



**USAID**  
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# ADS Chapter 312

## Eligibility of Commodities

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**Functional Series 300 – Acquisition & Assistance  
ADS 312 – Eligibility of Commodities**

**Table of Contents**

<b>*312.1</b>	<b><u>OVERVIEW</u></b> .....	<b><u>4</u></b>
<b>*312.2</b>	<b><u>PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITIES</u></b> .....	<b><u>4</u></b>
<b>312.3</b>	<b><u>POLICY DIRECTIVES AND REQUIRED PROCEDURES</u></b> .....	<b><u>5</u></b>
<b>312.3.1</b>	<b><u>"USAID Commodity Eligibility Listing"</u></b> .....	<b><u>5</u></b>
312.3.1.1	<u>Commodity Import Programs</u> .....	<u>5</u>
312.3.1.2	<u>Other Activities</u> .....	<u>6</u>
<b>312.3.2</b>	<b><u>Prior Approval of Commodity Transactions</u></b> .....	<b><u>6</u></b>
<b>312.3.3</b>	<b><u>Restricted Commodities</u></b> .....	<b><u>7</u></b>
312.3.3.1	<u>Agricultural Commodities</u> .....	<u>7</u>
<b>*312.3.3.2</b>	<b><u>Motor Vehicles</u></b> .....	<b><u>9</u></b>
<b>*312.3.3.3</b>	<b><u>Pharmaceuticals</u></b> .....	<b><u>13</u></b>
<b>*312.3.3.4</b>	<b><u>Contraceptives and Condoms</u></b> .....	<b><u>15</u></b>
312.3.3.5	<u>Pesticides</u> .....	<u>17</u>
312.3.3.6	<u>Used Equipment</u> .....	<u>18</u>
312.3.3.7	<u>Fertilizer</u> .....	<u>19</u>
<b>312.3.4</b>	<b><u>Ineligible Commodities</u></b> .....	<b><u>19</u></b>
312.3.4.1	<u>Military Equipment</u> .....	<u>19</u>
312.3.4.2	<u>Surveillance Equipment</u> .....	<u>20</u>
312.3.4.3	<u>Commodities and Services for Support of Police and Other Law Enforcement Activities</u> .....	<u>20</u>
312.3.4.4	<u>Abortion Equipment and Services</u> .....	<u>20</u>
312.3.4.5	<u>Luxury Goods</u> .....	<u>21</u>
312.3.4.6	<u>Gambling Equipment</u> .....	<u>21</u>
312.3.4.7	<u>Weather Modification Equipment</u> .....	<u>21</u>
<b>312.3.5</b>	<b><u>Eligibility of Commodities Determined by Ineligibility of the Carrier</u></b> .	<b><u>21</u></b>
312.3.5.1	<u>Effects of Carrier Ineligibility</u> .....	<u>21</u>
312.3.5.2	<u>Waivers</u> .....	<u>22</u>
<b>312.3.6</b>	<b><u>Eligibility of Commodities Determined by Eligibility of Marine Insurance</u></b> .....	<b><u>22</u></b>

*\*An asterisk and yellow highlight indicate that the adjacent material is new for this chapter or substantively revised.*

<u><a href="#">312.4</a></u>	<u><a href="#">MANDATORY REFERENCES</a></u> .....	<u><a href="#">22</a></u>
<u><a href="#">312.4.1</a></u>	<u><a href="#">External Mandatory References</a></u> .....	<u><a href="#">22</a></u>
<u><a href="#">312.4.2</a></u>	<u><a href="#">Internal Mandatory References</a></u> .....	<u><a href="#">23</a></u>
<u><a href="#">312.5</a></u>	<u><a href="#">ADDITIONAL HELP</a></u> .....	<u><a href="#">24</a></u>
<u><a href="#">312.6</a></u>	<u><a href="#">DEFINITIONS</a></u> .....	<u><a href="#">24</a></u>

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## ADS 312 – Eligibility of Commodities

### **\*312.1 OVERVIEW**

Effective Date: 02/24/2011

This chapter provides the policy directives and required procedures

- 1) To assure that the resources made available by USAID in the form of commodities make a positive contribution to development.
- 2) To assure that USAID programs are implemented in full accord with the Foreign Assistance Act, other pertinent laws, and relevant U.S. policies.
- 3) To provide for the quality of pharmaceuticals.
- 4) To provide for economical procurement of contraceptive products.

This Chapter covers the policies on the eligibility of commodities for financing with program funds. It does not deal with programmatic determinations of commodity eligibility. The policy on motor vehicles also applies to Operating Expense funds.

### **\*312.2 PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITIES**

Effective Date: 02/24/2011

The following are the B/IO responsibilities regarding this chapter:

**1) Bureau for Management, Office of Acquisition and Assistance, Policy Division (M/OAAP):**

Develops and interprets the USAID commodity eligibility criteria, excluding those for pharmaceuticals and contraceptives (including condoms).

**2) Bureau for Global Health, Office of Population and Reproductive Health (GH/PRH):**

Develops the policy for and administers the restricted commodity approval process for contraceptives and condoms.

**3) Bureau for Global Health, Office of HIV/AIDS, Supply Chain Management Division (GH/OHA/SCM):**

Develops the policy for and administers the restricted commodity approval process for non-contraceptive pharmaceuticals.

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4) **Bureau for Global Health, Office of Health, Infectious Disease, and Nutrition (GH/HIDN):**

Provides concurrence for the restricted commodity approval of purchases of pharmaceuticals for the following programs: malaria, tuberculosis, neglected tropical diseases, emerging pandemic threats, nutrition, and maternal and child health.

**312.3 POLICY DIRECTIVES AND REQUIRED PROCEDURES**

Effective Date: 08/10/2011

This section contains the mandatory policies and required procedures for ADS Chapter 312.

**312.3.1 "USAID Commodity Eligibility Listing"**

Effective Date: 10/31/1990

The "[USAID Commodity Eligibility Listing](#)" indicates USAID's current position on the eligibility or ineligibility of commodities for USAID financing.

**312.3.1.1 Commodity Import Programs**

Effective Date: 05/01/1998

Under Commodity Import Programs (CIPs), the entire "USAID Commodity Eligibility Listing," or a portion thereof, may be authorized for financing. Commodities which are normally ineligible are not eligible for financing unless specifically authorized in writing by USAID. USAID reserves the right, upon the review of a supplier's [Application for Approval of Commodity Eligibility \(AID Form 11\)](#), to decline to finance any commodity when in USAID's judgment such financing would adversely affect USAID's program objectives or the foreign policy objectives of the United States.

A commodity which is designated as ineligible in the "USAID Commodity Eligibility Listing" shall only be financed after it has been approved in writing by:

- 1) The Bureau Assistant Administrator who has program responsibility;
- 2) The principal USAID officer at post, in consultation with a Commodity Management Officer or a Regional Legal Advisor; or
- 3) If eligibility is based on a requirement in sections 312.3.3 – 312.3.5, the official designated in the applicable section.

For transactions under CIPs, a copy of the approval of an otherwise ineligible commodity must be sent to the Office of Procurement, Commodity Division, as soon as

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possible so as to assure approval of the [AID Form 11, Application for Approval of Commodity Eligibility](#).

### **312.3.1.2 Other Activities**

Effective Date: 05/01/1998

For other than CIPs, USAID decides what commodities are authorized for financing based on the needs of the activity. Commodities, which are ineligible under the USAID Commodity Eligibility Listing, may be financed if included in the activity approval document. If an ineligible commodity that was not included in the activity approval document is needed for satisfactory completion of the activity, USAID shall finance it only after it has been approved in writing by USAID.

### **312.3.2 Prior Approval of Commodity Transactions**

Effective Date: 07/06/1988

Under CIPs, USAID shall not authorize payment to a supplier or effect payment to a cooperating country grantee until it has approved the commodities the supplier is furnishing as being eligible and suitable for financing.

Every supplier under CIPs must provide USAID with a certified description of the commodities being supplied. [Form AID 11](#) is the document used in implementing the requirement. Eligibility and suitability of commodities are defined as including the following elements:

- a) The commodity is authorized for financing by the applicable assistance agreement;
- b) The commodity is unused;
- c) The source of the commodity satisfies the authorized source requirements under the assistance agreement;
- d) The supplier is eligible for USAID financing;
- e) From a preliminary scanning, it appears that the price charged is not inconsistent with USAID's price requirements; and
- f) See Mandatory Reference, [22 CFR 201 \(AID Regulation 1\), sections 201.11\(k\) and 201.52\(a\)\(8\)](#) for further details.

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### 312.3.3 Restricted Commodities

Effective Date: 01/01/1997

Special restrictions apply to USAID-financed purchases of agricultural commodities, motor vehicles, pharmaceuticals, contraceptive products, pesticides, used equipment and fertilizer. The restrictions are set out in 312.3.3.1 through 312.3.3.7.

#### 312.3.3.1 Agricultural Commodities

Effective Date: 01/01/1996

The following policies apply to agricultural commodities.

- 1) Approval of Commodities - All proposed USAID-financed procurements of the following agricultural commodities must be referred to USAID/W, Bureau for Management, Office of Procurement, Commodity Management Division (M/OP/COM) for prior approval: wheat, rice, corn, soybeans, sorghum, flour, meal, beans, peas, cotton, vegetable oils, and animal oils and fats.

(See [Delegations of M/OAA Authorities Under ADS 310 Source Origin and ADS 312 Eligibility of Commodities.](#))

- 2) Non-U.S. Commodities - Whenever offshore (non-U.S.) procurement of agricultural commodities or products thereof is contemplated, USAID/W must determine the parity position of the commodity. When the prices of such products in the United States are below parity, USAID will not finance the offshore procurement, except in limited circumstances.

The following essential procedures must be followed when dealing with agricultural commodities.

- 1) Approval of Commodities - USAID/W shall consider the cooperating country's request for agricultural commodities during the negotiation stage of an assistance program, or anytime thereafter. The review of the request shall include an examination of the following supply and marketing conditions.
  - a. The eligibility and availability of the commodity under an existing P.L. 480 financing agreement with the recipient country, or the possibility of a new agreement. [P.L. 480](#) financing, if available, is the preferred means of supply, except that USAID shall consider financing additional quantities of the commodity if the P.L. 480 amount is deemed inadequate and there are no other reasons for excluding the commodity from the USAID grant;

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b. The projected near-term (6-month) and long-term (12-month) U.S. availability and price range of the commodity; and

c. The availability of other donor financing and projected export availability of the commodity from such other source.

Under assistance other than CIPs, the cognizant Bureau Assistant Administrator is authorized to approve the purchase of restricted agricultural commodities in consultation with the Office of Procurement and the Office of Food for Peace (BHR/FFP). The Bureau Assistant Administrators are authorized to redelegate this authority. Under CIPs, the Office of Procurement may approve such purchases, in consultation with the appropriate Bureau and the Office of Food for Peace.

## 2) Non-U.S. Commodities

a. The restriction concerning parity price applies to agricultural commodity products (e.g., rolled oats and soybean meal) as long as they have not been processed to such an extent that they can no longer be described as a product of the original agricultural commodities.

b. A commodity's parity position is determined by the Office of Procurement in consultation with the U.S. Department of Agriculture

c. USAID may finance a non-U.S. agricultural commodity or product thereof even though the domestic price is less than parity when the commodity to be financed could not reasonably be procured in the United States in fulfillment of the objectives of a particular assistance program under which such commodity procurement is to be financed. Thus, when development projects do not contain a potential for financing of agricultural commodities exported from the United States, such as a project involving the purchase of local agricultural commodities for cooperative marketing, USAID may authorize non-U.S. procurement.

d. The authority to determine whether non-U.S. agricultural commodities shall be financed is made by the Bureau Assistant Administrator who has program responsibility, in consultation with the Office of Procurement and the Office of the General Counsel, Assistant General Counsel for Contract and Commodity Management (GC/CCM).

e. Waiver of the policy on parity may be authorized only in accordance with [Section 614\(a\) of the Foreign Assistance Act](#). A determination made pursuant to 312.3.3.1 section 2, para. c. does not require a waiver under Section 614(a); however, a geographic source waiver, in

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accordance with [Subpart F of 22 CFR 228](#) shall be required if purchased from a country not eligible under the agreement.

### **\*312.3.3.2 Motor Vehicles**

Effective Date: 08/10/2011

\*As stated at 22 CFR 228.13, special source and origin rules requiring procurement from the United States apply when obtaining motor vehicles with program funds. Operating Expense (OE) funded motor vehicles are also subject to the requirements of this section (see ADS Chapter 536); for additional policy and procedures for motor vehicles purchased under Commodity Import Programs (CIPs), see paragraph c. below. This section provides policy and procedures on obtaining motor vehicles and requesting waivers to this requirement when justified. 22 CFR 228.13(b) provides the definition of motor vehicles for purposes of this section; as a matter of policy, all-terrain vehicles (ATVs) are considered to be motor vehicles; ambulances, snowmobiles, and motorboats are not.

#### **\*a. General Requirements**

\*USAID funds may be used to finance the procurement of passenger cars that are necessary for an activity and are not otherwise available (e.g., provided by other donors).

\*Passenger cars may include air conditioning (installed as original equipment or after-market), provided the requesting office justifies the need in the activity file. Factors that should be considered in justifying air conditioning include:

- The climate in which the motor vehicle will operate,
- The capabilities for servicing air conditioning equipment, and
- The need for austerity and economy in implementation.

#### **\*b. Source and Origin Requirements**

\*In accordance with [Section 636\(i\) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 \(FAA\)](#), as amended, and the special source and origin rules at 22 CFR 228.13, motor vehicles must be manufactured in the United States to be eligible for USAID financing, unless a waiver is approved. This requirement applies to motor vehicles that are purchased, obtained under a long-term lease, or where the sale is guaranteed by USAID. A long-term lease for the purpose of this section is defined at 22 CFR 228.12, as, specifically, "a single lease of more than 180 days, or repetitive or intermittent leases under a single activity or program within a one-year period for a total of more than 180 days, for the same type of commodity."

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\*However, Section 496(n) of the FAA on the Development Fund for Africa (DFA) authorizes the purchase or long-term lease of non-U.S.-manufactured motor vehicles financed with development assistance (DA), child survival and health (CSH), and similar funds for Africa, whether or not as part of a worldwide program. This DFA procurement authority does not apply to economic support funds (ESF) or OE funds. Procurement of motor vehicles is discussed in [Memorandum to Africa Field Posts on Special Procurement Policy Rules Governing the Development Fund for Africa, dated February 1, 1993](#) located in ADS Chapter 311.

### \*1. General Waiver Requirements

\*A program office may request a waiver to the requirement for manufacture in the United States under Subpart F of 22 CFR 228 and the procedures in this section.

- For waivers processed prior to award of any implementing instrument, the office in the Mission or Bureau with program responsibility is responsible for processing respective waivers in accordance with policies and procedures of this chapter.
- Once an implementing instrument is awarded, Contracting Officer's Technical Representatives/Agreement Officer's Technical Representatives (COTRs/AOTRs) are responsible for reviewing waiver requests submitted by contractors or recipients for accuracy and compliance before processing the waiver in accordance with the policies and procedures of this chapter.

\*The requirement to purchase or lease only U.S.-manufactured motor vehicles may be waived on a case-by-case basis when special circumstances exist and those special circumstances are supported by market research and adequate documentation. Special circumstances that merit waiving the requirement include, but are not limited to:

- (a) The inability of U.S. manufacturers to provide a particular type of needed motor vehicle;
- (b) The present or projected lack of adequate service facilities and supply of spare parts for U.S.-manufactured motor vehicles in the country or region within a country where the vehicle will be used; or
- (c) An emergency requirement for motor vehicle(s) that can be met in time only by purchase of non-U.S.-manufactured motor vehicle(s) and for which no non-USAID funds are available.

\*Waivers based on special circumstances other than the ones listed above require clearance by the Office of General Counsel (GC) or the cognizant Regional Legal Advisor (RLA). Note: Higher costs associated with procuring a U.S.-manufactured motor vehicle are not special circumstances. In addition, delays in receipt associated

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with shipping a U.S.-manufactured motor vehicle to a cooperating country are not special circumstances. In the event of such delays, the implementer may use short-term leases of motor vehicles until receipt of the U.S.-manufactured motor vehicle.

\*For a summary of the statutory basis and content requirements of waiver requests, see [Additional Help 312sab, Source/Origin Motor Vehicle Waiver Request Template](#), and some helpful tips, see [Additional Help 312sac, Source/Origin Vehicle Waiver Request Guide](#).

## \*2. Blanket Waiver for Right-Hand Drive (RHD) Motor Vehicles and Lightweight/Mediumweight Two-Wheel and Three-Wheel Motor Vehicles

\*The Agency recognizes the continuing lack of available types of right-hand drive (RHD) motor vehicles and lightweight/mediumweight two-wheel and three-wheel motor vehicles manufactured in the United States. Accordingly, the Acting Administrator has approved a blanket waiver for the limited models of such vehicles manufactured in the United States do not suit project needs or are not locally serviceable. The waiver requires implementing partners or the Mission (for Operational-Expense funded procurements) to document the reason for each use of the waiver. Implementing partners must provide, within 90 days after each such procurement, an informational copy of such documentation to the USAID COTR or AOTR to be included in the contract or award file.

\*Currently, this waiver applies to:

- RHD motor vehicles, in circumstances where a Jeep Cherokee or Jeep Wrangler would not suit project needs or be locally serviceable; and
- Lightweight and mediumweight (below 600 cubic centimeters (cc)) two-wheel and three-wheel motor vehicles, in circumstances where a Rokon motorcycle would not suit project needs or be locally serviceable.

\*Where local serviceability is determined by the availability of adequate service facilities and supply of spare parts for such motor vehicles in the country or region within a country where the motor vehicle will be used.

### \*RHD Motor Vehicles

Market research and experience indicate that the only U.S.-manufactured RHD motor vehicles currently available are the Jeep Cherokee and Jeep Wrangler. When program activities require a RHD motor vehicle, only U.S.-manufactured Jeep Cherokees or Jeep Wranglers are eligible for purchase or lease, unless the implementer or Mission determines that the Jeeps are not adequate for project demands. For example, a program activity may require a RHD motor vehicle with greater cargo space and/or passenger capability (that is, a cargo or passenger van), or may require a smaller sedan car with greater fuel efficiency. Additionally, the waiver applies where there is a lack of

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adequate service facilities and/or spare parts for the U.S.-manufactured Jeeps in the country or region within a country where the motor vehicle will be used.

\*Lightweight/Mediumweight Two-Wheel and Three-Wheel Motor Vehicles

Currently, U.S.-based Rokon is the only known manufacturer of lightweight/mediumweight motorcycles in the United States. When program activities require a lightweight/mediumweight motorcycle, only U.S.-manufactured Rokon models are eligible for purchase or lease, unless the implementer determines that they are not suitable or adequate for project demands. Rokons are all-terrain motorcycles built for rugged terrain, which may be suitable for some applications under USAID activities in the field. However, in other cases such as more urban applications, Rokon motorcycles are not well-suited to project demands. Additionally, the waiver applies where there is a lack of adequate service facilities and/or spare parts for Rokon motorcycles in the country or region within a country where the vehicle will be used.

\*3. Regional, Country, and Program Waivers

\*Blanket waivers for procurement or long-term lease of non-U.S.-manufactured motor vehicles may be issued on a regional, country, or program basis. Such waivers must meet the following criteria:

- (a) The waiver documents completion of a market survey demonstrating that either special circumstance outlined in subparagraph 1, section (a) or (b) above exists and has been historically consistent for the particular country. In the case of special circumstances, in subparagraph 1, section (c) or other special circumstances, the waiver provides adequate supporting justification.
- (b) The waiver states the specific period of time for the waiver to be in effect, and that it will be reviewed and market research updated annually to verify that the original conditions supporting the waiver still exist.
- (c) The waiver requires implementing partners or the Mission (for Operational-Expense funded procurements) to document the reason for each use of the blanket waiver. Implementing partners must provide, within 90 days after each such procurement, an information copy of such documentation to the USAID COTR/AOTR to be included in the contract or award file.

\*USAID Missions and Bureaus may determine the appropriateness of regional, country, or program-specific waivers to address country conditions that require the use of particular needed types of non-U.S.-manufactured motor vehicles.

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**\*4. Waiver Approval**

\*Delegations of authority to waive source, origin, and nationality requirements for the procurement of goods and services are set forth in ADS Chapter 103; waivers must also comply with the procedures outlined in ADS Chapter 310.

**\*c. Commodity Import Programs (CIPs)**

\*Under CIPs, USAID must not finance cars principally intended to carry passengers. Even the least expensive cars are luxury items in less developed countries and thus not suitable for USAID financing. In exceptional cases, the Mission may consider the purchase of passenger cars under CIPs to be justifiable. The Mission must first obtain written approval for the proposed procurement from the USAID/W Bureau for Management, Office of Acquisition and Assistance, Evaluation Division (M/OAA/E). Only the most economical passenger cars for the intended purpose will be considered by M/OAA/E; air conditioning and other generally nonessential appointments are not authorized unless justified and included in the M/OAA/E approval.

**\*312.3.3.3 Pharmaceuticals**

Effective Date: 02/24/2011

\*1. Prior to the financing of non-contraceptive pharmaceuticals, Contracting and Agreement Officer's Technical Representatives (COTRs/AOTRs) must obtain prior written approval from GH/OHA/SCM in order to provide for the quality of the pharmaceuticals. This approval is in addition to the source-origin requirements in ADS 310. This restricted commodity approval does not apply to contraceptive pharmaceuticals. See ADS 312.3.3.4 for contraceptive pharmaceuticals.

\*2. The Director of GH/HIDN or designee(s) must provide concurrence on procurements of pharmaceuticals for the following programs: malaria, tuberculosis, neglected tropical diseases, emerging pandemic threats, nutrition, and maternal and child health. Many of the pharmaceuticals, including diagnostic test kits that are required for these programs, have unique properties, require additional evidence on efficacy, and have specific quality requirements in addition to the standard pharmaceutical quality requirements. GH/OHA/SCMS obtains GH/HIDN concurrence as part of the GH/OHA/SCM approval process.

\*3. GH/OHA/SCM approval is for a specific pharmaceutical from a specific manufacturer at a specific manufacturing site, or from a specific procurement agent. A change in the approved manufacturer, manufacturing site (even from the same manufacturer), or procurement agent requires a new approval.

\*4. The GH/OHA/SCM approval process determines if there is a sufficient amount of information on file with, or available to, USAID regarding the quality of a pharmaceutical. The focus of the approval process is on the quality of the pharmaceutical at the point of

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manufacture. GH/OHA/SCM approval is based on a GH/OHA/SCM evaluation, which considers factors such as:

- Approval by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (USFDA);
- Approval by a stringent regulatory authority;
- Source of the pharmaceutical (e.g. an approved procurement agent);
- Past performance of the vendor;
- Quality testing protocol (for example, product testing by an acceptable independent laboratory);
- Emergency or other conditions affecting the availability of pharmaceuticals; and
- Proposed use of the pharmaceutical (for example, basic research, field trials, or clinical use).

\*GH/OHA/SCM approval includes many factors that form a tiered evaluation and the items detailed above do not guarantee approval. The approval is determined on a case-by-case basis, which might consider the factors listed above, but can also include consideration of other factors as well.

\*5. A request for OHA/SCM approval must include the following:

- Generic name,
- Strength,
- Dosage form, and
- Specific manufacturer and manufacturing site or procurement agent (as applicable).

\*GH/OHA/SCM can require additional information on the quality of the pharmaceutical.

\*6. Under Section 606(c) of the [Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended \(FAA\)](#), USAID cannot finance a pharmaceutical that is manufactured outside the United States, if the pharmaceutical is covered by a valid U.S. patent, unless the U.S. patent owner expressly authorizes the manufacture of the pharmaceutical. Without such an express authorization, the pharmaceutical must be purchased from the U.S. patent holder.

\*7. The marking provisions of [ADS 320](#) do not apply to the packaging of pharmaceuticals under ADS 320.3.2.5 e. [ADS 320](#) otherwise applies to programs and activities utilizing pharmaceuticals. Missions and operating units can provide for the marking of pharmaceuticals as part of the marking and branding strategies and plans in [ADS 320](#).

\*8. In accordance with source-origin award provisions ([AIDAR](#) clause 752.225-70, "Source, Origin, and Nationality Requirements" for contracts and the standard provision

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"USAID Eligibility Rules for Goods and Services" for assistance agreements), the Contracting Officer/Agreement Officer (CO/AO) is authorized to communicate the OHA/SCM commodity approval to the awardee. The CO or AO may delegate this authority to the COTR and AOTR either in the COTR or AOTR delegation letter or in the award.

**\*9. Commodity Import Programs (CIPs).**

a. Pharmaceuticals financed under CIPS are subject to the approval requirements detailed above.

b. In addition to the applicable price rules in [22 CFR 201, Subpart G](#), bulk pharmaceuticals under CIPs are subject, at the pre-financing stage, to the special price rules found in [Special Price Rules for Bulk Pharmaceuticals under Commodity Import Programs \(CIPS\)](#).

**\*10. HIV/AIDs pharmaceuticals.**

a. For policy and procedures on Antiretrovirals (ARVs) on "The President's Emergency Plan for AIDs Relief (PEPFAR) and USAID Consolidated List of Approved ARVs" please see [AAPD 07-01 Procurement of Anti-Retrovirals for HIV/AIDS Programs](#) and [AAPD 07-01 Amendment 1](#).

b. For policy and procedures on HIV/AIDS rapid test kits on the "USAID List of Approved HIV/AIDS Rapid Test Kits" please see [AAPD 07-05 USAID List of Approved HIV/AIDs Test Kits](#).

\*11. For additional help on the OHA/SCM approval process and technical updates regarding pharmaceuticals, see [Supply Chain Management](#).

**\*312.3.3.4 Contraceptives and Condoms**

Effective Date: 02/24/2011

\*1. Unless otherwise approved by the Director of GH/PRH (or designee), contraceptives, condoms, and related supplies (for example, syringes or trocars) must be procured under GH/PRH centrally-managed contracts. This approval is in addition to the source-origin requirements in [ADS 310](#). The restricted commodity approval for contraceptives and condoms does not apply to non-contraceptive pharmaceuticals. See ADS 312.3.3.3 for pharmaceuticals.

\*2. GH/PRH determines the products to be made available under centrally-managed contracts. The following products are currently available:

- Male and female condoms,

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- Oral contraceptive pills,
- Intrauterine contraceptive devices,
- Injectable contraceptives, and
- Sub-dermal contraceptive implants.

\*GH/PRH can add to this list when other products become available and meet GH/PRH quality, acceptability, and affordability standards.

\*3. GH/PRH centralizes and manages the procurement of contraceptives and condoms in response to requests. Requests for purchases under USAID agreements must come from Missions and other USAID operating units. Requests for purchases from non-USAID program implementers must come to GH/PRH. GH/PRH aggregates product quantities across requesters and manages contracts in order to secure the necessary products, as well as related warehousing, freight forwarding, and other technical services (for example, quality assurance). GH/PRH can utilize or authorize procurement by other entities, when necessary, in order to meet strategic objectives. GH/PRH will consider utilizing or authorizing procurement by other entities on a case-by-case basis.

\*4. GH/PRH consolidates requests for contraceptives and condoms. Missions, in coordination with partners or recipients whose programs request contraceptives and/or condoms, provide annual or more frequent estimates of need to GH/PRH. These estimates include product needs for up to two future calendar years, and can be updated at any time. Missions must submit requests, in writing, using the [Public Health Commodity Order Form](#).

\*5. Missions or other operating units provide the funding required for contraceptive and/or condom procurements by authorizing a transfer of unobligated Operating Year Budget funds to GH/PRH. If the transfer is approved by GH/PRH, then the Missions or other units may make previously obligated funds available. In such cases, obligating agreements must authorize a sub-obligation request to the Central Contraceptive Procurement Project, using the field support database (FS-AID). GH/PRH sub-obligates the funds into the appropriate contract(s) and the Office of Financial Management (M/CFO) in USAID/W disburses the funds.

\*6. The GH/PRH approval process determines if there is a sufficient amount of information on file with, or available to USAID, in regards to the quality and efficacy of a contraceptive and/or condom from a specific manufacturer at a specific manufacturing site, or from a specific procurement agent or other entity. A change in the manufacturer, the manufacturing site (even from the same manufacturer), or the procurement agent requires a new approval.

\*7. The focus of the GH/PRH approval process is the quality and efficacy of the contraceptive and/or condom at the point of manufacture.

*\*An asterisk and yellow highlight indicate that the adjacent material is new for this chapter or substantively revised.*



\*8. Under Section 606(c) of the [Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended \(FAA\)](#), USAID cannot finance a pharmaceutical manufactured outside the United States if the pharmaceutical is covered by a valid U.S. patent, unless the U.S. patent owner expressly authorizes manufacture of the pharmaceutical. Without such an express authorization, the pharmaceutical must be purchased from the U.S. patent holder.

\*9. The marking provisions of [ADS 320](#) do not apply to the packaging of contraceptives or condoms under ADS 320.3.2.5 e. [ADS 320](#) otherwise applies to programs and activities utilizing contraceptives or condoms. A Mission or operating unit can provide for the marking of pharmaceuticals as part of marking and branding strategies and plans under [ADS 320](#).

\*10. In accordance with source-origin award provisions ([AIDAR](#) clause 752.225-70, "Source, Origin, and Nationality Requirements" for contracts and the standard provision "USAID Eligibility Rules for Goods and Services" for assistance agreements), the CO/AO is authorized to communicate the GH/PRH commodity approval to the awardee. The CO or AO may delegate this authority to the COTR or AOTR either in the COTR/AOTR delegation letter or in the award itself.

### **312.3.3.5 Pesticides**

Effective Date: 01/01/1996

Pesticides are not eligible for financing unless each specific pesticide and the use of the pesticide has received prior approval from USAID/W in accordance with [22 CFR 216 \(AID Regulation 16\)](#). The procedures may be waived in certain conditions (See 312.3.3.5).

Procedures: The procedures set forth in 22 CFR 216 (AID Regulation 16) for the financing of pesticides under project assistance may be waived under emergency conditions. Emergency conditions are deemed to exist when the Administrator of USAID determines, in writing, that:

- 1) A pest outbreak has occurred or is imminent;
- 2) Significant health problems (either human or animal) or significant economic problems will occur without the prompt use of the proposed pesticide; and
- 3) Insufficient time is available before the pesticide must be used to evaluate the proposed use in accordance with the provisions of 22 CFR 216 (AID Regulation 16).

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Limited Circumstances: In a very limited number of circumstances USAID may authorize procurement of pesticides under CIPs when the Administrator determines that:

- 1) Emergency conditions as defined in 312.3.3.5, para. 1, exist; or
- 2) Compelling circumstances exist such that failure to provide the proposed assistance would seriously impede the attainment of U.S. foreign policy objectives or the objectives of the foreign assistance program. The term "compelling circumstances" refers to only those most serious situations in which no other way exists to provide the pesticide except through the CIP. The decision as to whether such circumstances exist will be based, to the extent practicable, upon consideration of the factors set forth in 22 CFR 216.3(b)(1)(i) (AID Regulation 16) and the history of efficacy and safety governing the past use of pesticides in the recipient country.

Part II-C of the "[USAID Commodity Eligibility Listing](#)", provides additional information on the implementation of USAID policy on financing pesticides.

### **312.3.3.6 Used Equipment**

Effective Date: 01/01/1996

It is USAID policy to finance only unused equipment. However, when the purchase of equipment in other than unused condition can be justified, USAID shall consider requests for authority to procure such equipment. (See below.) This policy does not apply to the financing of U.S. Government-owned excess property.

A request to approve a purchase of used, rebuilt, or reconditioned equipment shall include the following.

- 1) The buyer's assurance that the requirements of the program will be satisfied if the material purchased is used, rebuilt, or reconditioned; that economic considerations justify procurement of used, rebuilt or reconditioned equipment; that the price is reasonable; and if the equipment is used, the justification shall explain why it is not to be rebuilt or reconditioned.
- 2) The buyer's agreement to arrange for the inspection and appraisal of the equipment by an inspector approved by USAID with the understanding that the cost will be eligible for USAID financing only if the equipment is approved for financing.

After receipt of the inspection report, USAID determines whether the inspected equipment conforms with the technical conditions specified by the buyer at a price

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acceptable to USAID. If USAID agrees to finance the purchase, USAID notifies the buyer in writing that the transaction is eligible for USAID financing subject to compliance with other USAID requirements.

Items that are rebuilt or reconditioned shall be permanently marked indicating this is so, and the supplier must convey a warranty to the buyer similar to that extended by manufacturers of similar new equipment. Additional certificates shall be required for rebuilt engines and parts or assemblies for engines and vehicles, and for aircraft engines and aircraft parts and assemblies.

The policy of requiring special authority for the procurement of used equipment is not subject to waiver. Waivers of the special conditions applicable to the financing of used equipment may be granted by the head of the Operating Unit, acting in consultation with the Office of Procurement (M/OP/COM).

(See [General Notice Delegations of M/OAA Authorities under ADS 310 Source Origin and ADS 312 Eligibility of Commodities.](#))

#### **312.3.3.7 Fertilizer**

Effective Date: 01/01/1996

With the exception of local procurement of fertilizer in the cooperating country:

- 1) Procurement of fertilizer is restricted to U.S. sources, unless there are, or are expected to be, significant U.S./offshore price differentials or any adverse impact on domestic availability or price; and
- 2) All contract awards for fertilizer and the related transportation must be approved by the Office of Procurement (M/OP), in consultation with GC/CCM and the appropriate geographic bureau.

#### **312.3.4 Ineligible Commodities**

Effective Date: 02/02/1988

Under USAID policies several types of commodities are generally ineligible for USAID financing. The policies are set forth in 312.3.41 through 312.3.4.7.

#### **312.3.4.1 Military Equipment**

Effective Date: 02/02/1988

USAID economic assistance funds shall not be used to finance any goods and services when the primary purpose of such assistance is to meet military requirements of the cooperating country. There is no exception to this policy.

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- 1) Common Use Items - USAID funds can be used to finance common-use items that ultimately end up with the military if at the time of the sales there is no evidence that the items are destined for military use, but were permitted on an economic development or stabilization rationale.
- 2) Special Activities - Commodities that might be considered to be military equipment or supplies can be financed by USAID if they are to be used solely in USAID-approved special activities.

#### **312.3.4.2 Surveillance Equipment**

Effective Date: 02/02/1988

All types of surveillance equipment are ineligible for USAID financing. The ineligible items include equipment such as microphones, transmitters, listening devices, and recording devices of microminiature design, and components thereof. In rare instances, some of these devices will have a non-surveillance use in USAID programs. In such instances, it is the legitimacy of the purpose rather than the specific characteristics of the commodity that determines its eligibility.

#### **312.3.4.3 Commodities and Services for Support of Police and Other Law Enforcement Activities**

Effective Date: 02/02/1988

USAID shall not finance, or authorize under [Section 607 of the Foreign Assistance Act](#), the furnishing of commodities and services for the training, support, administration, or operation of any police or other law enforcement forces or for any program of internal intelligence or surveillance.

USAID may assist cooperating countries in selected, clearly defined law enforcement activities, not involving matters of internal security, in which the United States has a special interest, e.g., programs to control international narcotics traffic.

#### **312.3.4.4 Abortion Equipment and Services**

Effective Date: 02/02/1988

USAID funds shall not be used:

- 1) To purchase or distribute commodities or equipment for the purpose of inducing abortions as a method of family planning;
- 2) To finance services for the performance of abortions as a method of family planning;

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- 3) For any biomedical research which relates, in whole or in part, to methods or the performance of abortions or involuntary sterilization as a method of family planning;
- 4) To motivate or coerce any person to practice abortions; or
- 5) To lobby for abortions.

#### **312.3.4.5 Luxury Goods**

Effective Date: 02/02/1988

No USAID funds shall be used to finance commodities that are considered to be luxury goods unless specifically authorized by the Assistant Administrator of the responsible bureau or the Principal USAID Officer at the field post. Luxury goods include such commodities as alcoholic beverages and equipment for their production and use, equipment and supplies for gambling facilities, certain recreational supplies and equipment, jewelry, stamps, coins, furs, and the more expensive textiles.

#### **312.3.4.6 Gambling Equipment**

Effective Date: 02/02/1988

USAID must not be connected under any circumstances with the financing of gambling facilities. No USAID funds, investment guarantees, or USAID-controlled local currency shall be used to finance gambling facilities or hotels, casinos, tourist accommodations, or housing which have or plan to install such facilities. Where appropriate, a clear affirmation of this point shall be included in assistance agreements.

#### **312.3.4.7 Weather Modification Equipment**

Effective Date: 02/02/1988

USAID funds shall not be used to finance equipment for use in weather modification unless the Administrator determines otherwise.

#### **312.3.5 Eligibility of Commodities Determined by Ineligibility of the Carrier**

Effective Date: 02/02/1988

As set out in 312.3.5.1, commodities are ineligible for USAID financing if the transportation carrier is ineligible, or if USAID has not approved the transportation charter.

#### **312.3.5.1 Effects of Carrier Ineligibility**

Effective Date: 02/02/1988

The following policies apply whether or not transportation costs are financed by USAID.

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- 1) Commodities shipped by a transportation medium owned, operated, or under the control of any country not included in Geographic Code 935 are ineligible. (Geographic Code 935, "Special Free World," consists of all countries in the Free World including the cooperating country itself.)
- 2) Commodities are ineligible if shipped under an ocean or air charter that has not received prior approval by USAID/W.

#### **312.3.5.2 Waivers**

Effective Date: 02/02/1988

The application of the policy on carrier ineligibility may be waived as follows.

- 1) For Commodity Import Programs (CIPS), a waiver may be authorized by M/OP acting in consultation with General Counsel's Office (GC).
- 2) For other activities, a waiver may be authorized by the Assistant Administrator with program responsibility acting in consultation with GC.

#### **312.3.6 Eligibility of Commodities Determined by Eligibility of Marine Insurance**

Effective Date: 02/02/1988

When USAID has found that a cooperating country discriminates against any marine insurance company authorized to do business in any State of the United States and that a cooperating country, contrary to USAID policy (see [ADS 322.5.1](#)), fails to insure all USAID-financed commodities with U.S. insurance companies, then those commodities are ineligible for USAID financing.

This policy may be waived only in accordance with the provisions of Section 614(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act, which allows the President to authorize the furnishing of assistance under the Act without regard to the provisions of the Act.

#### **312.4 MANDATORY REFERENCES**

Effective Date: 02/24/2011

##### **312.4.1 External Mandatory References**

Effective Date: 08/27/2002

- a. [22 CFR 201.11\(k\)](#)
- b. [22 CFR 201.52\(a\)\(8\)](#)
- c. [22 CFR 201, Subpart G](#)

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- d. [22 CFR 216](#)
- e. [22 CFR 216.3\(b\)\(1\)\(i\)](#)
- f. [22 CFR 228, Subpart B](#)
- g. [22 CFR 228, Subpart F](#)
- h. [Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, \(FAA\) Sections 102, 104\(f\), 604, 606\(c\), 607, 636\(i\) and 660.](#)
- i. [Section 525 of the Foreign Assistance and Related Program Appropriations Act, 1982.](#)

#### **312.4.2 Internal Mandatory References**

Effective Date: 02/24/2011

- a. [310maa, Delegations of M/OAA Authorities under ADS 310 Source Origin and ADS 312 Eligibility of Commodities](#)
- b. [311maa, Memorandum to Africa Field Posts on Special Procurement Policy Rules Governing the Development Fund for Africa](#)
- c. [312maa, Special Price Rules for Bulk Pharmaceuticals under Commodity Import Programs \(CIPS\)](#)
- d. [AAPD 07-01 Procurement of Anti-Retrovirals for HIV/AIDS Programs](#)
- e. [AAPD 07-01 Amendment 1](#)
- f. [AAPD 07-05 USAID List of Approved HIV/AIDS Test Kits](#)
- g. [ADS 310](#)
- h. [ADS 320](#)
- i. [ADS 322](#)
- j. [AIDAR](#)
- k. [USAID Commodity Eligibility Listing](#)

*\*An asterisk and yellow highlight indicate that the adjacent material is new for this chapter or substantively revised.*

**312.5 ADDITIONAL HELP**

Effective Date: 08/10/2011

- a. [312sab, Source/Origin Motor Vehicle Waiver Request Template](#)
- b. [312sac, Source/Origin Vehicle Waiver Request Guide](#)
- c. [Application for Approval of Commodity Eligibility \(AID Form 11\)](#)
- d. [Public Health Commodity Order Form](#)
- e. [Supply Chain Management](#)

**312.6 DEFINITIONS**

Effective Date: 06/11/2001

The terms and definitions listed below have been incorporated into the ADS Glossary. See the [ADS Glossary](#) for all ADS terms and definitions.

**Commodity**

Any material, article, supply, goods, or equipment. **(Chapters 221, 310, 312)**

**Motor Vehicles**

Self-propelled vehicles with passenger carriage capacity, such as highway trucks, passenger cars and buses, motorcycles, scooters, motorized bicycles and utility vehicles. Excluded from this definition are industrial vehicles for materials handling and earthmoving, such as lift trucks, tractors, graders, scrapers, and off-highway trucks. **(Chapter 312)**

**Origin**

The country where a commodity is mined, grown or produced. A commodity is produced when, through manufacturing, processing, or substantial and major assembling of components, a commercially recognized new commodity results that is significantly different in basic characteristics or in purpose or utility from its components. **(Chapters 310, 312)**

**Parity**

A comparison between current cost of production and price received for an agricultural commodity and a similar ratio of costs and prices from the reference years of 1910-1914. **(Chapter 312)**

**Pesticide**

Any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any unwanted insects, rodents, nematodes, fungi, weeds, and other forms of plant or animal life or viruses, bacteria, or other micro-organisms (except viruses,

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bacteria, or other micro-organisms infesting humans or live animals), or intended for use as a plant regulator, defoliant or desiccant. (**Chapter 312**)

**Pharmaceutical**

Any substance intended for use in the diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment or prevention of diseases in humans or animals; any substances (other than food) intended to affect the structure or any function of the body of humans or animals; and, any substance intended for use as a component in the above. The term includes drugs, vitamins, oral rehydration salts, biologicals, and some in-vitro diagnostic reagents/test kits; but does not include devices or their components, parts, or accessories. (**Chapter 312**)

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