LOCAL CONTENT REQUIREMENTS IN THE PROCUREMENT OF PERSONAL PROTECTIVE

EQUIPMENT & NIPP

DATE: 13 OCTOBER 2020 PRESENTATION TO THE PROVINCIAL HEALTH DEPARTMENTS



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PRESENTATION OUTLINE

- POLICY AND REGULATORY CONTEXTS
- IMPLEMENTATION OF LOCAL CONTENT IN THE PROCUREMENT OF PPE COMMODITIES
- COMPLIANCE WITH LOCAL CONTENT REQUIREMENTS
- CHALLENGES ON REPORTING AND
 VERIFICATION
- PURPOSE OF NIPP
- BACKGROUND
- OFFSET FLOW CHART



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PROCUREMENT LEVERS IN SOUTH AFRICA

- Government purchasing power through public procurement contributes between 15% and 25% to GDP (value that is extracted from large scale procurements)
- National Industrial Participation Programme (NIPP): Imported Content => US\$10 million
- Defence Industrial Participation (DIP): managed by Armscor and applicable to all defence procurement. Imported Content => US\$2 million
- Competitive Supplier Development Programme (CSDP): managed by DPE in conjunction with State Owned Companies (SOCs).
- Designation & Local Production
- The Renewable Energy Independent Power Producer Procurement Programme (REIPPPP)
- > The Local Procurement Accord

PREFERENTIAL PROCUREMENT REGULATIONS ON LOCAL CONTENT

- Regulation 8 (1): empowers the dtic to designate specific industries/sectors, where only locally manufactured products that meet the stipulated minimum threshold for local content will be considered.
- Regulation 8 (2): organs of state must include local content in their bid invites
- Regulation 8 (3): National Treasury must inform organs of state via circular.
- Regulation 8 (4): allows organs of state to "self designate" provided they consult with the dtic and National Treasury as per Standard for implementation of Regulation 8.4
- Regulation 8 (5): bid that fails to meet the required local content is unacceptable



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LOCAL CONTENT REQUIREMENTS AND THE EXEMPTION PROCESS

- Bidders must clearly indicate in their bids, the quantity to be supplied and the level of local content for each product in line with the instruction notes/circulars
- If the quantity of materials and/or products cannot be wholly manufactured in South Africa, **the dtic**, in consultation with the procuring entity, will grant exemption on a case-by-case basis
 - Specifications, designs, standards, material availability, technological choices and volumes are the main causes of exemptions
- **the dtic** will revert back to the bidder within 48 hours either with a response or an acknowledgment that the request is being considered.
- If an exemption is requested on the product that has already being exempted, then **the dtic** takes 48 hours to process the request.
- In certain instances, **the dtic** consults with the industry, especially if the exemption is volume-based and/or based on the particular type of material. That can take up to a week to revert back to the bidder with an answer.

THE IMPLEMENTATION OF LOCAL CONTENT IN THE PROCUREMENT OF PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

- The National Treasury in support of the dtic has called on *all compliant, particularly local suppliers* providing personal protective equipment (PPE) commodities to direct their offers to the Project Management Office (PMO) set up for this purpose.
- Any procurement of PPE which includes designated products should be subjected to the local content requirements in line with Regulation 8(2) of the 2017 Preferential Procurement Regulations.
- Where a product is not designated for local content, Regulation 8.4 allows for an organ of state to self-designate the product where there is local capability to manufacture it in South Africa

The National Treasury's Instruction Note No. 11 of 2020/2021: PROCUREMENT IN RESPONSE TO COVID-19 dated 25 August 2020 AND REPEAL OF INSTRUCTION NO. 5 2020/2021 dated 20th May 2020 include local content requirements and the list of local manufacturers and suppliers.

PPE COMMODITIES REQUIRING ADHERENCE TO THE LOCAL CONTENT REQUIREMENTS

Product	Standards	Threshold
Clothing and Textiles:	EN 14683	100%
3-ply Surgical Masks	SANS 1866	
Clothing and Textiles:	EN 149	100%
Respirators (e.g. FFP2 &		
FFP3; N95)		
Clothing and Textiles:	Department of Health Specifications	100%
Medical Textiles (e.g.		
Linen, Curtains, Gowns,		
Coveralls; overshoes;		
swap suits; etc.)		
Clothing and Textiles: Fabric/Public usage / consumer	Per the guidelines issued by the dtic	100%
face masks		
Leather and Footwear: Hospital cleaners' closed work	South African Military	100%
shoes	Health Service and	
all the second sec	Department of Health	
	Specifications	
Leather and Footwear: Nurses' shoes	South African Military	100%
	Health Service and	
	Department of Health	
	Specifications	
Leather and Footwear: Patient shower slippers /	Department of Health Specifications	100%
sandals		
Leather and Footwear: Service footwear	South African Police, SANDF 2000	100%
Furniture: Beds and Mattresses	Department of Health Specifications	100%

NON-DESIGNATED PPE COMMODITIES WHICH CAN BE LOCALLY **PROCURED USING REGULATION 8.4 OF 2017 PREFERENTIAL PROCUREMENT REGULATIONS**

Products	Standards	Threshold	
Goggles	EN 166 is SANS 1404	80%	
Face shield	EU standard directive 86/686/EEC (very broad), EN 166/2002 (Eye protection) ANSI/ISEA Z87.1-2010	100%	
Disposable Aprons	Department of Health Specifications	100%	
Gloves: Surgical Examination	Department of Health Specifications	100% 100%	
Body Bags	ISO 22609 ISO 13485: 2016	100%	
Bio hazard bags	ASTM D1922 Tear resistance 500g ASTM D1709 Impact resistance 165g	100%	
Ventilators: CPAP BiPAP	Department of Health Specifications	90% 80%	
Diagnostics: Molecular	Department of Health Specifications	60%	
Serological	the dtic - together, growing the economy	70%	
Sanitisers	SANS 490: 2013 ontact Centre: 0861 843 384 SANS 1853 vehicle www.thedtic.gov.za	90%	
LE VOLIN OF OVUTIT AFRICA	SANS 490: 2013		

THE ROLE OF THE MEDICAL EQUIPMENT PPE LOCAL MANUFACTURING PARTNERSHIP

• There are work-streams in the PPE Local Manufacturing Partnership aimed at ensuring that SA based manufacturers are able to manufacture and supply PPE products in the country as well as export

	Production	Demand	Balance		
Disposable/Reusable Gowns	3 500 000	4 500 000	- 1000000		
Aprons	1 600 000	5 900 000	- 4 300 000		
Gloves	40 500 000	44 475 885	- 3975885		
FF2 Respirators	14 900 000	12 200 000	2 700 000		
Surgical Masks	20 700 000	17 300 000	3 400 000		
Sanitizers (medical & non-medical)	93 978 070	7 043 186	86 934 884		
Disinfectants	17 248 428	74 969	17 173 459		

Production and Demand of PPE Products, September 2020

CRITICAL AREAS AFFECTING THE LOCAL PROCUREMENT OF PPE

- Availability of raw material in South Africa
- Testing, certification & standards
- Expansion of production
- Matching of demand and supply
- Visibility of tenders and awards, especially from provincial and local governments is a major problem
- Adherence to procurement regulations and the issuing of timely orders by the organs of state
- Reporting on contract awards and expenditure

WAY FORWARD

- Strengthening the work of the PPE Local Manufacturing Partnership.
- Working in partnership with the National Treasury, Business and Labour to monitor PPE tenders, contract awards and expenditure.
- Continue efforts to match the supply and demand of PPE.
- Scale up the work by the SABS to test and approve the quality of PPE commodities and report on local content verification.
- Continue to enforce local content requirements.
- Enforce compulsory reporting of tender awards within a scheduled time in the Central Supplier Database (CSD) managed by the National Treasury.

National Industrial Participation Program

• Leveraging Industrial Development through the National Industrial Participation Programme & Local Content



SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHALLENGES FACING SOUTH AFRICA

The National Challenges

- Unemployment
- Inequality
- · Skills shortage
- Growing population
- · Infrastructure shortage
- · Limited industrial capacity
- Reliance on resource export

The National Agenda

- Job creation
- Skills development
- · Normalising society and economy
- Reduce the inequality levels
- Infrastructure development
- Diversification and industrialisation

Government Response

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- NDP
- New Growth Path
- NIPF/ IPAP
- Local Procurement Accord
 - SME developmentOverall policy reform

NIP/ DIP

B-BBEE

PPPFA, designation

• CSDP

KEY OPPORTUNITIES IN PUBLIC PROCUREMENT

- SA is committed to spending more than R800 billion on various infrastructure programmes. Over the medium to long term, this spend is anticipated to grow exponentially.
- Given this magnitude, public procurement provides opportunities for government to:
 - Stimulate domestic manufacturing capacity
 - > Attract foreign direct investment
 - Increase levels of industry competitiveness
 - Create export markets for locally produced goods
 - > Contribute to job creation or retention

These signify the key objectives of the NIP programme

NIPP Flow Diagram

NDoH



Example of NIPP Calculation

NIPP value	Fully imported V	Vith Local content	Specific contract calculation
Contract value	R100 000 000,00	R100 000 000,00	R312 000 000,00
Imported content	R100 000 000,00	R70 000 000,00	R307 000 000,00
Local content		R30 000 000,00	R5 000 000,00
NIPP @30%	R30 000 000,00	R21 000 000,00	R92 100 000,00
performance guarantee @5%	R1 500 000,00	R1 050 000,00	R4 605 000,00
NIPP milestones over discha	arge period Y	⁄ears	
M1	30%	3	R27 630 000,00
M2	70%	5	R46 050 000,00
M3	100%	7	R92 100 000,00

Qualifying NIP Projects in supported sectors





BUSINESS CONCEPT PROPOSAL





MARKET

Local demand Export demand Competition Market penetration



TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER



MANUFACTURING PROCESS

Local and imported materials

Manufacturing processes



SKILLS DEVELOPMENT



Investment required Revenue expected



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PHARMACEUTICALS





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AUTOMOTIVE, RAIL AND TRANSPORT





ICT AND ENERGY





CONCLUSIONS

- SA government is on a mission to creating a vibrant and competitive economy
- The NDP provides the 2030 vision and places significant emphasis on the need to develop a competitive and sustainable manufacturing capacity. Government aims to utilize an integrated approach to fulfilling this objective
- Leveraging the public procurement is a key pillar of SA industrial policy
- Creating key industrial capabilities in SA is viewed as a win-win partnership between the OEMs and local industry, with specific aim of penetrating the African market
- NIP is one of the instruments to support the development of SA capabilities and capacity and to contribute towards job creation. As such it must not be seen in isolation but reinforcing government's broader policy objectives



Thank You For Listening

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