Roundtable on Access to Multi-disease Molecular Diagnostics June 2022



There are several common challenges countries face when procuring diagnostic instruments and commodities

Complex supply chains

The large variety of testing equipment and consumables can make supply chain management difficult and can result in stock outs and service interruptions

Suboptimal service & maintenance

Instrument service and maintenance can be of poor or inconsistent speed and quality. Mechanisms to hold suppliers accountable may also be limited.



High or hidden costs

Countries often pay separate fees for instruments, consumables, distribution, etc. making the full cost of procurement expensive or unknown. Country negotiating power can also be limited.



Fragmented or inflexible contracts

It can also be challenging to optimize lab networks when instruments are purchased not placed. Procurement contracts can also be difficult to manage since specific terms can vary by assay, supplier, and/or funder.



Key features of well structured all-inclusive supply agrrements address many of the challenges associated with procuring diagnostic instruments and commodities





Programmatic Benefits

- No upfront costs for the program
- Reduces switching costs; easier to shift to newer, more competitive offerings
 - **Reduces instrument downtime Reduces unexpected servicing costs**
 - **Reduces supply planning complexity**
 - **Reduces number of stock-outs**
 - No unexpected mark-ups
 - ✓ Allows countries to more easily compare bids and undertake competitive tendering and procurement process
 - **Reduces procurement fragmentation;** single SLA to cover the complete installed base regardless of funding source

Between Roche and Hologic, global access pricing is available to 92 countries, with coverage of over 90% of people living with HIV/AIDS and on ART in LMICs



Eligible Countries for Global Access Pricing from Roche, Hologic, or Both

Afghanistan Comoros Haiti Mali Samoa Togo São Tomé and Príncipe Angola Congo Honduras Mauritania Tonga India Micronesia Turkmenistan Armenia Ivory Coast Senegal Azerbaiian DRC Indonesia Moldova Sierra Leone Tuvalu Bangladesh Djibouti Mongolia Solomon Islands Irag Uganda Benin Egypt Jamaica Morocco Somalia Ukraine Equatorial Guinea South Africa Uzbekistan Bhutan Kazakhstan Mozambique Bolivia Fritrea South Sudan Vanuatu Myanmar Kenya Botswana Swaziland Kiribati Namibia Sri Lanka Venezuela Burkina Faso Ethiopia Nepal St. Lucia Vietnam Kyrgyzstan St. Vincent and the Burundi Gabon Yemen Laos Niger Cambodia Lesotho Grenadines **Zambia** Gambia Nigeria Zimbabwe Cameroon Georgia Liberia Pakistan Sudan Cape Verde Ghana Madagascar Papua New Guinea Tajikistan Central African Republic Philippines Malawi Tanzania Guinea Chad Guinea-Bissau Rwanda Timor-Leste Malaysia

Future of All-Inclusive Pricing Agreements

- Greater coverage of molecular instruments where assays are financed by PEPFAR and the Global Fund
- Incorporation of additional assays such as HPV and COVID-19 into agreements
- Shift of responsibility for some contract management and monitoring of KPIs from central procurement teams to countrybased lab system managers
- Expansion of volume related and all-inclusive pricing agreements to clinical chemistry and hematology assays

Enabling factors for successful agreements

- Retaining the advantages (lower prices, high quality suppliers, leading edge technology) of the total volumes of assays financed by leading bi-lateral and multilateral donors
- Successful sample transport and lab optimization e.g. instruments are placed where they can achieve >60% capacity utilization
- Collaborative relationships with vendors