals who are citizens of the United States; and

(ii) Each individual claiming economic disadvantage has a net worth not exceeding \$750,000 after taking into account the applicable exclusions set forth at 13 CFR 124.104(c)(2); and

(2) The management and daily business operations of which are controlled (as defined at 13.CFR 124.106) by individuals, who meet the criteria in paragraphs (1)(i) and (ii) of this definition.

“Subsidiary” means an entity in which more than 50 percent of the entity is owned—

(1) Directly by a parent corporation; or

(2) Through another subsidiary of a parent corporation.

“Veteran-owned small business concern” means a small business concern—

(1) Not less than 51 percent of which is owned by one or more veterans (as defined at 38 U.S.C. 101(2)) or, in the case of any publicly owned business, not less than 51 percent of the stock of which is owned by one or more veterans; and

(2) The management and daily business operations of which are controlled by one or more veterans.

“Successor” means an entity that has replaced a predecessor by acquiring the assets and carrying out the affairs of the predecessor under a new name (often through acquisition or merger). The term “successor” does not include new offices/divisions of the same company or a company that only changes its name. The extent of the responsibility of the successor for the liabilities of the predecessor may vary, depending on State law and specific circumstances.

“Women-owned business concern” means a concern which is at least 51 percent owned by one or more women; or in the case of any publicly owned business, at least 51 percent of its stock is owned by one or more women; and whose management and daily business operations are controlled by one or more women.

“Women-owned small business concern” means a small business concern—

(1) That is at least 51 percent owned by one or more women; or, in the case of any publicly owned business, at least 51 percent of the stock of which is owned by one or more women; and

(2) Whose management and daily business operations are controlled by one or more women.

“Women-owned small business (WOSB) concern eligible under the WOSB Program” (in accordance with 13 CFR part 127), means a small business concern that is at least 51 percent directly and unconditionally owned by, and the management and daily business operations of which are controlled by, one or more women who are citizens of the United States.

(b)(1) *Annual Representations and Certifications.* Any changes provided by the Offeror in paragraph (b)(2) of this provision do not automatically change the representations and certifications in SAM.

(2) The offeror has completed the annual representations and certifications electronically in SAM accessed through <http://www.sam.gov>. After reviewing SAM information, the Offeror verifies by submission of this offer that the representations and certifications currently posted electronically at FAR 52.212-3, Offeror Representations and Certifications-Commercial Items, have been entered or updated in the last 12 months, are current, accurate, complete, and applicable to this solicitation (including the business size standard applicable to the NAICS code referenced for this solicitation), at the time this offer is submitted and are incorporated in this offer by reference (see FAR 4.1201), except for paragraphs _____.

[Offeror to identify the applicable paragraphs at (c) through (u) of this provision that the offeror has completed for the purposes of this solicitation only, if any.

These amended representation(s) and/or certification(s) are also incorporated in this offer and are current, accurate, and complete as of the date of this offer.

Any changes provided by the offeror are applicable to this solicitation only, and do not result in an update to the representations and certifications posted electronically on SAM.]

(c) Offerors must complete the following representations when the resulting contract will be performed in the United States or its outlying areas. Check all that apply.

(1) *Small business concern.* The offeror represents as part of its offer that it is, is not a small business concern.

(2) *Veteran-owned small business concern.* *[Complete only if the offeror represented itself as a small business concern in paragraph (c)(1) of this provision.]* The offeror represents as part of its offer that it is, is not a veteran-owned small business concern.

(3) *Service-disabled veteran-owned small business concern.* *[Complete only if the offeror represented itself as a veteran-owned small business concern in paragraph (c)(2) of this provision.]* The offeror represents as part of its offer that it is, is not a service-disabled veteran-owned small business concern.

(4) *Small disadvantaged business concern.* *[Complete only if the offeror represented itself as a small business concern in paragraph (c)(1) of this provision.]* The offeror represents, that it is, is not a small disadvantaged business concern as defined in 13 CFR 124.1002.

(5) *Women-owned small business concern.* *[Complete only if the offeror represented itself as a small business concern in paragraph (c)(1) of this provision.]* The offeror represents that it is, is not a women-owned small business concern.

(6) WOSB concern eligible under the WOSB Program. *[Complete only if the offeror represented itself as a women-owned small business concern in paragraph (c)(5) of this provision.]* The offeror represents that—

(i) It is, is not a WOSB concern eligible under the WOSB Program, has provided all the required documents to the WOSB Repository, and no change in circumstances or adverse decisions have been issued that affects its eligibility; and

(ii) It is, is not a joint venture that complies with the requirements of 13 CFR part 127, and the representation in paragraph (c)(6)(i) of this provision is accurate for each WOSB concern eligible under the WOSB Program participating in the joint venture. [The offeror shall enter the name or names of the WOSB concern eligible under the WOSB Program and other small businesses that are participating in the joint venture: _____.] Each WOSB concern eligible under the WOSB Program participating in the joint venture shall submit a separate signed copy of the WOSB representation.

(7) Economically disadvantaged women-owned small business (EDWOSB) concern. [Complete only if the offeror represented itself as a WOSB concern eligible under the WOSB Program in (c)(6) of this provision.] The offeror represents that—

(i) It is, is not an EDWOSB concern, has provided all the required documents to the WOSB Repository, and no change in circumstances or adverse decisions have been issued that affects its eligibility; and

(ii) It is, is not a joint venture that complies with the requirements of 13 CFR part 127, and the representation in paragraph (c)(7)(i) of this provision is accurate for each EDWOSB concern participating in the joint venture. [*The offeror shall enter the name or names of the EDWOSB concern and other small businesses that are participating in the joint venture: _____.*] Each EDWOSB concern participating in the joint venture shall submit a separate signed copy of the EDWOSB representation.

Note: Complete paragraphs (c)(8) and (c)(9) only if this solicitation is expected to exceed the simplified acquisition threshold.

(8) *Women-owned business concern (other than small business concern).* [Complete only if the offeror is a women-owned business concern and did not represent itself as a small business concern in paragraph (c)(1) of this provision.] The offeror represents that it is a women-owned business concern.

(9) *Tie bid priority for labor surplus area concerns.* If this is an invitation for bid, small business offerors may identify the labor surplus areas in which costs to be incurred on account of manufacturing or production (by offeror or first-tier subcontractors) amount to more than 50 percent of the contract price: _____

(10) *HUBZone small business concern.* [Complete only if the offeror represented itself as a small business concern in paragraph (c)(1) of this provision.] The offeror represents, as part of its offer, that—

(i) It is, is not a HUBZone small business concern listed, on the date of this representation, on the List of Qualified HUBZone Small Business Concerns maintained by the Small Business Administration, and no material changes in ownership and control, principal office, or HUBZone employee percentage have occurred since it was certified in accordance with 13 CFR Part 126; and

(ii) It is, is not a HUBZone joint venture that complies with the requirements of 13 CFR Part 126, and the representation in paragraph (c)(10)(i) of this provision is accurate for each HUBZone small business concern participating in the HUBZone joint venture. [The offeror shall enter the names of each of the HUBZone small business concerns participating in the HUBZone joint venture: _____.] Each HUBZone small business concern participating in the HUBZone joint venture shall submit a separate signed copy of the HUBZone representation.

(d) Representations required to implement provisions of Executive Order 11246—

(1) Previous contracts and compliance. The offeror represents that—

(i) It has, has not participated in a previous contract or subcontract subject to the Equal Opportunity clause of this solicitation; and

(ii) It has, has not filed all required compliance reports.

(2) *Affirmative Action Compliance*. The offeror represents that—

(i) It has developed and has on file, has not developed and does not have on file, at each establishment, affirmative action programs required by rules and regulations of the Secretary of Labor (41 cfr parts 60-1 and 60-2), or

(ii) It has not previously had contracts subject to the written affirmative action programs requirement of the rules and regulations of the Secretary of Labor.

(e) *Certification Regarding Payments to Influence Federal Transactions (31 U.S.C. 1352)*. (Applies only if the contract is expected to exceed \$150,000.) By submission of its offer, the offeror certifies to the best of its knowledge and belief that no Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress or an employee of a Member of Congress on his or her behalf in connection with the award of any resultant contract. If any registrants under the Lobbying Disclosure Act of 1995 have made a lobbying contact on behalf of the offeror with respect to this contract, the offeror shall complete and submit, with its offer, OMB Standard Form LLL, Disclosure of Lobbying Activities, to provide the name of the registrants. The offeror need not report regularly employed officers or employees of the offeror to whom payments of reasonable compensation were made.

(f) *Buy American Certificate*. (Applies only if the clause at Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) 52.225-1, Buy American—Supplies, is included in this solicitation.)

(1) The offeror certifies that each end product, except those listed in paragraph (f)(2) of this provision, is a domestic end product and that for other than COTS items, the offeror has considered components of unknown origin to have been mined, produced, or manufactured outside the United States. The offeror shall list as foreign end products those end products manufactured in the United States that do not qualify as domestic end products, *i.e.*, an end product that is not a COTS item and does not meet the component test in paragraph (2) of the definition of “domestic end product.” The terms “commercially available off-the-shelf (COTS) item” “component,” “domestic end product,” “end product,” “foreign end product,” and “United States” are defined in the clause of this solicitation entitled “Buy American—Supplies.”

(2) Foreign End Products:

Line Item No. Country of Origin

[List as necessary]

(3) The Government will evaluate offers in accordance with the policies and procedures of FAR Part 25.

(g)(1) *Buy American—Free Trade Agreements—Israeli Trade Act Certificate*. (Applies only if the clause at FAR 52.225-3, Buy American—Free Trade Agreements—Israeli Trade Act, is included in this solicitation.)

(i) The offeror certifies that each end product, except those listed in paragraph (g)(1)(ii) or (g)(1)(iii) of this provision, is a domestic end product and that for other than COTS items, the offeror has considered components of unknown origin to have been mined, produced, or manufactured outside the United States. The terms “Bahrainian, Moroccan, Omani, Panamanian, or Peruvian end product,” “commercially available off-the-shelf (COTS) item,” “component,” “domestic end product,” “end product,” “foreign end product,” “Free Trade Agreement country,” “Free Trade Agreement country end product,” “Israeli end product,” and “United States” are defined in the clause of this solicitation entitled “Buy American—Free Trade Agreements—Israeli Trade Act.”

(ii) The offeror certifies that the following supplies are Free Trade Agreement country end products (other than Bahrainian, Moroccan, Omani, Panamanian, or Peruvian end products) or Israeli end products as defined in the clause of this solicitation entitled “Buy American—Free Trade Agreements—Israeli Trade Act”:

Free Trade Agreement Country End Products (Other than Bahrainian, Moroccan, Omani, Panamanian, or Peruvian End Products) or Israeli End Products:

Line Item No. Country of Origin

[List as necessary]

(iii) The offeror shall list those supplies that are foreign end products (other than those listed in paragraph (g)(1)(ii) of this provision) as defined in the clause of this solicitation entitled “Buy American—Free Trade Agreements—Israeli Trade Act.” The offeror shall list as other foreign end products those end products manufactured in the United States that do not qualify as

domestic end products, *i.e.*, an end product that is not a COTS item and does not meet the component test in paragraph (2) of the definition of “domestic end product.”

Other Foreign End Products:

Line Item No. Country of Origin

[List as necessary]

(iv) The Government will evaluate offers in accordance with the policies and procedures of FAR Part 25.

(2) *Buy American—Free Trade Agreements—Israeli Trade Act Certificate, Alternate I.* If Alternate I to the clause at FAR 52.225-3 is included in this solicitation, substitute the following paragraph (g)(1)(ii) for paragraph (g)(1)(ii) of the basic provision:

(g)(1)(ii) The offeror certifies that the following supplies are Canadian end products as defined in the clause of this solicitation entitled “Buy American—Free Trade Agreements—Israeli Trade Act”:

Canadian End Products:

Line Item No.

[List as necessary]

(3) *Buy American—Free Trade Agreements—Israeli Trade Act Certificate, Alternate II.* If Alternate II to the clause at FAR 52.225-3 is included in this solicitation, substitute the following paragraph (g)(1)(ii) for paragraph (g)(1)(ii) of the basic provision:

(g)(1)(ii) The offeror certifies that the following supplies are Canadian end products or Israeli end products as defined in the clause of this solicitation entitled “Buy American—Free Trade Agreements—Israeli Trade Act”:

Canadian or Israeli End Products:

Line Item No. Country of Origin

[List as necessary]

(4) *Buy American—Free Trade Agreements—Israeli Trade Act Certificate, Alternate III.* If Alternate III to the clause at 52.225-3 is included in this solicitation, substitute the following paragraph (g)(1)(ii) for paragraph (g)(1)(ii) of the basic provision:

(g)(1)(ii) The offeror certifies that the following supplies are Free Trade Agreement country end products (other than Bahrainian, Korean, Moroccan, Omani, Panamanian, or Peruvian end products) or Israeli end products as defined in the clause of this solicitation entitled “Buy American-Free Trade Agreements-Israeli Trade Act”:

Free Trade Agreement Country End Products (Other than Bahrainian, Korean, Moroccan, Omani, Panamanian, or Peruvian End Products) or Israeli End Products:

Line Item No. Country of Origin

[List as necessary]

(5) *Trade Agreements Certificate.* (Applies only if the clause at FAR 52.225-5, Trade Agreements, is included in this solicitation.)

(i) The offeror certifies that each end product, except those listed in paragraph (g)(5)(ii) of this provision, is a U.S.-made or designated country end product, as defined in the clause of this solicitation entitled “Trade Agreements.”

(ii) The offeror shall list as other end products those end products that are not U.S.-made or designated country end products.

Other End Products:

Line Item No. Country of Origin

[List as necessary]

(iii) The Government will evaluate offers in accordance with the policies and procedures of FAR Part 25. For line items covered by the WTO GPA, the Government will evaluate offers of U.S.-made or designated country end products without regard to the restrictions of the Buy American statute. The Government will consider for award only offers of U.S.-made or designated country end products unless the Contracting Officer determines that there are no offers for such products or that the offers for such products are insufficient to fulfill the requirements of the solicitation.

(h) *Certification Regarding Responsibility Matters (Executive Order 12689)*. (Applies only if the contract value is expected to exceed the simplified acquisition threshold.) The offeror certifies, to the best of its knowledge and belief, that the offeror and/or any of its principals—

(1) Are, are not presently debarred, suspended, proposed for debarment, or declared ineligible for the award of contracts by any Federal agency;

(2) Have, have not, within a three-year period preceding this offer, been convicted of or had a civil judgment rendered against them for: commission of fraud or a criminal offense in connection with obtaining, attempting to obtain, or performing a Federal, state or local government contract or subcontract; violation of Federal or state antitrust statutes relating to the submission of offers; or commission of embezzlement, theft, forgery, bribery, falsification or destruction of records, making false statements, tax evasion, violating Federal criminal tax laws, or receiving stolen property;

(3) Are, are not presently indicted for, or otherwise criminally or civilly charged by a Government entity with, commission of any of these offenses enumerated in paragraph (h)(2) of this clause; and

(4) Have, have not, within a three-year period preceding this offer, been notified of any delinquent Federal taxes in an amount that exceeds \$3,500 for which the liability remains unsatisfied.

(i) Taxes are considered delinquent if both of the following criteria apply:

(A) *The tax liability is finally determined.* The liability is finally determined if it has been assessed. A liability is not finally determined if there is a pending administrative or judicial challenge. In the case of a judicial challenge to the liability, the liability is not finally determined until all judicial appeal rights have been exhausted.

(B) *The taxpayer is delinquent in making payment.* A taxpayer is delinquent if the taxpayer has failed to pay the tax liability when full payment was due and required. A taxpayer is not delinquent in cases where enforced collection action is precluded.

(ii) *Examples.*

(A) The taxpayer has received a statutory notice of deficiency, under I.R.C. §6212, which entitles the taxpayer to seek Tax Court review of a proposed tax deficiency. This is not a delinquent tax because it is not a final tax liability. Should the taxpayer seek Tax Court review, this will not be a final tax liability until the taxpayer has exercised all judicial appeal rights.

(B) The IRS has filed a notice of Federal tax lien with respect to an assessed tax liability, and the taxpayer has been issued a notice under I.R.C. §6320 entitling the taxpayer to request a hearing with the IRS Office of Appeals contesting the lien filing, and to further appeal to the Tax Court if the IRS determines to sustain the lien filing. In the course of the hearing, the taxpayer is entitled to contest the underlying tax liability because the taxpayer has had no prior opportunity to contest the liability. This is not a delinquent tax because it is not a final tax liability. Should the taxpayer seek tax court review, this will not be a final tax liability until the taxpayer has exercised all judicial appeal rights.

(C) The taxpayer has entered into an installment agreement pursuant to I.R.C. §6159. The taxpayer is making timely payments and is in full compliance with the agreement terms. The taxpayer is not delinquent because the taxpayer is not currently required to make full payment.

(D) The taxpayer has filed for bankruptcy protection. The taxpayer is not delinquent because enforced collection action is stayed under 11 U.S.C. §362 (the Bankruptcy Code).

(i) Certification Regarding Knowledge of Child Labor for *Listed End Products (Executive Order 13126)*. [The Contracting Officer must list in paragraph (i)(1) any end products being acquired under this solicitation that are included in the List of Products Requiring Contractor Certification as to Forced or Indentured Child Labor, unless excluded at 22.1503(b).]

(1) *Listed end products.*

Listed End Product Listed Countries of Origin

(2) *Certification.* [If the Contracting Officer has identified end products and countries of origin in paragraph (i)(1) of this provision, then the offeror must certify to either (i)(2)(i) or (i)(2)(ii) by checking the appropriate block.]

(i) The offeror will not supply any end product listed in paragraph (i)(1) of this provision that was mined, produced, or manufactured in the corresponding country as listed for that product.

(ii) The offeror may supply an end product listed in paragraph (i)(1) of this provision that was mined, produced, or manufactured in the corresponding country as listed for that product. The offeror certifies that it has made a good faith effort to determine whether forced or indentured child labor was used to mine, produce, or manufacture any such end product furnished under this contract. On the basis of those efforts, the offeror certifies that it is not aware of any such use of child labor.

(j) *Place of manufacture.* (Does not apply unless the solicitation is predominantly for the acquisition of manufactured end products.) For statistical purposes only, the offeror shall indicate whether the place of manufacture of the end products it expects to provide in response to this solicitation is predominantly—

(1) In the United States (Check this box if the total anticipated price of offered end products manufactured in the United States exceeds the total anticipated price of offered end products manufactured outside the United States); or

(2) Outside the United States.

(k) *Certificates regarding exemptions from the application of the Service Contract Labor Standards* (Certification by the offeror as to its compliance with respect to the contract also constitutes its certification as to compliance by its subcontractor if it subcontracts out the exempt services.) [The contracting officer is to check a box to indicate if paragraph (k)(1) or (k)(2) applies.]

(1) Maintenance, calibration, or repair of certain equipment as described in FAR 22.1003-4(c)(1). The offeror does does not certify that—

(i) The items of equipment to be serviced under this contract are used regularly for other than Governmental purposes and are sold or traded by the offeror (or subcontractor in the case of an exempt subcontract) in substantial quantities to the general public in the course of normal business operations;

(ii) The services will be furnished at prices which are, or are based on, established catalog or market prices (see FAR ~~22.1003-4(c)~~(2)(ii)) for the maintenance, calibration, or repair of such equipment; and

(iii) The compensation (wage and fringe benefits) plan for all service employees performing work under the contract will be the same as that used for these employees and equivalent employees servicing the same equipment of commercial customers.

(2) Certain services as described in FAR ~~22.1003-4(d)~~(1). The offeror does does not certify that—

(i) The services under the contract are offered and sold regularly to non-Governmental customers, and are provided by the offeror (or subcontractor in the case of an exempt subcontract) to the general public in substantial quantities in the course of normal business operations;

(ii) The contract services will be furnished at prices that are, or are based on, established catalog or market prices (see FAR ~~22.1003-4(d)~~(2)(iii));

(iii) Each service employee who will perform the services under the contract will spend only a small portion of his or her time (a monthly average of less than 20 percent of the available hours on an annualized basis, or less than 20 percent of available hours during the contract period if the contract period is less than a month) servicing the Government contract; and

(iv) The compensation (wage and fringe benefits) plan for all service employees performing work under the contract is the same as that used for these employees and equivalent employees servicing commercial customers.

(3) If paragraph (k)(1) or (k)(2) of this clause applies—

(i) If the offeror does not certify to the conditions in paragraph (k)(1) or (k)(2) and the Contracting Officer did not attach a Service Contract Labor Standards wage determination to the solicitation, the offeror shall notify the Contracting Officer as soon as possible; and

(ii) The Contracting Officer may not make an award to the offeror if the offeror fails to execute the certification in paragraph (k)(1) or (k)(2) of this clause or to contact the Contracting Officer as required in paragraph (k)(3)(i) of this clause.

(l) *Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN)* (~~26 U.S.C. 6109, 31 U.S.C. 7701~~). (Not applicable if the offeror is required to provide this information to SAM to be eligible for award.)

(1) All offerors must submit the information required in paragraphs (l)(3) through (l)(5) of this provision to comply with debt collection requirements of ~~31 U.S.C. 7701(e) and 3325(d)~~, reporting requirements of ~~26 U.S.C. 6041, 6041A, and 6050M~~, and implementing regulations issued by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS).

(2) The TIN may be used by the Government to collect and report on any delinquent amounts arising out of the offeror's relationship with the Government (~~31 U.S.C. 7701(e)(3)~~). If the resulting contract is subject to the payment reporting requirements described in FAR ~~4.904~~,

the TIN provided hereunder may be matched with IRS records to verify the accuracy of the offeror's TIN.

(3) *Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN).*

- TIN: _____.
- TIN has been applied for.
- TIN is not required because:
 - Offeror is a nonresident alien, foreign corporation, or foreign partnership that does not have income effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business in the United States and does not have an office or place of business or a fiscal paying agent in the United States;
 - Offeror is an agency or instrumentality of a foreign government;
 - Offeror is an agency or instrumentality of the Federal Government.

(4) *Type of organization.*

- Sole proprietorship;
- Partnership;
- Corporate entity (not tax-exempt);
- Corporate entity (tax-exempt);
- Government entity (Federal, State, or local);
- Foreign government;
- International organization per 26 CFR 1.6049-4;
- Other _____.

(5) *Common parent.*

- Offeror is not owned or controlled by a common parent;
- Name and TIN of common parent:
 - Name _____.
 - TIN _____.

(m) *Restricted business operations in Sudan.* By submission of its offer, the offeror certifies that the offeror does not conduct any restricted business operations in Sudan.

(n) *Prohibition on Contracting with Inverted Domestic Corporations.*

(1) Government agencies are not permitted to use appropriated (or otherwise made available) funds for contracts with either an inverted domestic corporation, or a subsidiary of an inverted domestic corporation, unless the exception at 9.108-2(b) applies or the requirement is waived in accordance with the procedures at 9.108-4.

(2) *Representation.* The Offeror represents that—

- (i) It is, is not an inverted domestic corporation; and
- (ii) It is, is not a subsidiary of an inverted domestic corporation.

(o) *Prohibition on contracting with entities engaging in certain activities or transactions relating to Iran.*

(1) The offeror shall e-mail questions concerning sensitive technology to the Department of State at CISADA106@state.gov.

(2) *Representation and Certifications.* Unless a waiver is granted or an exception applies as provided in paragraph (o)(3) of this provision, by submission of its offer, the offeror—

(i) Represents, to the best of its knowledge and belief, that the offeror does not export any sensitive technology to the government of Iran or any entities or individuals owned or controlled by, or acting on behalf or at the direction of, the government of Iran;

(ii) Certifies that the offeror, or any person owned or controlled by the offeror, does not engage in any activities for which sanctions may be imposed under section 5 of the Iran Sanctions Act; and

(iii) Certifies that the offeror, and any person owned or controlled by the offeror, does not knowingly engage in any transaction that exceeds \$3,500 with Iran's Revolutionary Guard Corps or any of its officials, agents, or affiliates, the property and interests in property of which are blocked pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) (see OFAC's Specially Designated Nationals and Blocked Persons List at <https://www.treasury.gov/resource-center/sanctions/SDN-List/Pages/default.aspx>).

(3) The representation and certification requirements of paragraph (o)(2) of this provision do not apply if—

(i) This solicitation includes a trade agreements certification (e.g., 52.212-3(g) or a comparable agency provision); and

(ii) The offeror has certified that all the offered products to be supplied are designated country end products.

(p) Ownership or Control of Offeror. (Applies in all solicitations when there is a requirement to be registered in SAM or a requirement to have a unique entity identifier in the solicitation.

(1) The Offeror represents that it has or does not have an immediate owner. If the Offeror has more than one immediate owner (such as a joint venture), then the Offeror shall respond to paragraph (2) and if applicable, paragraph (3) of this provision for each participant in the joint venture.

(2) If the Offeror indicates "has" in paragraph (p)(1) of this provision, enter the following information:

Immediate owner CAGE code: _____.

Immediate owner legal name: _____.

(Do not use a "doing business as" name)

Is the immediate owner owned or controlled by another entity: Yes or No.

(3) If the Offeror indicates "yes" in paragraph (p)(2) of this provision, indicating that the immediate owner is owned or controlled by another entity, then enter the following information:

Highest-level owner CAGE code: _____.

Highest-level owner legal name: _____.

(Do not use a "doing business as" name)

(q) *Representation by Corporations Regarding Delinquent Tax Liability or a Felony Conviction under any Federal Law.*

(1) As required by sections 744 and 745 of Division E of the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2015 (Pub. L. 113-235), and similar provisions, if contained in subsequent appropriations acts, The Government will not enter into a contract with any corporation that—

(i) Has any unpaid Federal tax liability that has been assessed, for which all judicial and administrative remedies have been exhausted or have lapsed, and that is not being paid in a timely manner pursuant to an agreement with the authority responsible for collecting the tax liability, where the awarding agency is aware of the unpaid tax liability, unless an agency has considered suspension or debarment of the corporation and made a determination that suspension or debarment is not necessary to protect the interests of the Government; or

(ii) Was convicted of a felony criminal violation under any Federal law within the preceding 24 months, where the awarding agency is aware of the conviction, unless an agency has considered suspension or debarment of the corporation and made a determination that this action is not necessary to protect the interests of the Government.

(2) The Offeror represents that—

(i) It is is not a corporation that has any unpaid Federal tax liability that has been assessed, for which all judicial and administrative remedies have been exhausted or have lapsed, and that is not being paid in a timely manner pursuant to an agreement with the authority responsible for collecting the tax liability; and

(ii) It is is not a corporation that was convicted of a felony criminal violation under a Federal law within the preceding 24 months.

(r) *Predecessor of Offeror.* (Applies in all solicitations that include the provision at 52.204-16, Commercial and Government Entity Code Reporting.)

(1) The Offeror represents that it is or is not a successor to a predecessor that held a Federal contract or grant within the last three years.

(2) If the Offeror has indicated “is” in paragraph (r)(1) of this provision, enter the following information for all predecessors that held a Federal contract or grant within the last three years (if more than one predecessor, list in reverse chronological order):

Predecessor CAGE code: _____ (or mark “Unknown”)

Predecessor legal name: _____

(Do not use a “doing business as” name)

(s) [Reserved].

(t) *Public Disclosure of Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Reduction Goals.* Applies in all solicitations that require offerors to register in SAM (12.301(d)(1)).

(1) This representation shall be completed if the Offeror received \$7.5 million or more in contract awards in the prior Federal fiscal year. The representation is optional if the Offeror received less than \$7.5 million in Federal contract awards in the prior Federal fiscal year.

(2) *Representation.* [Offeror to check applicable block(s) in paragraph (t)(2)(i) and (ii)].

(i) The Offeror (itself or through its immediate owner or highest-level owner) does, does not publicly disclose greenhouse gas emissions, *i.e.*, makes available on a publicly accessible website the results of a greenhouse gas inventory, performed in accordance with an accounting standard with publicly available and consistently applied criteria, such as the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Standard.

(ii) The Offeror (itself or through its immediate owner or highest-level owner) does, does not publicly disclose a quantitative greenhouse gas emissions reduction goal, *i.e.*, make

available on a publicly accessible website a target to reduce absolute emissions or emissions intensity by a specific quantity or percentage.

(iii) A publicly accessible website includes the Offeror's own website or a recognized, third-party greenhouse gas emissions reporting program.

(3) If the Offeror checked "does" in paragraphs (t)(2)(i) or (t)(2)(ii) of this provision, respectively, the Offeror shall provide the publicly accessible website(s) where greenhouse gas emissions and/or reduction goals are reported:_____.

(u)(1) In accordance with section 743 of Division E, Title VII, of the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2015 (Pub. L. 113-235) and its successor provisions in subsequent appropriations acts (and as extended in continuing resolutions), Government agencies are not permitted to use appropriated (or otherwise made available) funds for contracts with an entity that requires employees or subcontractors of such entity seeking to report waste, fraud, or abuse to sign internal confidentiality agreements or statements prohibiting or otherwise restricting such employees or subcontractors from lawfully reporting such waste, fraud, or abuse to a designated investigative or law enforcement representative of a Federal department or agency authorized to receive such information.

(2) The prohibition in paragraph (u)(1) of this provision does not contravene requirements applicable to Standard Form 312 (Classified Information Nondisclosure Agreement), Form 4414 (Sensitive Compartmented Information Nondisclosure Agreement), or any other form issued by a Federal department or agency governing the nondisclosure of classified information.

(3) *Representation.* By submission of its offer, the Offeror represents that it will not require its employees or subcontractors to sign or comply with internal confidentiality agreements or statements prohibiting or otherwise restricting such employees or subcontractors from lawfully reporting waste, fraud, or abuse related to the performance of a Government contract to a designated investigative or law enforcement representative of a Federal department or agency authorized to receive such information (e.g., agency Office of the Inspector General).

• (End of provision)