



FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE MJSP - FEDERAL POLICE  
PLANNING AND CONTROL DIVISION - DPC/CGPLAM/DLOG/PF

Process nº 08200.028010/2023-60

PRELIMINARY STUDY Nº 37095416/2024-DPC/CGPLAM/DLOG/PF

Processo nº 08200.028010/2023-60

1. **BASIC INFORMATION**

1.1. The purpose of this Preliminary Study is to contract 17,481 (seventeen thousand, four hundred and eighty-one) overt and covert vests with patches to meet the demand of the Authority's police officers for vests that have the dual functionality of being used both covertly and overtly. It is also necessary to acquire 69,804 (sixty-nine thousand, eight hundred and four) patches with the Coat of Arms and Name of the Federal Police, in order to dress the Federal Police officers during overt police operations.

1.2. [This analysis is based on the guidelines set out in the Federal Constitution/1988, Law 14.133/2021 and Ordinance No. 18 of 19/12/2006 / MD - Ministry of Defense, which approves the Standards for the](#) Regulatory Technical Evaluation, Manufacture, Acquisition, Importation and Destruction of Bulletproof Vests, establishing measures that must be observed when carrying out these activities. The analysis is also based on Technical Note No. 9839038, dated October 4, 2018, which addressed the need to adopt new technical parameters for the purchase of future vests for the Federal Police.

1.3. The goods referenced in this study, given their characteristics, fall within the concept of common goods, as defined in XIII, of art. 6, of [Law 14.133/2021](#), since they have performance and quality standards that can be objectively defined by the public notice, through usual market specifications.

1.4. The adoption of the Price Registration System (SRP) rather than the traditional auction is a strategic and efficient choice for the Public Administration, especially in scenarios of recurring, variable demands or when there is a need to serve multiple units in an integrated manner. The SRP provides significant gains in terms of agility, flexibility, saving resources and reducing administrative costs. The SRP optimizes processes, avoids shortages and makes it possible to negotiate more advantageous prices. In addition, its compliance with current legislation and the recommendations of control bodies reinforce transparency and good management of resources. the use of the SRP not only modernizes and simplifies bidding processes, but also contributes to promoting more efficient, economical and results-oriented public management.

1.5. The Electronic Auction will use the **price registration system** as an auxiliary procedure, in accordance with [art. 82, Law 14.133/2021](#), in accordance with the agency's planning, and the company must be aware of the possibility of acquiring all the items, offer a proposal for the total quantity, and that the

criterion for judging the bid will be the **lowest price**. The term of validity of the price registration minutes will be 1 (one) year and may be extended for the same period and in the same quantities, as long as the advantageous price is proven. It should also be noted:

- a) The purpose of the future contract does not **fall within the scope of a costing activity**.
- b) The goods referenced in this study, given their characteristics, **fall within the concept of common goods**, as defined in XIII, of art. 6, of [Law 14.133/2021](#), since they have performance and quality standards that can be objectively defined by the public notice, through usual market specifications.
- c) The object of this contract **does not qualify as a luxury good**, according to Decree No. 10,818 of September 27, 2021.
- d) The aforementioned object of the tender **does not qualify as ICT goods**.

1.6. The object of this bidding process will be divided into items and groups, where the award criteria will be the **lowest price per item and the lowest overall price for the group**.

1.7. Justification for grouping items G1 (2 and 4); and G2 (3 and 5):

1.8. The grouping of items G1 (2 and 4); and G2 (3 and 5), is due to the principle of standardization, one of the foundations of public administration that aims to ensure uniformity, efficiency and economy in government contracting. The principle of standardization establishes that the goods and services acquired by the public administration must follow technical specifications and previously defined quality standards, ensuring that they conform to the needs of the contracting body and that they meet criteria of efficiency and durability. The aim of standardization is to avoid harmful or incompatible purchases. Standardization ensures that goods are protected for their intended purpose, avoiding technical or functional differences. This will prevent items with different specifications from being purchased, ensuring uniformity and standardization in equipment throughout the territory where the PF is assigned.

1.9. Furthermore, it is important to highlight the need to comply with the Principle of Standardization, which both in the acquisition of ballistic vests with dual functionality and in the acquisition of patches with the Coat of Arms and Name of the Federal Police, aims to make the technical and performance specifications compatible in the acquisition, providing the Administration with a more economical and advantageous solution for the federal police officers in the end area of the Agency: "Standardization eliminates variations both in the selection of products at the time of contracting and also in the use and conservation of the product" in Rodrigues (2010).

## 2. **FOUNDATIONS FOR USING THE INTERNATIONAL AUCTION -THE EXTENSION OF COMPETITIVENESS COMPETITIVENESS E REFLECTIONS IN OPTIMIZATION OF THE BODY'S RESOURCES**

2.1. In the discipline of public tenders, the Auction ended up becoming the modality of choice for the acquisition of common goods precisely because its competitive phase, by bringing together all interested parties who were previously excluded in the qualification phase, increased the universe of competitors. During the Preliminary Study, it was observed that this expansion of the list of participants is vital for obtaining the binomial best prices/best specifications. What international bidding provides is an expanded list of competitors. It should be noted that the participation of national companies remains unchanged and their isonomy is guaranteed through the equalization of proposals.

2.2. The adoption of international bidding will bring a number of advantages:

- a) **Obtaining better prices and conditions:** Holding an international tender can allow more competitive prices to be obtained, due to the participation of foreign companies that can offer better commercial conditions. It was found that the majority of companies in this market are in fact foreign;

b) **Access to advanced technologies:** Foreign companies can bring innovative and advanced technologies that are not available locally. By opting for an international tender, it is possible to attract companies with specific experience and technical knowledge for the project in question;

c) **Encouraging competition:** By opening up the bidding process to foreign companies, there is an increase in competition, which can result in more advantageous proposals for the public administration. As it has been pointed out that the majority of companies in this market are foreign, holding a national tender with the participation of intermediaries would greatly increase the average price of the tools in relation to the price practiced on the international market;

d) **Specific requirements:** This is a technological tool with technical or quality requirements that, in principle, cannot be met by national companies alone. In this sense, international tendering is the most viable option to ensure that these requirements are met;

e) **Economies of scale:** International bidding can make it possible to obtain

economies of scale, especially when the contract involves large volumes or when international suppliers have greater production capacity and can offer more competitive prices. In some cases, international suppliers are able to offer lower costs due to greater production capacity, logistical efficiency or tax incentives in their countries of origin.

f) **Stimulating Competitiveness in the Domestic Market:** By allowing foreign companies to participate, international bidding can generate competitive pressure on the domestic market, encouraging local suppliers to improve their offers, both in terms of price and quality, in order to compete with international proposals. This can encourage the modernization and innovation of national companies, which then compete with global players.

g) **Supplier Diversification:** International bidding allows the Public Administration to reduce its dependence on domestic suppliers, especially in sectors where there is market concentration or few supplier options. This helps mitigate risks related to product shortages, supply interruptions or lack of internal competitiveness.

2.3. Carrying out an international tender requires **planning** and **adapting rules**, such as providing for payment in foreign currency, adjustments to customs legislation, compliance with international requirements and delivery guarantees. According to Law 14.133/2021, international bidding allows the Public Administration to achieve benefits such as increased competitiveness, access to high quality products and services and technology, cost reduction and diversification of suppliers. This modality expands contracting options and can contribute to the development of strategic sectors by bringing in new technologies and knowledge from abroad.

2.4. According to the justifications cited in this preliminary study, for these reasons the Federal Police opted for an international tender.

### 3. THE NON-ADMISSION OR NON-PARTICIPATION OF JOINT VENTURES CONSORTIUMS AND COOPERATIVES

#### Consortium

3.1. In order to allow or disallow the participation of companies in consortia, it is necessary to consider how the goods to be purchased will be supplied. Participation in a consortium is usually of interest to the buyer/contractor when the proposed solution is complex and does not appear as a stock item, but is a solution to be built in which the parts that make it up are supplied by different market players and these represent representative portions of the whole and these portions need to be received in an integrated and simultaneous manner. The technological and knowledge transfer content is also verified in the formation of consortia for the acquisition of complex police/military solutions. Another approach that recommends consortia is that of economy. Every time

a company hires another company to carry out part of an object, it adds profit and taxes to the amount charged to the Administration. This is why subcontracting should normally be allowed at a reduced percentage compared to the total value of the contract.

3.2. Another reason for admitting companies in consortia is to increase competitiveness. In complex solutions, only a few companies are able to offer the solution in its entirety. In this case, the items to be purchased are common market goods, which is why the participation of companies in consortia will not add benefits to the same extent that their admission will add complexity to the procedure.

### Cooperative

3.3. In order to guarantee the regularity, quality and safety of the services provided by the Public Administration, we cite some of the main reasons for prohibiting the participation of cooperatives in this tender:

a) **Control and accountability:** By prohibiting the participation of cooperatives, the Public Administration seeks to avoid the difficulty of control and accountability for the services provided. Cooperatives are made up of associate members, and the turnover of cooperative members can hinder the stability and continuity of services,

making it complex to define responsibilities in the event of failures or problems in the execution of the contract.

b) **Legal certainty:** The prohibition avoids ambiguous situations and potential legal questions, since cooperatives have a peculiar nature and are subject to different rules compared to other forms of business organization. By allowing cooperatives to participate, there could be conflicts of interpretation over contractual rights and duties, affecting the legal certainty of contracts.

c) **Guaranteeing the quality of services:** Contracting services with exclusive dedication of labor can be sensitive, requiring the selection of qualified, stable and committed professionals. By prohibiting the participation of cooperatives, the Administration seeks to ensure that the contractors are companies incorporated as businesses, with the structure, history and capacity to offer the specialized labor required to fulfill the contract.

d) **Compliance with labor and social security obligations:** Cooperatives may face difficulties in ensuring full compliance with labor and social security obligations in contracts with exclusive dedication of labor. The risk of default could be transferred to the Public Administration, which is undesirable and damaging for both parties.

## 4. NON-ADMISSION OF A QUOTA FOR SMALL AND MEDIUM-SIZED ENTERPRISES MICRO

4.1. No quota will be established for EPP/ME, based on item III of art. 49 of Complementary Law no. 123/06, because the differentiated and simplified treatment for micro and small companies is not advantageous for the Public Administration because it could harm the overall complexity of the object to be contracted, and there are losses in this dynamic when different products are used, with different suppliers.

4.2. A quota of up to 25% (twenty-five percent) of the object will not be provided for the contracting [of micro and small companies, in accordance with the premise established in Art. 48, item III of Law Complementary No. 123, of December 14, 2006, amended by Complementary Law No. 147, of August 7, 2014, received by Art. 4 of Law No. 14.133, of April 1, 2021, given that there are no](#) three competitive suppliers classified as ME or EPP based locally or regionally and capable of meeting the requirements set out in this call, as provided for in Art. 49, item II, of the aforementioned Complementary Law Art. 10, item I, [of Decree No. 8.538, of October 6, 2015](#).

4.3. Item I, § 1, of Law 14.133/2021, already establishes the exception when the estimated value of the contract is higher than the maximum gross revenue allowed for the purposes of classification as a small business (R\$ 360 thousand to R\$ 4.8 million), however, since it is a price register, it avoids questions

with the possibility of contracting values that do not fit the legal provision.

4.4. In short, considering the amount of the contract, which far exceeds the gross revenue limit for small businesses, and in view of art. 4, § 1, inc. I, of Law No. 14.133/21, the benefits of articles 42 to 49 of Complementary Law No. 123/2006 will not be applied. There will also be no reserved quota for the preferences of art. 48, III of Complementary Law no. 123/2006, for an additional reason, which is the nature of the object and its technical complexity, in addition to the need for standardization of performance, training, technical assistance and uniformity of the items that make up this bid (art. 40, item V, paragraph "a", of Law No. 14.133/21), since the differentiated and simplified treatment could be detrimental to the whole or complex of the goods to be purchased, an exception legally provided for in art. 49, III, of Complementary Law No. 123/2006.

## 5. DESCRIPTION OF THE NEED

5.1. The Federal Police, established by law as a permanent State body, organized and maintained by the Federal Government, part of the basic structure of the Ministry of Justice and Public Security, is intended to exercise the powers provided for in § 1 of art. 144 of the Constitution, and other relevant legal and regulatory provisions, and is intended to:

- 5.1.1. investigate criminal offenses against the political and social order;
- 5.1.2. investigate criminal offenses committed against the property, services and interests of the Union or its autonomous entities and public companies;
- 5.1.3. investigate other criminal offenses whose commission has interstate or international repercussions and requires uniform repression, as provided by law;
- 5.1.4. preventing and suppressing illicit trafficking in narcotics and related drugs;
- 5.1.5. prevent and repress smuggling and embezzlement, without prejudice to action by the tax authorities and other public bodies in their respective areas of competence;
- 5.1.6. carry out maritime, airport and border police duties; and
- 5.1.7. to exercise, exclusively, the judicial police functions of the Union.

5.2. Currently, the Federal Police is an institution that enjoys considerable credibility with the population, and is one of the main positive references for state action. However, maintaining these levels of approval and trust necessarily requires measures that enable the police to be properly equipped and identified, in a standardized way, to act in a similar way throughout the country.

5.3. These demands are based on the need to provide the body's police force with ballistic protection equipment with the dual functionality of using it both overtly and covertly. This is made possible by the technologies currently available on the market, which provide a ballistic vest platform for covert use with various accessory coupling systems.

5.4. In view of the Standardization Principle enshrined in item I of article 47 of the New Bidding Law - NLLC No. 14.133 /21 (and item I of article 15 of the old Bidding Law - Law No. 8.666/93), the Administration's primary objective must be to make technical and performance specifications compatible, i.e. the use of a Single Vest, for both overt and covert use, with a single objective of protecting public security agents. The purpose of this principle is to enable the Administration to achieve its objectives more economically and advantageously, serving as a tool for rationalizing administrative activity, reducing costs and optimizing the use of resources.

5.5. The total of 15,000 (fifteen thousand) ballistic vests to be contracted reflects its planning to meet the demands of the material and is justified by the need to cover all active Federal Police personnel with this equipment, along with guaranteeing the regularity of supply. In other words, the request for the quantity in question is due to the need to ensure that ballistic vests are available basically for use in: the body's core activities; police training courses; and sample tests to control and build a learning curve.

5.6. In addition, in order to use the equipment in police operations of an ostentatious nature, as well as providing insignia to characterize the Body on other Federal Police equipment, a quantity of 30,000 (thirty thousand) adhesive patches will be needed on the back, in a Velcro system, with the words "POLÍCIA FEDERAL" (FEDERAL POLICE) to be placed on the back of the vest and 30,000 (thirty thousand) adhesive patches containing the Body's coat of arms to be placed on the front (left chest region). With this quantity, it is intended to distribute 4 patches to each police officer, so that 02 (two) patches are used on each vest unit and another two of each type are made available for use on other personal operational equipment (such as caps, backpacks, plate carriers).

5.7. It should be noted that the use of identifiers that make the ballistic vest ostentatious is of fundamental importance for the safety of the Federal Police officer, since the ballistic vest, when worn over clothing (in an ostentatious manner), is not only an artifact that attracts a lot of attention to the wearer, but also takes away from the visibility of the Federal Police insignia on institutional uniforms.

5.8. The use of ballistic vests reduces the risk of death during missions, directly contributing to the safety and success of the action. It should be emphasized that the use of appropriate equipment and concern for safety shows the population positive references about the operations carried out by the institution, and is therefore preponderant for the success of its legal duties and for reinforcing the image of the Brazilian state in the eyes of its citizens.

5.9. In addition to the safety of police officers, the use of vests in operations, many of which take continuous and long periods of time, should provide the federal police officer with a minimum level of well-being in the field.

It must provide the necessary technology to mitigate thermal discomfort, facilitate mobility and not hinder use due to excess weight.

5.10. For the Federal Police to be able to fulfill its institutional missions, it is essential that it is properly staffed with trained and well-equipped human resources. Complete, efficient and quality equipment means not only the success of the mission, but also the protection of the police officer's life.

5.11. In the various operations carried out by the Federal Police, officers often face situations in which there is a real risk of death, and the ballistic vest is the main individual protection and safety equipment, since it protects the wearer's vital organs.

5.12. The last two purchases of ballistic vests made by the Federal Police took place in 2019, Process 08200.009805/2018-10, contract No. 44/2021 - COAD/DLOG; 2022 (veiled vests), process 08200.007920/2021-47, contracts No. 42/2022 and 58/2022 - CGAD/DLOG/PF, both relating to level III-A.

5.13. With regard to the level of protection, this choice also reflects the need for the ballistic protection to be consistent with the caliber used by the Federal Police, namely the 9x19mm Luger +P+. It would therefore be illogical to choose a ballistic vest that could not withstand shots with the same energy as the weaponry used by the Police. Furthermore, in view of the release of calibers whose previous legislation considered restricted use, level III-A protection is imperative in order to mitigate the risks of police activity.

5.14. With regard to the vest's usability, it is worth mentioning that women's vests with bulges were purchased in 2014. The issue of bulges in women's ballistic vests has been studied for a number of years by public security organizations, academics and manufacturers in various parts of the world. Surveys carried out by the Planning and Control Division - DPC /CGPLAM/DLOG/PF among female police officers showed a fair percentage of satisfaction and dissatisfaction among this public. Dissatisfaction stems from the fact that ballistic protection is more rigid, making it difficult for police officers to move around and be resourceful in their police activities. A perfect customization of a vest with a bulge adapted to their size and body complexions with specific equipment would generate a very high cost for the Public Administration, according to surveys carried out in meetings held by the Division with national and

international suppliers. In this sense, we opted for a vest without a bulge and which values quality in terms of flexibility, lightness and greater safety for police officers.

5.15. With regard to male police officers, it has been observed in practice that vests are equally uncomfortable, not very flexible, heavy and generate inadequate thermal sensations; they are therefore "pulled over" or forgotten by the officers. It is not uncommon to see federal police officers starting operations wearing their vests and ending up with them tucked away in the trunks of their vehicles.

5.16. Thus, the current challenge regarding the purchase of vests must take into account the climatic aspects of a continental country, violence in society, the comfort of the security operator (weight and flexibility of the vest), the safety/protection offered by the equipment (protection area x mobility), resistance and durability (cost-effectiveness), warranty, possibilities of use (appropriate environments), among others.

5.17. It should be noted that this study is aimed at acquiring body armor, and is based on the SECOL/DPC/CGPLAM /DLOG/PF Report (17148235) and the success of the acquisitions made in process 08200.007920/2021-47 , in addition to the fact that the aforementioned document is part of a pioneering research and analysis within the agency and reflects the continuity of studies and adaptation to technological advances and the casuistry of the Federal Police. In view of the need to modernize the security equipment used by federal police officers, especially given the growing military power and criminal organizations in Brazil, the Police Logistics Planning and Control Division - DPC, together with other technical sectors of the Federal Police, is continuously studying various topics related to the performance of police activities.

5.18. As a source of information for these studies, among other things, visits are made to national and international fairs and exhibitions of defense and public security equipment. For example,

a technical visit by a DPC team in June/2018 (Eurosatory) and March/2019 (IWA Outdoor Classics) revealed the existence of lighter, more flexible ballistic vests with warranty periods that can extend up to 10 years, whereas the periods usually offered by Brazilian companies are only 5 years. This can translate into savings in the administration's purchases as the cost of the unit purchased, even if a little higher, can be spread over a much longer period of use.

5.19. Also, according to a visit by a DPC team in April/2019 and April 2023 (LAAD), it was found that the domestic market has been working on modernizing vests, both in terms of the standard for ballistic tests (migration from the US National Institute of Justice (NIJ) standard 0101.04 to 0101.06) and in terms of product quality (outer cover and ballistic panels). On the other hand, it became apparent during the visit to the event that the international market has a wide variety of companies capable of supplying, at least technically, lightweight vests, with an area density of around 3.9 kg/m<sup>2</sup>, as well as relatively flexible vests, as stated in POLICE MISSION REPORT No. 05/2019 (Prospecting Report No. 10553965).

5.20. The SECOL/DPC/CGPLAM/DLOG/PF Report (17148235) contains studies analyzing samples of body armor that reflect the idea of the comfort required, as well as the ballistic protection required. The document states that, to this end, a questionnaire (14405210) and analysis rules (14930528) were drawn up (14931051), in which Federal Police officers used the samples for a certain period and answered the questionnaires, the answers to which follow the application of a Likert scale.

5.21. Until the last contract 08200.007920/2021-47, the Federal Police had never acquired concealed vests, despite the fact that a large part of its investigations are concealed, which is typical of the Judicial Police. This is due to the fact that a range of activities carried out by police officers are carried out undercover, in an investigative and protective manner, mainly before and/or during the outbreak of a police operation. The biggest examples of this are police intelligence, police counter-intelligence, internal affairs investigations, infiltration, security of dignitaries, sensitive investigations, uncharacterized external investigations, delivery of subpoenas, inspection of bank branches, chemical products, ports and airports, carrying out expert examinations in the field, or any other uncharacterized activity of an external nature. It is therefore understood that all active federal police officers need to wear veiled and ostentatious vests.

5.22. In view of the above and taking as a guiding principle Art. 35 of Ordinance No. 18 of 19/12/2006 / MD, which establishes that "bulletproof vests with expiry date not anmay be used and must be destroyed", and considering the characteristics of the risky activities to which police officers are subjected, there is a need to acquire new ballistic vests for all PF police personnel.

## 6. REQUESTING AREA

Requesting Area: DPC/CGPLAM/DLOG/PF

Responsible: JULIANA LAURA ALVES P. MASCHWITZ

## 7. DESCRIPTION OF CONTRACT REQUIREMENTS

### 7.1. The contractor must:

7.1.1. Comply with [SENASP NT No. 003/2021](#) - Ballistic Protection Vests. (Ordinance n 281, of May 21, 2021) which "establishes the minimum requirements for ballistic protection vests for public security professionals, as well as the methods for carrying out tests, in order to guarantee the safety, quality, performance and reliability of the garments, specifying the threat levels and the respective calibers at which a ballistic protection vest must be able to prevent perforations or deformations for professional activity", or, if it does not have the PCE Certificate of Conformity for the standard above, present the Certificate of Homologation of the vests, level III-A, from the *National Institute of Justice* - U. S. A., in the case of the vests.USA, NIJ 0101.06, for sizes C1 to C5, for the ballistic solution in question and/or current publication on the NIJ Specialized Website - "[https://www.justnet.org/compliant/ballistic\\_cpl.html](https://www.justnet.org/compliant/ballistic_cpl.html)", as a supplier selection criterion.

7.1.2. In the case of imports, where applicable, it will be necessary to obtain an International Import Certificate - CII and Import License - LI from the Brazilian Army, in full compliance with [Ordinance No. 189-EME of 18/08/2020](#), or legislation that may replace it.

7.1.3. Bear the cost of international transportation insurance, international freight, customs clearance and other applicable costs, taxes and tariffs, taking into account the International Terms of Trade - INCOTERMS 2010 - **DPU - *Delivered At Place Unloaded*** - as well as the cost of storage, capatazia, transportation/freight to the place of delivery in Brasília- DF.

7.1.4. [Present certificate of conformity in accordance with Ordinance No. 189-EME of 18/08/2020.](#)

7.1.5. Pass the tests set out in the Terms of Reference contained in this process.

7.1.6. Proof of ability to supply similar goods of equivalent or greater technological and operational complexity to the object of this contract, or to the relevant item, by submitting certificates or attestations from legal entities governed by public or private law, or regularly issued by the competent professional council, where applicable.

7.1.7. Provision of a certificate of technical capacity (or equivalent document in the case of imports, such as an Invoice, etc.) for at least 25% of the total quantity of the compatible object as defined in the Terms of Reference.

7.1.8. Compliance with the rules pertaining to the appropriate bidding method for the specific case;

7.1.9. Strict compliance with the formalities necessary for the procedural instruction, both in the internal and external phases of the bidding process.

7.1.10. Capacity to deliver the quantity of ballistic vests and the estimated value of the acquisition so that the solution is as efficient as possible with the least possible expenditure of resources;



7.1.11. Sizing of the vests and availability of the size grid for proper use according to the body dimensions relevant to the case;

## 8. **MARKET RESEARCH**

8.1. Various studies have been carried out which led to the vests being purchased satisfactorily in 2022, and due to the successful acceptance and quality attested to by Federal Police personnel, they will be repeated in this document.

8.1.1. The last purchase was made in process 08200.007920/2021-47, based on the DPC/CGPLAM/DLOG/PF Report (9380791); SEOP/DEOP/CGDHO/DIREN- ANP/PF Order (10263858); technical report (17148235) of the working group appointed by Ordinance 551 - DLOG/PF, demonstrating several stages and the agency's concern with a correct purchase in order to encourage broad participation.

8.1.2. In addition to all the measures adopted, the servers involved in centralized procurement have been updated, according to their participation in the LAAD fair in April/2023, in order to verify that even with the development of new technologies, the requirements adopted in the last procurement are still current;

8.1.3. In the market survey, several samples were sent for analysis, which are listed in the SECOL/DPC/CGPLAM/DLOG/PF Preliminary Study (18490890), which served as the instruction for the last purchase, including APPROVAL Order no. 00744/2022/CONJUR-MJSP/CGU/AGU (23112271);

8.2. In this sense, it would be repetitive to insert all the data from the above documents to demonstrate the market study to define the acquisition of the best protection item for Federal Police officers.

## 9. **DESCRIPTION OF THE SOLUTION AS A WHOLE**

9.1. The technical description of the Ballistic Vests for Overt and Covert Use, Level III-A - is set out in **ANNEX I of the Terms of Reference**, as well as the dynamics of the usability test and the evaluator's form.

9.2. The SEI document 32094397 contains the calculation memory and the evidence on which the chosen quantity was based.

9.3. The Working Group's report 17148235, already mentioned in the market survey, establishes the following criteria: Crye Precision, Us Armor, Miguel Caballero; and the Protecop brand acquired in the last PF 08200.007920/2021-47 contract and approved by the staff.

9.4. As for the production of panels, covers and bags, these will be carried out together, since separately there would be a risk of incurring an incompatibility in the sizes produced, which is possible during the manufacturing process of these components, which could frustrate the purchase.

9.5. The respective sizes presented serve as a reference, taking as a parameter the geometry of the ballistic vest panels presented in the Technical Specifications, and the measurements of each police officer will be forwarded by the contractor, according to the database of police officer measurements, to the winning company when the Supply Order is issued.

9.6. There will be a minimum of 08 (eight) sizes for the purposes of making the above item compatible.

9.7. The choice of the American National Institute of Justice is due to the fact that the Brazilian Army, which is competent to issue the country's ballistic protection classification standards, presented the said Institute as a normative reference for standards, as well as for tests, which, by logical corollary, aims to maintain the rules applicable to the country and facilitate the participation of Brazilian companies.

9.8. The Front and Dorsal Patches according to the specifications in the 2022 Federal Police Use and Application Manual. Half of the Patches will be rubberized and the other embroidered, as contained in the Material Specifications.

- RUBBERIZED PATCH - 34.942
- EMBROIDERED PATCH - 34.862

9.9. The quantities for the participating bodies can be found on SEI 37071871

## 10. ESTIMATE OF QUANTITIES TO BE CONTRACTED

10.1. The Federal Police currently has 4,228 body **armor** vests under contracts no. 44/2021 and 42/2022, for use in activities that require identification by the Federal Police, such as barriers, launching operations, etc. However, they are limited to investigative activities and other uses where protection is required without exposing the police officer. For these cases, 5,899 veiled vests were purchased last year under Contract 58/2022 - CGAD/DLOG/PF. This amount is still not enough to supply the entire police force with ballistic vests for use in investigations, with concealed aspects, totaling 10,127 units

10.2. In this way, this contract will serve to meet the needs of current police officers who do not have vests, to meet the needs of new police officers who will take the Professional Training Course at the ANP/PF in the 2025/2026 financial year as a result of the authorization of the public examination planned by the Federal Government for the Federal Police in the current financial year, also considering the surplus candidates and those in a sub-judice condition of the aforementioned examination, as well as allowing the replacement of vests that will be expired by the end of the term of the ARP of this contract in question

10.3. Added to this demand is the need for specific use by individuals protected by the PF, such as in the security of dignitaries, special witnesses, as well as in training courses, where students will have to train with the same type of vest that will be used when they are sworn in.

10.4. In view of the above, **15,000 (fifteen thousand) level IIIA ballistic vests** will be contracted for active Federal Police officers, for both covert and overt use, as well as 60,000

(sixty thousand) patches with the Coat of Arms and the Name of the Federal Police, to be worn by Federal Police officers during ostentatious police operations.

10.5. **With regard to the participating Bodies, the total quantity will be in accordance with the extract from IRP SEI No. (37071871).**

10.6. Regarding the bidding process, we clarified the decision not to establish minimum quantities since budget variations and the agency's internal guidelines have a direct influence on the quantities to be committed as well as the consumption and distribution of each item throughout the decentralized areas.

10.7. This decision was adopted on the following grounds:

I- **Flexibility** to adjust purchases to the real needs of the Administration.

II- **Promoting competitiveness** by encouraging the participation of companies of different sizes.

III- **Economy**, avoiding unnecessary expenses and aligning the process with the real demands of the public body.

IV- **Legal compliance**, in compliance with Law No. 14,133/2021 on the planning and advantageousness of contracts.

10.8. This measure ensures that public resources are used efficiently, guaranteeing transparency and the suitability of contracts to the interests of the Administration while preserving budgetary rationality.

## 11. ESTIMATED VALUE OF THE CONTRACT

11.1. The price survey is based on Article 23 of Law 14.133/2021, as shown in the Price Comparison Map 40178952.

11.2. The last purchase was made in 2022 through process 08200.007920/2021-47, according to the PROTECOP Proposal (24777538).

11.3. It should be noted that, as this is an American currency, the purchase price may vary according to the exchange rate.

11.4. In the case of proposals from national and foreign companies, there will be "tax equalization" based on [§ 4, art. 51 of Law 14.133/2021](#), contained in Information 32094577, in order to preserve competition and isonomy in the bidding process, to be defined in the public notice.

11.5. The total estimated cost of hiring the vests is R\$ 71,278,952.31 (seventy-one million, two hundred and seventy-eight thousand, nine hundred and fifty-two reais and thirty-one cents), according to the unit costs shown in the spreadsheets of the price comparison map and the quantities of the participating bodies.

11.6. The total estimated cost of hiring Rubberized Patches is R\$ 3,602,869.62 (three million, six hundred and two thousand, eight hundred and sixty-nine reais and sixty-two cents), and Embroidered Patches is R\$ 4,285,585.66 (four million, two hundred and eighty-five thousand, five hundred and eighty-five reais and sixty-six cents) according to the unit costs shown in the spreadsheets of the price comparison map and the quantities of the participating bodies.

11.7. Total Value (R\$): **R\$ 79,167,407.59 (seventy-nine million, one hundred and sixty-seven thousand, four hundred and seven reais and fifty-nine cents)**.

## 12. JUSTIFICATION FOR SPLITTING THE SOLUTION OR NOT

12.1. Installments allow the public body to adjust its expenses over time, according to budget availability, without compromising the performance of the contract. Tranching facilitates the execution of the contract in phases, allowing the Public Administration to allocate resources gradually, according to the availability of budget credit in different fiscal years.

12.2. Public bodies often face limitations in their annual budgets. By dividing the execution of the tendered object, it is possible to program the execution in stages, adjusting to the flow of funds.

releasing financial resources and ensuring that payments are made within the body's financial capacity.

12.3. Splitting the execution of the object can avoid large disbursements all at once, by distributing the expenses over time. This can be crucial for the administration, especially in times of fiscal restrictions or budget constraints.

12.4. By parceling out the project, the public body can prioritize certain parts of the project according to urgency or need, postponing less-priority parts to future times when more resources are available.

12.5. The installment plan makes it easier to make contracts compatible with the Multi-Year Plan (PPA) and the Budget Guidelines Law (LDO), allowing larger contracts to be executed in accordance with the budget forecast for subsequent years.

12.6. In the event of budget constraints, the installment plan allows only part of the project or contract to be executed, adjusting the financial outlay without the need to cancel or completely paralyze the project.

12.7. Installment payments are a strategy that can not only guarantee more efficient execution of the contract, but also more responsible budget management, in line with the financial reality of the public body.

12.8. The rule to be observed by the Administration in tenders is that of the parceling out of the object, as provided for in Art. 40 of Law No. 14.133, of April 1, 2021.

12.9. In this case, dividing the object into items is technically feasible and does not represent a loss of economy of scale (TCU Precedent 247), as well as being aimed at increasing competition and making the contract more economical.

### 13. RELATED AND/OR INTERDEPENDENT CONTRACTS

13.1. Correlated and/or interdependent contracting refers to the need to acquire different items or services that are related to each other or that depend on each other to achieve a common goal. Here are some considerations about these contracts:

a) **Related contracts:** These are those involving products or services that, although they can be used independently, have a link that justifies their joint acquisition in order to optimize processes and results.

b) **Interdependent Contracts:** Refers to items or services whose execution depends directly on the realization of others. For example, the acquisition of hardware and software that needs to be installed and configured simultaneously.

13.2. In practice, the identification of related and interdependent contracts should be based on a careful analysis of the project's needs, considering both technical and budgetary aspects. Law 14.133/2021 allows this approach to promote efficiency and economy in public procurement.

13.3. In other words, it is not necessary to carry out related and/or interdependent contracts in order to achieve the objective of this contract. It was also certified that IRPs had been consulted and that it was not appropriate at the time to participate in any IRP in progress.

13.4. This acquisition is autonomous and does not require related or interdependent contracts

### 14. ALIGNMENT BETWEEN CONTRACTING AND PLANNING

14.1. The object of the contract is provided for in the 2025 Annual Contracting Plan, as detailed below:

I - PCA ID in the PNCP: [00394494000136-0-000025/2025]

II- Date of publication in the PNCP: [16/05/2024]

III- PCA item id: [79]

IV- Class/Group: [4240-equipment for safety and equipment]

V- Future Contract Identifier: [20334-211/2025]

14.2. The intended acquisition is in line with the guidelines set out in the Federal Police's 2024/2027 Strategic Plan, helping to achieve the following critical success factors and relating to the following guidelines:

14.2.1. Motivated staff: Having staff who are motivated to perform their duties and fulfill the institutional mission;

14.2.2. Effective logistical support: Having a logistics system that allows all its units to remain fully operational, especially in adverse situations; and

14.2.3. Maintained credibility: High levels of acceptance and credibility in Brazilian society and the international community.

14.3. The Federal Police's strategic objectives related to this plan are:

14.3.1. Strengthening the fight against crime.

14.3.2. Promoting actions for the benefit of citizens.

14.3.3. Make the use of resources effective.

14.4. The strategies are:

- 14.4.1. Enhance crime prevention and repression actions with the help of new technological means.
- 14.4.2. Decapitalize criminal organizations and arrest their leaders.
- 14.4.3. Strengthen police action in border areas.
- 14.4.4. Protecting human rights.

15. **BENEFITS TO BE GAINED FROM THE CONTRACT**

- 15.1. Equip federal police officers with vests for covert and overt use (with the insertion of pachts), for use in missions, due diligence, police operations and/or unusual situations that may occur to them, in order to minimize the risk of injury or death in the event of an armed confrontation;
- 15.2. Reducing the mass and improving the flexibility in relation to other types of equipment once purchased, so that more police officers use the vest, as opposed to the current reality;
- 15.3. Decrease the tension of the Velcro fasteners to make it easier to put on and take off the vest; and
- 15.4. Make a purchase based on the most up-to-date NIJ standard, improving technical safety standards, requiring certification in a specialized laboratory, thus avoiding the PF having to certify such materials (an assignment that is different from its institutional mission).

16. **ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY**

- 16.1. The Contractor must comply, where applicable, with the following environmental sustainability criteria, under the terms of Normative Instruction No. 1 of January 19, 2010:
  - 16.1.1. That the goods are made up, in whole or in part, of recycled, non-toxic, biodegradable material, in accordance with ABNT NBR - 15448-1 and 15448-2;
  - 16.1.2. That the environmental requirements for obtaining certification from the National Institute of Metrology, Standardization and Industrial Quality (INMETRO) as sustainable products or products with a lower environmental impact in relation to their similar products are observed;
  - 16.1.3. That the goods should preferably be packed in suitable individual packaging, with the smallest possible volume, using recyclable materials, in order to guarantee maximum protection during transportation and storage; and
  - 16.1.4. That the goods do not contain hazardous substances in concentrations above those recommended in the RoHS (*Restriction of Certain Hazardous Substances*) directive, such as mercury (Hg), lead (Pb), hexavalent chromium (Cr(VI)), cadmium (Cd), polybrominated biphenyls (PBBs), polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDEs).
- 16.2. Sustainability criteria are those provided for in the specifications of the object and/or obligations of the contractor and/or in the public notice as a requirement provided for by special law, and in compliance with the National Guide to Sustainable Bidding, prepared by the National Sustainability Chamber - CNS/DECOR/CGU/AGU, 4th edition, August/2021).
  - 16.2.1. The following forms of destination or final disposal of solid waste or tailings are prohibited:
  - 16.2.2. Discharge onto beaches, into the sea or into any water bodies;
  - 16.2.3. Open-air dumping, with the exception of mining waste;
  - 16.2.4. Burning in the open or in containers, installations and equipment not licensed for this purpose;

16.2.5. Other forms prohibited by public authorities.

16.2.6. The technical area certifies that it followed the guidelines of the National Sustainable Bidding Guide, 7th edition, October/2024.

## 17. MEASURES TO BE ADOPTED

17.1. Full compliance with [Ordinance No. 18 of 19/12/2006 / MD](#) approving the Regulatory Standards for the Technical Assessment, Manufacture, Acquisition, Import and Destruction of Bulletproof Vests;

17.2. Full compliance with [SENASP NT No. 003/2021](#) - Ballistic Protection Vests. (Ordinance No. 281, of May 21, 2021) which "establishes the minimum requirements for ballistic protection vests for public security professionals, as well as the methods for carrying out the tests, in order to guarantee the safety, quality, performance and reliability of the garments, specifying the threat levels and the respective calibers at which a ballistic protection vest must be able to prevent perforations or deformations for professional activity", or, if it does not have the PCE Certificate of Conformity for the standard above, present the Certificate of Homologation of the vests, level III-A, from the *National Institute of Justice* - U. S. A., in the case of the vests.USA, NIJ 0101.06, for sizes C1 to C5, for the ballistic solution in question and/or current publication on the NIJ Specialized Website - "[https://www.justnet.org/compliant/ballistic\\_cpl.html](https://www.justnet.org/compliant/ballistic_cpl.html)", as a supplier selection criterion.

17.3. Full compliance with [Ordinance No. 189-EME of 18/08/2020](#), or legislation that may replace it.

17.4. This acquisition requires the Authority to adapt its own allocation, in accordance with current legislation on the subject;

17.5. It is necessary to continue studies to improve the Federal Police's allocation of controlled products, revising the institution's strategic planning for controlled products.

17.6. There will be no requirement for a performance guarantee under Article 96 of Law 14.133/2021. The performance guarantee is provided for in section 11 of the Terms of Reference 36200704.

## 18. POSSIBLE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

18.1. No significant environmental impacts are expected as a result of the intended contracting.

## 19. FEASIBILITY STATEMENT

19.1. This team, together with DPC/CGPLAM/DLOG, considers it feasible to purchase vests for both covert and overt use, together with patches, due to the need for police protection equipment and the low impact of the purchase, as described in the Risk Map.

19.2. it should be noted that the Administration has complied with the provisions of art. 7 of SEGES Normative Instruction no. 58, of 2022, Law no. 12,527, of November 18, 2011 and art. 13 of SEGES/ME Normative Instruction no. 58, of August 8, 2022.

## 20. RESPONSIBLE

### CONTRACT PLANNING TEAM



Documento assinado eletronicamente por **EDUARDO HOFMANN, Agente de Polícia Federal**, em 06/06/2025, às 14:57, conforme horário oficial de Brasília, com fundamento no art. 6º, § 1º, do [Decreto nº 8.539, de 8 de outubro de 2015](#).



Documento assinado eletronicamente por **PHILIPÉ BRITO DE MORAES, Agente de Polícia Federal**, em 06/06/2025, às 15:22, conforme horário oficial de Brasília, com fundamento no art. 6º, § 1º, do [Decreto nº 8.539, de 8 de outubro de 2015](#).



Documento assinado eletronicamente por **ANTONIO GUSTAVO FARIA LIMA, Agente de Polícia Federal**, em 11/06/2025, às 14:54, conforme horário oficial de Brasília, com fundamento no art. 6º, § 1º, do [Decreto nº 8.539, de 8 de outubro de 2015](#).



A autenticidade deste documento pode ser conferida no site [https://sei4.pf.gov.br/sei/controlador\\_externo.php?acao=documento\\_conferir&id\\_orgao\\_acesso\\_externo=0&cv=61285822&crc=0A93D31F](https://sei4.pf.gov.br/sei/controlador_externo.php?acao=documento_conferir&id_orgao_acesso_externo=0&cv=61285822&crc=0A93D31F).

Código verificador: **61285822** e Código CRC: **0A93D31F**.

Referência: Processo nº 08200.028010/2023-60

SEI nº 61285822