



The Global Language of Business

Welcome to the Conference

African GS1 Healthcare Conference
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Ulrike Kreysa, Senior Vice President GS1 Healthcare
May 8, 2018



Welcome to 1st GS1 Healthcare Conference in Africa!



Anti-Trust Caution



- GS1 operates under the GS1 anti-trust caution. Strict compliance with anti-trust laws is and always has been the policy of GS1.
- The best way to avoid problems is to remember that the purpose of the group is to enhance the ability of all industry members to compete more efficiently.
- This means:
 - There shall be no discussion of prices, allocation of customers, or products, boycotts, refusals to deal, or market share
 - If any participant believes the group is drifting toward impermissible discussion, the topic shall be tabled until the opinion of counsel can be obtained.
- The full anti-trust caution is available via the link below, if you would like to read it in its entirety: <http://www.gs1.org/gs1-anti-trust-caution>

Our conferences and community – to learn, share best practices, ask questions, network...



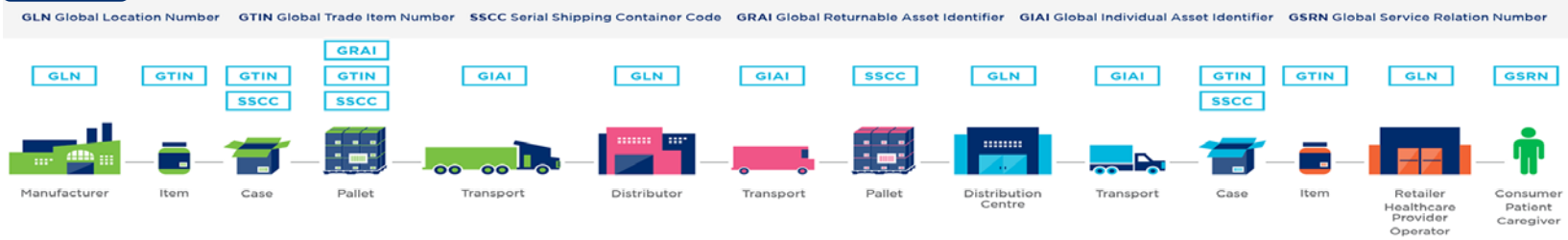
- ✓ More than 330 participants from 25 African countries and another 13 countries around the globe
- ✓ 3 plenaries & 4 parallel streams
- ✓ 24 expert speakers
- ✓ Networking events



GS1: a GLOBAL standard organisation with a system of standards to ensure visibility



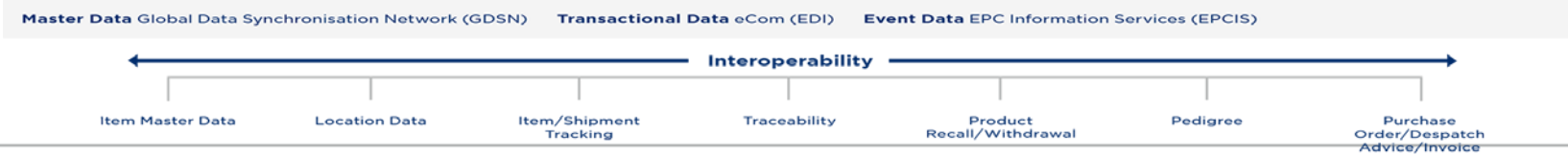
Identify: GS1 Standards for Identification



Capture: GS1 Standards for Barcodes & EPC/RFID



Share: GS1 Standards for Data Exchange



We need to fight the spread of fake drugs



- ✓ 1 in 10 medical products in developing countries is substandard or falsified
- ✓ About 100,000 deaths/ year in Africa linked to counterfeit drug trade ¹



- ✓ In some areas of Asia, Africa and Latin America counterfeit medical goods can form up to 30% of the market²

Sources: 1) World Health Organization
2) Interpol

We need to secure the supply chain



Often the supply chain is broken

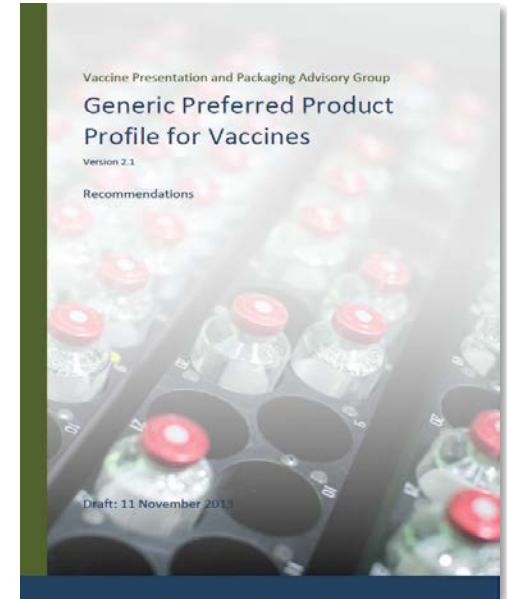
- Medicines are expired or not stored correctly
- Medicines are not available when needed
- Inventory management is not optimal
- Traceability is not achievable
- Responsibility towards donors not fulfilled

Global Standards can improve the supply chain



Recognising the possibility to improve the supply chain with global standards:

WHO's 2015 Generic Preferred Product Profile for Vaccines (PSPQ2) recommends barcodes with **GS1 standards** (Global Trade Item Number - GTIN, lot number and expiry date) on all packaging levels with the exception of primary packaging



USAID – putting the standards into action



**IDENTIFICATION
RECOMMENDATIONS FOR
REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH
PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS**

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH GLOBAL TRACEABILITY ADVISORY GROUP

Version 1.1, April 2017



April 25, 2017

TECHNICAL DIRECTION MEMORANDUM (TDM) 2017-03

TO: Anthony Sawill, Project Director, GHSC-PSM

FROM: Lindraya Gutierrez, COB, GHEDM&L /S/ *LSO*
Sharif Mowaly, COB, GHGH&SCH /S/
Carmen Tull, COB, GHM&TCHC /S/
John Vrolos, COB, GHPH&CSL

SUBJECT: Technical Direction Memo (TDM) Establishment of a strategic approach for the adoption of global standards for product identification

REFERENCE: Chronetics International - GHSC-Procurement and Supply Management USAID IDIQ No. AID-OAA-15-00034
Task Order 1 - AID-OAA-TO-15-00007, Task Order 2 - AID-OAA-TO-15-00009, Task Order 3 - AID-OAA-TO-15-00010, and Task Order 4 - AID-OAA-TO-16-00018

Background

To improve the safety and efficiency of supply chains in the countries in which it supports, and to improve the traceability of USAID funded commodities, USAID is implementing a strategic vision for adoption of global standards for supply chains. To advance this, USAID expects GHSC-PSM to implement a strategic and coordinated approach to adoption of global standards, namely GS1 healthcare standards, for product identification, data capture and data sharing across its global and in-country activities. This includes utilizing barcode technology in its supply chain and enabling its usage by national supply chains.

In January 2017, GHSC-PSM concluded a consultancy with RC Partners focused on adoption of global standards under the project. By May 25, 2017, GHSC-PSM shall submit to USAID a detailed plan for implementation of global standards for product identification and data capture to achieve the minimum targets set by each TO. This strategic plan shall detail milestones, risks, and resource requirements.

Technical Directions

Below are the targets that have been established for T23. The targets for the remaining task orders will be provided in a later communication from the task order COB. The targets and objectives of this TDM are to focus on product identification and labeling. Further guidance will be provided on data sharing.

U.S. Agency for International
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USAID GLOBAL HEALTH SUPPLY CHAIN PROGRAM PROCUREMENT AND SUPPLY MANAGEMENT

Announcement of Intention to Implement Global Standards for Product Identification, Labeling, and Data Exchange

MAY 15, 2017



Interagency Supply Chain Group (ISG) Adoption of global GS1 standards



TAugust 2017: position paper on the adoption of GS1 standards committing to the process of transitioning to include established, global data standards as part of their procurement requirements and support country uptake of these standards.

From the Interagency Supply Chain Group: Viability for Health Systems: Adoption of Global Data Standards (GS1)

About the ISG

The broad purpose of the Interagency Supply Chain Group (ISG) is to share information and seek greater alignment across supply-chain investments to bring more impact to individual agency supply chain strategies. The group promotes coordination both globally across programs, and locally through national leadership with the overall aim of improving the efficiency and effectiveness of in-country supply chains. The ISG is an informal partnership of 15 major actors involved in providing supply chain support to countries: Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, DFID, Global Affairs Canada, the Global Drug Facility, HSH, the Global Fund, Gavi, NORAD, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, USAID, World Bank, WFP and WHO.



Boxes of medical supplies are sorted before being distributed among the mobile healthclinics at the Chirochiro District Hospital in Mandi, Mozambique, in July 2016. ©UNICEF/WHO.

Background

Medicines supply chain execution and responsiveness require synchronization of supply and demand, as well as the orchestration of three flows of commerce, that are the movement of goods, information and funds, across an increasing number of logistics and trading partners, spanning a wide (if not global geographic) region. Whilst the implementation of traceability systems has been identified by National Regulatory Authorities as a useful and efficient tool to combat falsification and illicit distribution of medical products, only some countries have issued progressive traceability regulation. Many have not, and are still assessing various implementation mechanisms, after

others have not approached this topic at all*. The international community has recognized the need to support countries in determining what these best approaches are. Since 2014, the international development community has promoted the use of global data standards (GS1) to provide a wider and harmonized framework for supply chain visibility, strengthening anti-counterfeiting measures and sharing of data between parties. The Interagency Supply Chain Group recognizes the value for advocating for both effective and sustainable solutions to enable traceability and safe passage of medicines through national supply chains and have committed to strengthening this response accordingly.

Current activities of the ISG

- Strengthen global and country advocacy for the adoption of GS1 standards and traceability systems with countries, in collaboration with other relevant stakeholders.
- Accelerate the understanding and adoption of an open and global supply chain standard, globally, through technical support, education, and collaboration with manufacturers.
- Collaborate to improve donor procurement guidelines, including the requirement for the use of GS1 standards for identification and barcoding on the different packaging levels, and coordinate with manufacturers on an implementation timeline.
- Develop a roadmap & timeline for the adoption of GS1 standards in labeling all health commodities and products.
- Provide technical assistance to several countries in defining parameters necessary to implement National Traceability Systems. These include development and finance implementation plans for barcoding of health commodities for member states, e.g. support to the Government of Ethiopia to implement a nation-wide adoption of barcoding technology.

* Fourth meeting of the member state mechanism on substance and quality-related ATR (GS1) labels for essential medicines products, 13 November 2016, previous agenda items 1C, 2C, 3C, 4C, 5C, 6C, 7C, 8C, 9C, 10C, 11C, 12C, 13C, 14C, 15C, 16C, 17C, 18C, 19C, 20C, 21C, 22C, 23C, 24C, 25C, 26C, 27C, 28C, 29C, 30C, 31C, 32C, 33C, 34C, 35C, 36C, 37C, 38C, 39C, 40C, 41C, 42C, 43C, 44C, 45C, 46C, 47C, 48C, 49C, 50C, 51C, 52C, 53C, 54C, 55C, 56C, 57C, 58C, 59C, 60C, 61C, 62C, 63C, 64C, 65C, 66C, 67C, 68C, 69C, 70C, 71C, 72C, 73C, 74C, 75C, 76C, 77C, 78C, 79C, 80C, 81C, 82C, 83C, 84C, 85C, 86C, 87C, 88C, 89C, 90C, 91C, 92C, 93C, 94C, 95C, 96C, 97C, 98C, 99C, 100C.





GS1 is key to improving patient safety, fighting counterfeits, and increasing visibility and efficiency in the supply chain

The world is heading towards a **globally harmonised approach** which will be safer, less complex and costly



Share best practices, network & enjoy!

