



Photo courtesy *The Namibian*

MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY? ... The 'factory' of health sector supplier Amnics Trading (Pty) Ltd, in Windhoek's Northern Industrial Area on a January midweek morning, appeared to be devoid of activity. A week later, by 31 January 2023, there was activity at the facility following questions about whether the company actually does any manufacturing. Despite this activity, and a tour of the facility by the media, at the time of publishing this photo it was still unclear what the status was of Amnics Trading's manufacturing capabilities.

CPBN in crosshairs over clinical supplies tender

The controversy has reflected poorly on the board and has once again highlighted its institutional shortcomings.

The Central Procurement Board of Namibia is once again at the heart of a damaging saga that has already painted it as an institution that cannot be trusted to act in the public interest.

This time the CPBN stands implicated in facilitating and enabling the enrichment of middlemen in the lucrative healthcare procurement sector.

On 11 January 2023, the CPBN issued

a 'Notice for selection of procurement award' for the "Procurement of supply and delivery of clinical products for the Ministry of Health and Social Services", with procurement reference number G/OAB/CPBN-02/2022.

The notice served to inform that 38 companies would be contracted to supply a wide range of clinical products and equipment to the health ministry.

At the top of the list of companies was one called Amnics Trading (Pty) Ltd, which would be contracted to supply clinical goods to the value of almost N\$653 million over two years.

In the wake of the information coming to light, a media and political storm has erupted around the CPBN and Amnics Trading (Pty) Ltd.

While the company has been the focus of much of the media attention, it is the actions and decisions of the board that point to persistent capacity and oversight weaknesses that are undermining the optimal functioning of the institution and in the process arguably dampening public trust in the public procurement system as a whole.

No verification

Indications are that the CPBN did not do any sort of rigorous verification of the delivery capacity claims made by bidders in their bid documents.

In fact, at a media briefing on 20 January 2023 the board admitted as much, with acting chairperson Amon Ngavetene saying that the board had “no capacity” to verify the truthfulness of bidder submissions.

This was after the manufacturing bona fides of Amnics Trading had become a matter of intense public scrutiny.

It appeared that the board simply took what bidders stated in their bid packets at face value and effectively only judged bids on what was on paper.

It was on the strength of purely paper-based claims of being a local manufacturer and packager of various clinical products that Amnics Trading, despite being significantly more expensive on some products, was recommended to be contracted to supply about N\$653 million in clinical goods and materials. As a result, the collective value of Amnics Trading’s awards was over N\$500 million more than the bidder recommended for the second largest clinical supplies contract.

The issue of adequate capacity is one that the CPBN management has been publicly lamenting since its establishment in 2017. And a study by the Procurement Policy Unit (PPU) in 2020 and 2021 recommended the conducting of “an HR capacity audit for the institutions involved in public procurement and financial management of the pharmaceutical and clinical supplies within MHSS-CMS [Central Medical Stores], PPU and CPBN”.

Material issues

Compounding the issue of a failure to rigorously vet and verify bidders are indications of potentially serious material errors and misrepresentations that directly impacted the awards to supply certain clinical items.

These material errors and misrepresentations speak to calls that have been made to cancel the tender entirely and start anew. At the media briefing on 20 January, CPBN acting chair Ngavetene admitted that the single largest product award – for 30 million pairs of disposable surgery gloves at a cost of N\$417 million – was based on an error. It was supposed to be three million pairs of disposable surgery gloves. Consequently, with a 90% reduction in the product quantity being procured, there would have to be a 90% decrease in the bid cost, to about N\$42 million.

The supply of 30 million pairs of disposable surgery gloves at a cost of N\$417 million was awarded to Amnics Trading.

What is strange about this ‘mistake’ is that the bid documents were available for almost three months, from 29 April to 14 July 2022, and the CPBN took five months, until early December 2022, to adjudicate the bids, and in that time no-one appeared to have picked up that the quantity of a specific type of disposable surgery glove being procured was orders of magnitude larger than for other types?

That this ‘mistake’ only seemed to have been acknowledged

under the harsh glare of media scrutiny, does point to a lack of rigour in assessing bids and taking due care in the public interest.

As to material misrepresentations, Amnics Trading got many of its awards on the strength of its claim to be a local manufacturer and packager of certain clinical products it placed bids to supply. At the time of writing it was still unproven whether Amnics Trading manufactured any of the products it claimed it did.

As part of its local manufacturer claim, Amnics Trading appears to have indicated that it employs about 50 people, but it was reported by the media that according to its social security filings it only has three permanent employees.

It was on the basis of its unverified claim of being a local manufacturer, despite being considerably more expensive on some products than other bidders, that Amnics Trading received preferential consideration from the CPBN.

If Amnics Trading has materially misrepresented its manufacturing capabilities, then this misrepresentation will impact its ability to deliver many of the products it won bids for.

Furthermore, the question arises whether Amnics Trading has engaged in a “fraudulent practice” if it has misrepresented itself as a manufacturer?

The bid document defines “fraudulent practice” as “any act or omission, including a misrepresentation, that knowingly or recklessly misleads, or attempts to mislead, a party to obtain a financial or other benefit or to avoid an obligation”.

And it states that the Namibian government “will reject a proposal for award if it determines that the Bidder recommended for award has, directly or through an agent, engaged in corrupt, fraudulent, collusive, coercive or obstructive practices in competing for the contract in question”.

Emergency created

These are significant matters that cannot just be excused in order to let the contracting go ahead, as the health minister, Kalumbi Shangula, and executive director, Ben Nangombe, seem to want to encourage.

In the past the CPBN has been accused by both government departments and bidders of unnecessarily delaying awards and that this has impacted service delivery in various sectors.

Health minister Shangula recently said that some medical procedures and health services have had to be scaled back because of a lack of clinical supplies, suggesting that the CPBN has taken too long to adjudicate the clinical supplies tender, thereby causing an emergency situation to arise within the state healthcare sector.

That the CPBN is under pressure on all fronts as a consequence of its handling of the clinical supplies tender was underscored by a statement issued by president Hage Geingob on 26 January.

The state president expressed that he was “deeply concerned by what appears to be a serious allegation of dereliction of duty and lack of diligence on the part of the CPBN” and that he expected “consequences of law to take place” if irregularities are proven to have influenced the awarding of the tender.

Cancelling the award

Calls for the cancellation of the clinical supplies tender have tended to ignore the provisions in law.

As the controversy grew in January 2023 around the CPBN's awarding of portions of a clinical supplies tender G/OAB/CPBN-02/2022 to various entities described as 'middlemen', including Amnics Trading, calls have been made from various quarters for the bid awards to be cancelled.

Specifically, the state president was called on by various po-

litical figures, including the leader of the official opposition, to not only cancel the bid awards, but the tender as a whole.

On 26 January 2023, president Hage Geingob issued a statement in which he made it clear that he could not just do that, indicating that there were provisions within existing law that could be used to stop the awarding of the tender if it is determined that such should be done.

The president refers to section 54 in the Public Procurement Act of 2015, which reads:

Cancellation of bidding process

54. (1) The Board or a public entity may, at any time prior to the acceptance of a bid, reject all bids or cancel the bidding process, if -

- (a) all the bids are non-responsive;
- (b) the lowest evaluated bid is substantially above the applicable cost estimate;
- (c) the goods or services are no longer required;
- (d) it has been established that there has been collusion among the bidders as contemplated in subsection (5);
- (e) an irregularity that warrants the cancelation of the bidding process occurred;
- (f) it is not economically viable to proceed with the bid; or
- (g) does not create or achieve the expected outcome.

Furthermore, according to the Public Procurement Act of 2015, in order to stop the awarding of procurement contract, aggrieved bidders have to lodge a request for review with either the Central Procurement Board of Namibia (CPBN) or the procuring public entity, whichever may be responsible for the bid award.

If that fails, the aggrieved bidder can approach the Review Panel to request the setting aside and reassessment of the bid award, given this is all done within the prescribed timeframes as set out in the procurement law and regulations.

Other than that, the Public Procurement Act of 2015 also states:

Termination of contract due to changed circumstances

63. (1) Despite anything to the contrary in any other law, a public entity may withdraw an award or terminate a procurement contract at any time for its convenience on the grounds of changed circumstances -

- (a) in that the continuation of the contract is not or will not be in the public interest; or
- (b) any variation in a contract price causes the total contract amount to exceed by more than 15 per cent.

(2) Upon termination under subsection (1), the contractor is entitled to reimbursement of expenses incurred in the performance of the contract, but is not entitled to recover anticipated profits on the completion of the contract.

On top of that, the standard bidding document states that the government "will reject a proposal for award if it determines that the Bidder recommended for award has, directly or through an agent, engaged in corrupt, fraudulent, collusive, coercive or obstructive practices in competing for the

contract in question".

Collectively, these provisions provide avenues for the cancellation or withdrawal of the awarding of bids under procurement reference number G/OAB/CPBN-02/2022 if it is determined that cancellation or withdrawal is in the public interest.

What's in the MHSS annual procurement plan

The now-controversial approved awards for medical materials and supplies should be checked against what the ministry planned for the financial year.

The health ministry's annual procurement plan for 2022/23 should make provision for the procurement of clinical supplies at an estimated cost.

The ministry's annual procurement plan for the current financial year is available to view on its website and the e-procurement website of the Procurement Policy Unit (PPU) in the Ministry of Finance.

Ideally, procurements during a given financial year should track closely with what is contained in the annual procurement plan.

In this regard, the annual procurement plan is a valuable mechanism to assess whether the health ministry is spending within the costing of its plan and whether its procurement planning has both been sufficiently rigorous and realistic.

2022/23 plan

The health ministry's annual procurement plan for 2022/23, which was signed off by health executive director Ben Nangombe on 6 June 2022, indicates that the ministry planned for procurements of a total estimated value of almost N\$2,5 billion.

Of this estimated amount, just over N\$1,4 billion was earmarked for the procurement of "materials and supplies", which would include the procurement of clinical supplies of all sorts.

Of this estimate, roughly N\$900 million was to go to the procurement of pharmaceuticals and medicines, while about N\$500 million worth of clinical supplies and equipment were to be procured.

Of this roughly N\$500 million, an amount of just over N\$207 million was specifically allocated to the "Procurement of general clinical supplies for the MoHSS".

These estimated amounts are important to keep sight of when assessing actual procurement awarding, contracting and spending, such as in the case of the clinical supplies and delivery tender with reference number G/OAB/CPBN-02/2022, which became mired in controversy in January 2023.

All of the procurement of "materials and supplies", according to the plan, had been marked down for execution by end October 2022.

When the Central Procurement Board of Namibia (CPBN) deliberated on the awards under G/OAB/CPBN-02/2022 it should have been considering what was in the ministry's annual plan.

Big bonanza

This point is significant, because under G/OAB/CPBN-02/2022 the CPBN, on behalf of the health ministry, has approved procurement spending on clinical supplies of roughly N\$1,58 billion.

This is over N\$150 million more than the N\$1,4 billion total estimated for procuring "materials and supplies" during the 2022/23 financial year, and over three times more than the roughly N\$500 million estimated specifically for the procurement of clinical supplies and equipment.

Granted, under G/OAB/CPBN-02/2022 roughly N\$1,58 billion



Photo by Julia Zyablova on Unsplash

would be spent over two years, at a rough average of just over N\$750 million per year over 2022/23 and 2023/24.

However, that still means that over N\$250 million more than what was estimated for 2022/23 would be spent on procuring clinical supplies, amounting to roughly 50% more than what was estimated for the financial year. Interestingly, the executive summary of the Bid Evaluation Report for tender G/OAB/CPBN-02/2022, on the cover page, states that the estimated cost of the clinical supply and delivery procurement would be "N\$ 400,000,000.00 (Incl. VAT)", which would be within the N\$500 million estimated for the current financial year.

And yet, the report goes on to lay out procurement awards of about N\$1,58 billion over two years.

There needs to be an explanation for why the procurements under tender G/OAB/CPBN-02/2022 do not speak to the health ministry's annual procurement plan.

In December 2022 the CPBN approved clinical supplies awards valued at almost

N\$1,58 billion over two years,
despite the fact that tender
G/OAB/CPBN-02/2022 was only

supposed to cost about
N\$400 million (incl. VAT).

The annual procurement plan of MHSS only makes provision for clinical supplies procurement of about

N\$500 million in 2022/23.

The N\$1,58 billion in awards means that a rough average of over

N\$750 million
was to be spent on clinical supplies procurement in
both 2022/23 and 2023/24.

This is over **N\$250 million** more than what was
estimated for 2022/23.



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Turning the tide of poor health procurement governance

A recent report addresses the health ministry's history of bad management, waste and corruption around medical supplies procurement.

As COVID-19 was raging through Namibia in 2020 and 2021 a mid-crisis attempt was underway to improve the governance of procurement processes within the Ministry of Health and Social Services (MHSS).

According to a document that recently came into the possession of *Procurement Tracker Namibia*, the long-standing poor management of the procurement function within the ministry was responsible for “inefficiencies in pharmaceutical and clinical supplies procurement” that “often result in sub-optimal purchase prices and stockouts of essential medicines, thereby disrupting service-delivery, particularly at the local level and for underserved communities”.

In other words, the continuous practice of buying over-priced medications and other clinical supplies significantly contributed to the Central Medical Stores (CMS) regularly running low on or out of medicines and other health supplies.

This maladministration was characterised by a “high number of emergency local tenders” and “limited international tenders impacting on value for money and increased frequency of stock-outs”.

The report – of a study led by the Procurement Policy Unit in the Ministry of Finance, with assistance from local and in-

ternational partners – makes 19 recommendations across nine areas of concern, on how to improve the governance of procurement within the MHSS.

Following are the areas of concern and the recommendations that speak to each area:

(What follows is taken verbatim from a PPU report)

Improving the regulatory framework

1. Amendment of the Public Procurement Act, to add pooled procurement by third parties, as procurement method under Part 5 of the law.
2. Ministry of Finance in consultation with stakeholders and high-level policy makers to develop mechanism and regulations to facilitate advance payments for pooled procurement.
3. Make additional instructions to regulations and guidelines capturing the outline of market analysis, the requirement of publishing bid prices per item, development and adoption of detailed multiyear procurement planning, adoption of a special threshold for procurement of pharmaceuticals and clinical supplies, and the use of freely convertible currencies such as US dollar or Euro, commonly used in international health procurement.

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4. Develop and adopt new standard bidding documents (SBDs) and procedures for 2-step tender process with pre-qualification of suppliers and products in pharmaceutical and clinical supplies procurement and use of framework agreements and related purchase orders.

Improving governance and oversight

5. In line with good standard practice, MHSS to establish a specialised procurement management unit (PMU) based at CMS, and procurement committee for pharmaceutical and clinical supplies procurement whose membership should include representatives of the MHSS central procurement committee.

On human resources

6. Conduct an HR capacity audit for the institutions involved in public procurement and financial management of the pharmaceutical and clinical supplies within MHSS-CMS, PPU and CPBN. This should include HR planning, staffing (number and skills), job analysis and recruitments. For CMS, this should be based on the recommendations and aspirations of the turnaround strategy already underway.
7. Develop and implement training for CMS and PMU on Public Procurement Act and State Finance Act and related regulations and guidelines.

On IT infrastructure for procurement and financial management

8. MHSS to link the integrated financial management system (IFMS) with SYSPRO – a business resource and supply management software system – to allow for efficient financial planning, purchasing and budget monitoring, to avoid issuing manual purchase orders outside IFMS.

On procurement planning and financial management

9. MHSS to revise procurement planning for pharmaceuticals and clinical supplies to a rolling 3-year plan, in line with the medium term expenditure framework (MTEF). Annual update of the 3-year procurement plans should include the different MHSS programmes to ensure changes in treatment regimens are taken into consideration.
10. MHSS accounting officer to provide a finance certificate to ensure availability of funds over 3 years, to allow for establishing 3-year framework agreements under which purchase orders may be placed (reducing workload for procurement staff by limiting the number of procurement cycles and decreasing procurement cycle times).

11. In line with the CMS turnaround strategy Phase 2 report, MHSS to adopt provisions for health products tracking, improving storage infrastructure and introducing an essential clinical supplies list, all of which, will increase pharmaceutical procurement efficiencies considerably.
12. MHSS to implement measures to control ordering by health facilities, including allocating budgets per district, inserting allocated budgets into the Facility Electronic Stock Card (FESC) system – a medical stock monitoring software system – and assigning responsibility for monitoring pharmaceutical expenditure at district and regional level.

On financial resources and management

13. In line with improvements in fiscal space, MHSS to lobby for more resources for pharmaceutical and clinical supplies, whilst CMS should develop and implement a debt reduction strategy.
14. Need to ensure timely release of budgets for purchase of pharmaceuticals and related supplies, through better cash flow planning and coordination between MHSS and MoF.
15. MHSS to conduct routine internal financial audits at CMS and ensure that recommendations are fully implemented.

On pharmaceutical and clinical supplies procurement threshold

16. PPU, informed by the on-going analysis, to consult with the Reference Group and agree on an appropriate threshold and attendant conditionalities to ensure efficiency.

On competitive procurement

17. Put in place three-year framework agreements based on budgets from indicative MTEF estimates, consider the use of freely convertible currencies (USD or Euro) and item-price publication to attract international bidders.

On coordination, accountability and oversight

18. Set-up a Reference Group to promote dialogue and consensus building on health sector procurement solutions. Membership to include PPU, CPBN and MHSS (CMS, PMU, Finance) and accountable to the accounting authorities of the respective institutions.
19. In line with the statutes, PPU and MHSS need to undertake routine performance and compliance audits for pharmaceutical and clinical supplies procurements.

Costs of controversy

Amnics Trading's prices are considerably higher than those of other firms looking to supply the same products to the health ministry.

The standard practice in public procurement is to always go for the most responsive bid with the lowest price. That practice applied to all bids for the vast majority of clinical materials and products that formed part of the clinical supplies procurement tender in which Amnics Trading (Pty) Ltd emerged the big winner. It applied to all except most of the products where Amnics Trading was recommended as the preferred bidder.

In fact, on many of the bids that Amnics Trading won it was considerably more expensive per product than the second and third placed bidders.

The Central Procurement Board of Namibia (CPBN) ignored this big price difference because Amnics Trading claimed to be manufacturing and packaging most of the products locally.

On 31 January 2023, the finance minister ipumbu Shiimi launched the codes of good practice for preferential procurement under the Public Procurement Act of 2015. At the

launch minister Shiimi stated that the price difference on goods for which a Namibian entity has received preferential consideration should be no larger than 10% between the preferred bidder and other bidders.

As the following shows, on almost all the products where Amnics Trading benefitted from preferential consideration because of its claim of being a local manufacturer, the price differences over those of the other bidders were much greater than 10%.

Amnics Trading's prices on some goods were so much higher that collectively, for the 31 products it was the recommended bidder, its award (N\$653 million) would be over N\$500 million more than the bidder (Taliindje Investment CC) that would walk away with the second biggest contract (N\$142 million).

The affair, if it turns out to be true that Amnics Trading is manufacturing and packaging locally, raises an important question about whether it really is in the public interest to opt for much more expensive, locally produced goods when far cheaper, high quality imports could easily be sourced?

Following are some of Amnics Trading's product prices compared to those of competing suppliers.

Administration set

910039	46	Administration Set for Intermittent Intravenous Drug Infusion; Similar to Continuo-Flo Afc 0123	Amnics Trading (Pty) Ltd	19,57	150000	2 935 500,00	Recommended
			81: Southwest Africa Holdings (Pty) Ltd	4,77	150000	715 500,00	1st Alternate
			53: Novo Medical Supplies	5,12	150000	768 000,00	2nd Alternate

Amnics condoms

1140398	152	Condom Latex 49mm Individually Wrapped, Must Be Who/Unfpa Prequalified And Sabs Or Iso Or Ce Certified	2: Amnics Trading (Pty) Ltd	157,63	100000	15 763 000,00	Recommended (Locally Packaged in Namibia)
			35: 35: Zetnam Investments cc	172,48	100000	17 248 000,00	1st Alternate
			50: 50: PP Immigration Business Consultants cc	175,66	100000	17 566 000,00	2nd Alternate
1140401	153	Condom Latex 52mm Individually Wrapped Must Be Who/Unfpa Prequalified And Sabs Or Iso Or Ce Certified.	2: Amnics Trading (Pty) Ltd	148,71	650000	96 661 500,00	Recommended (Locally Packaged in Namibia)
			3:3:3: 3: Trion Technology Solutions cc	153,24	650000	99 606 000,00	1st Alternate
			55: Fresh Unit Medical Supplies	157,16	650000	102 154 000,00	2nd Alternate

Foley 2-way catheter

1210032	158	Foley 2-Way Catheter; With Introducer; Silicone Treated, 5ml Balloon; Size: Fg 8	31: MMED Investments & Ninas Investment JV	12,42	30000	372 600,00	1st Alternate
			53: 53: Novo Medical Supplies	13,70	30000	411 000,00	2nd Alternate
			2: Amnics Trading (Pty) Ltd	23,31	30000	699 300,00	Recommended (Locally Manufactured By Amnics Trading (PTY) Ltd)
1210042	159	Foley 2-Way Catheter; With Introducer; Silicone Treated, 5ml Balloon; Size: Fg 10	31: MMED Investments & Ninas Investment JV	12,42	15000	186 300,00	1st Alternate
			53: 53: Novo Medical Supplies	13,70	15000	205 500,00	2nd Alternate
			2: Amnics Trading (Pty) Ltd	23,31	15000	349 650,00	Recommended (Locally Manufactured by Amnics Trading (PTY) Ltd)
1210052	160	Foley 2-Way Catheter; Silicone Treated; 30ml Balloon; Size: Fg 12	2: Amnics Trading (Pty) Ltd	17,34	20000	346 800,00	Recommended (Locally Manufactured by Amnics Trading (PTY) Ltd)
			55: Fresh Unit Medical CC	11,86	20000	237 200,00	1st Alternate
			31: MMED Investments & Ninas Investment JV	12,42	20000	248 400,00	2nd Alternate

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Foley 2-way catheter

			31: MMED Investments & Ninas Investment JV	12,42	53000	658 260,00	2nd Alternate
			2: Amnics Trading (Pty) Ltd	17,34	53000	919 020,00	Recommended (Locally Manufactured By Amnics Trading (PTY) Ltd)
1210072	162	Foley 2-Way Catheter; Silicone Treated; 30ml Balloon; Size: Fg 16	55: Fresh Unit Medical CC	11,86	100000	1 186 000,00	1st Alternate
			31: MMED Investments & Ninas Investment JV	12,42	100000	1 242 000,00	2nd Alternate
			2: Amnics Trading (Pty) Ltd	17,34	100000	1 734 000,00	Recommended (Locally Manufactured By Amnics Trading (PTY) Ltd)
1210082	163	Foley 2-Way Catheter; Silicone Treated; 30ml Balloon; Size: Fg 18	55: Fresh Unit Medical CC	11,86	50000	593 000,00	1st Alternate
			31: MMED Investments & Ninas Investment JV	12,42	50000	621 000,00	2nd Alternate
			2: Amnics Trading (Pty) Ltd	17,34	50000	867 000,00	Recommended (Locally Manufactured by Amnics Trading (PTY) Ltd)
1210092	164	Foley 2-Way Catheter; Silicone Treated; 30ml Balloon; Size: Fg 20	55: Fresh Unit Medical CC	12,42	30000	372 600,00	1st Alternate
			31: MMED Investments & Ninas Investment JV	13,00	30000	390 000,00	2nd Alternate
			2: Amnics Trading (Pty) Ltd	17,34	30000	520 200,00	Recommended (Locally Manufactured by Amnics Trading (PTY) Ltd)
1210102	165	Foley 2-Way Catheter; Silicone Treated; 30ml Balloon; Size: Fg 22	55: Fresh Unit Medical CC	11,86	30000	355 800,00	1st Alternate
			31: MMED Investments & Ninas Investment JV	12,42	30000	372 600,00	2nd Alternate
			2: Amnics Trading (Pty) Ltd	17,34	30000	520 200,00	Recommended (Locally Manufactured by Amnics Trading (PTY) Ltd)
1210112	166	Foley 2-Way Catheter; Silicone Treated; 30ml Balloon; Size: Fg 24	55: Fresh Unit Medical CC	11,86	15000	177 900,00	1st Alternate
			31: MMED Investments & Ninas Investment JV	12,42	15000	186 300,00	2nd Alternate
			2: Amnics Trading (Pty) Ltd	17,34	15000	260 100,00	Recommended (Locally Manufactured by Amnics Trading (PTY) Ltd)

Thermoplastic transparent material

1320103	253	Thermoplastic Transparent Material with Kraft Backing; With Indicator For Ethylene Oxide And Steam Sterilisation; Paper To Conform To Bs6256, Transparent Film To Conform To Bs6871 1989 Specifications; Size 75mm X 200m Roll	90: Amnics Trading (Pty) Ltd	387,00	1200	464 400,00	Recommended (Locally Manufactured By Amnics Trading (PTY) Ltd)
			7: 7: Joha Trading Investment cc Investment cc	253,27	1200	303 924,00	1st Alternate
			53: 53: Novo Medical Supplies	260,80	1200	312 960,00	2nd Alternate
1320113	254	Thermoplastic Transparent Material With Kraft Backing; With Indicator For Ethylene Oxide And Steam Sterilisation; Paper To Conform To Bs6256, Transparent Film To Conform To Bs6871 1989 Specifications; Size 100mm X 200m Roll	90: Amnics Trading (Pty) Ltd	518,58	1500	777 870,00	Recommended
			66: Caremaque Pharma CC	489,10	1500	733 650,00	1st Alternate
			18: Supremo Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd	505,33	1500	757 995,00	2nd Alternate
1320133	255	Thermoplastic Transparent Material With Kraft Backing; With Indicator For Ethylene Oxide And Steam Sterilisation; Paper To Conform To Bs6256, Transparent Film To Conform To Bs6871 1989 Specifications; Size 200mm X 200m Roll	90: Amnics Trading (Pty) Ltd	1 026,63	1500	1 539 945,00	Recommended (Locally Manufactured By Amnics Trading (PTY) Ltd)
			66: Caremaque Pharma CC	978,31	1500	1 467 465,00	1st Alternate
			85: Cereal Investment cc	1 043,22	1500	1 564 830,00	2nd Alternate

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Disposable surgical gloves

1410014	267	Disposable Surgeons Gloves; Pre-Powdered, Long Cuff - Sabs Certified; Sterile; Size: 6; Pair	2: Amnics Trading (Pty) Ltd	13,89	450000	6 250 500,00	Recommended
			3: Trion Technology Solutions cc	6,44	450000	2 898 000,00	1st Alternate
			77: Windhoek Medical Solutions (Pty) Ltd	7,89	450000	3 550 500,00	2nd Alternate
1410024	268	Disposable Surgeons Gloves; Pre-Powdered, Long Cuff - Sabs Certified; Sterile; Size: 6.5; Pair	3: Trion Technology Solutions cc	6,44	1500000	9 660 000,00	1st Alternate
			77: Windhoek Medical Solutions (Pty) Ltd	7,89	1500000	11 835 000,00	2nd Alternate
			2: Amnics Trading (Pty) Ltd	13,89	1500000	20 835 000,00	Recommended (Locally Manufactured by Amnics Trading (PTY) Ltd)
1410034	269	Disposable Surgeons Gloves; Pre-Powdered, Long Cuff - Sabs Certified; Sterile; Size: 7; Pair	2: Amnics Trading (Pty) Ltd	13,89	2000000	27 780 000,00	Recommended
			3: Trion Technology Solutions cc	6,44	2000000	12 880 000,00	1st Alternate
			77: Windhoek Medical Solutions (Pty) Ltd	7,89	2000000	15 780 000,00	2nd Alternate
1410044	270	Disposable Surgeons Gloves; Pre-Powdered, Long Cuff - Sabs Certified; Sterile; Size: 7.5; Pair	2: Amnics Trading (Pty) Ltd	13,89	30000000	416 700 000,00	Recommended
			55: Fresh Unit Medical Supplies	5,03	30000000	150 900 000,00	1st Alternate
			3: Trion Technology Solutions cc	6,44	30000000	193 200 000,00	2nd Alternate
1410054	271	Disposable Surgeons Gloves; Pre-Powdered, Long Cuff - Sabs Certified; Sterile; Size: 8; Pair	2: Amnics Trading (Pty) Ltd	13,89	1500000	20 835 000,00	Recommended
			3: Trion Technology Solutions cc	6,44	1500000	9 660 000,00	1st Alternate
			31: MMED Investments & Ninas Investment JV	8,04	1500000	12 060 000,00	2nd Alternate
1410064	272	Disposable Surgeons Gloves; Pre-Powdered, Long Cuff - Sabs Certified; Sterile; Size: 8.5; Pair	2: Amnics Trading (Pty) Ltd	13,89	450000	6 250 500,00	Recommended
			3: Trion Technology Solutions cc	6,44	450000	2 898 000,00	1st Alternate
			31: MMED Investments & Ninas Investment JV	8,04	450000	3 618 000,00	2nd Alternate

Absorbent dressing pad

1530515	322	Absorbent Dressing Pad; Sterile & Individually Peel-Packed; Non-Adherent; Located Centrally On Clear Plastic Backing Coated With Hypo-Allergenic Adhesive; Size: 125mm X 100mm (Small)	31: MMED Investments & Ninas Investment JV	3,38	300000	1 014 000,00	1st Alternate
			53: Novo Medical Supplies	3,46	300000	1 038 000,00	2nd Alternate
			2: Amnics Trading (Pty) Ltd	7,91	300000	2 373 000,00	Recommended (Locally Manufactured by Amnics Trading (PTY) Ltd)
1530525	323	Absorbent Dressing Pad; Sterile & Individually Peel-Packed; Non-Adherent; Located Centrally On Clear Plastic Backing Coated With Hypo-Allergenic Adhesive; Size: 180mm X 90mm (Medium)	53: Novo Medical Supplies	5,20	300000	1 560 000,00	1st Alternate
			85: Cereal Investment cc	8,59	300000	2 577 000,00	2nd Alternate
			2: Amnics Trading (Pty) Ltd	11,85	300000	3 555 000,00	Recommended (Locally Manufactured by Amnics Trading (PTY) Ltd)
1530535	324	Absorbent Dressing Pad; Sterile & Individually Peel-Packed; Non-Adherent; Located Centrally On Clear Plastic Backing Coated With Hypo-Allergenic Adhesive; Size: 250mm X 100mm (Large)	2: Amnics Trading (Pty) Ltd	14,96	450000	6 732 000,00	Recommended (Locally Manufactured by Amnics Trading (PTY) Ltd)
			23: Mars Healthcare cc	2,14	450000	963 000,00	1st Alternate
			7: Joha Trading Investment cc	5,4	450000	2 430 000,00	2nd Alternate