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**PHARMA  
SUMMIT 24**

Exploring Values of Healthcare

**18th April 2024**

**Croke Park conference centre**

# Speaker Slides:

## Neil Grubert, Market Access Consultant

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## Neil Grubert, Global Market Access Consultant



### *“Market Access Trends in Europe”*

#### *Bio:*

*Neil is a pharmaceutical market access specialist with more than 20 years of experience tracking access environments around the world. He advises leading biopharmaceutical companies on the implications of international access trends and has authored more than 150 reports on the subject. Neil also delivers multi-client and bespoke training programmes with a focus on pricing, reimbursement and market access trends around the world.*

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INSIGHTS

# Market access trends in Europe

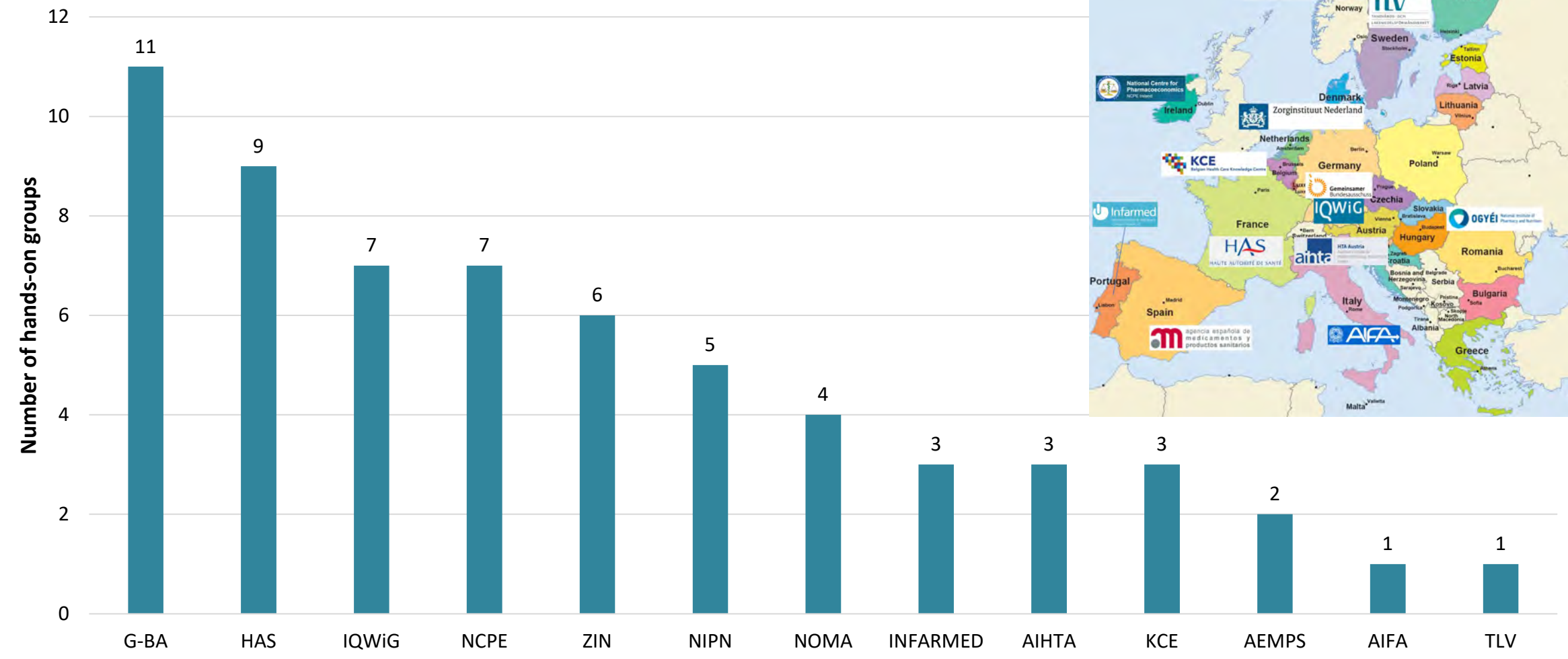
Neil Grubert

18<sup>th</sup> April 2024



- EU joint HTA
- Revision of the EU general pharmaceutical legislation
- Cross-border access collaborations
- Key HTA developments in the big 5 European markets
- Managed entry and innovative access arrangements
- Key lessons from other European countries
- Governments are looking to boost domestic drug development and production
- Outlook: evolution of launch environments
- What do you need to do to prepare for the future?

- 13 agencies were represented in EUnetHTA 21, which has shaped pan-European HTA.
- Germany had the strongest influence through the G-BA and IQWiG.

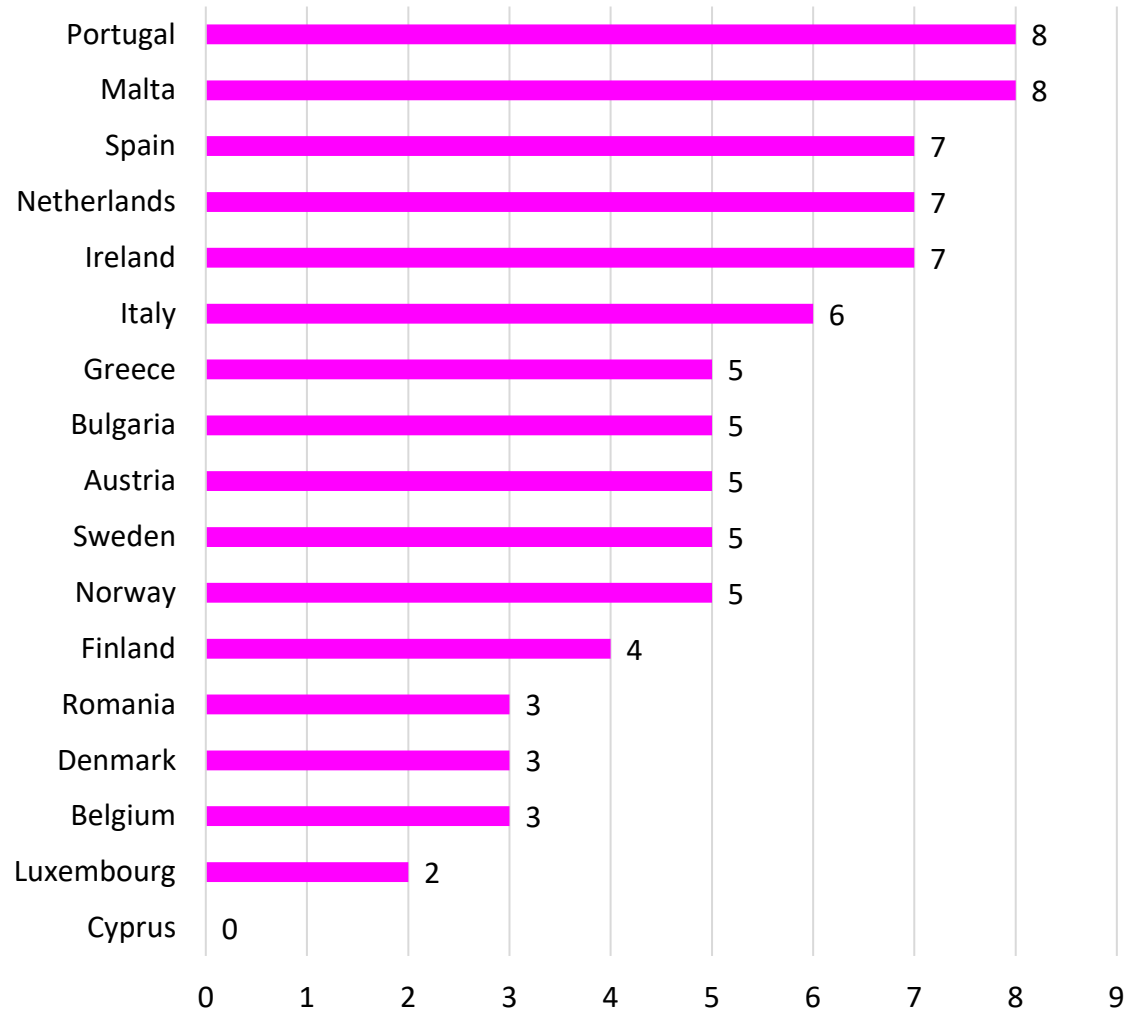




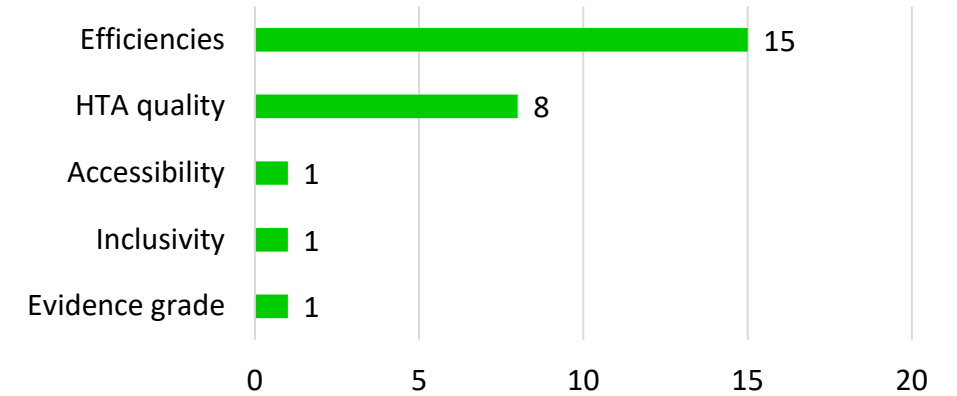


- Confirmation of timelines in **parallel with marketing authorisation** process.
- JCA Subgroup should aim for the **lowest possible number of PICO**s.
- Potential for some **involvement of manufacturers** in assessment scoping “if necessary.”
- **Stakeholders** with expertise covering **several Member States** will be prioritised for consultation.
- Company’s JCA dossier must include details of any “**profound**” **epidemiological differences** between countries, information on substantial **variations in clinical pathways**, details of early access/compassionate use programmes and **HTA reports** from EEA states, Australia, Canada, the UK and the US.

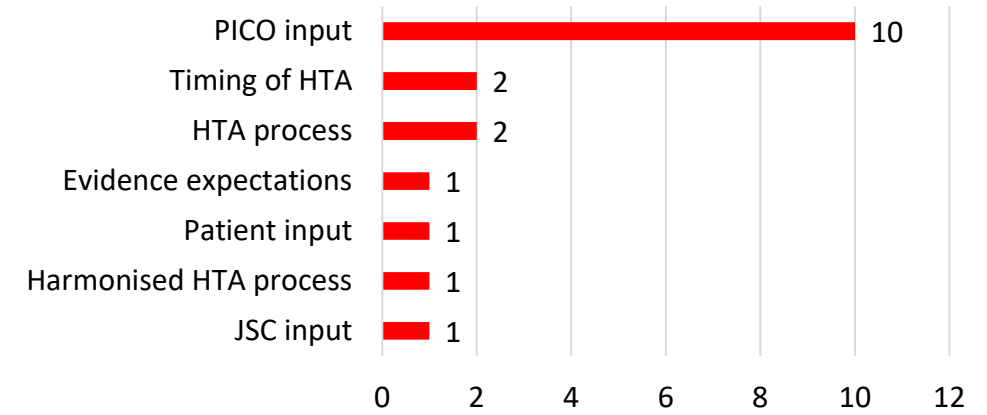
## HTA agencies' assessment of their readiness



## Key opportunities of EU joint HTA



## Key challenges of EU joint HTA



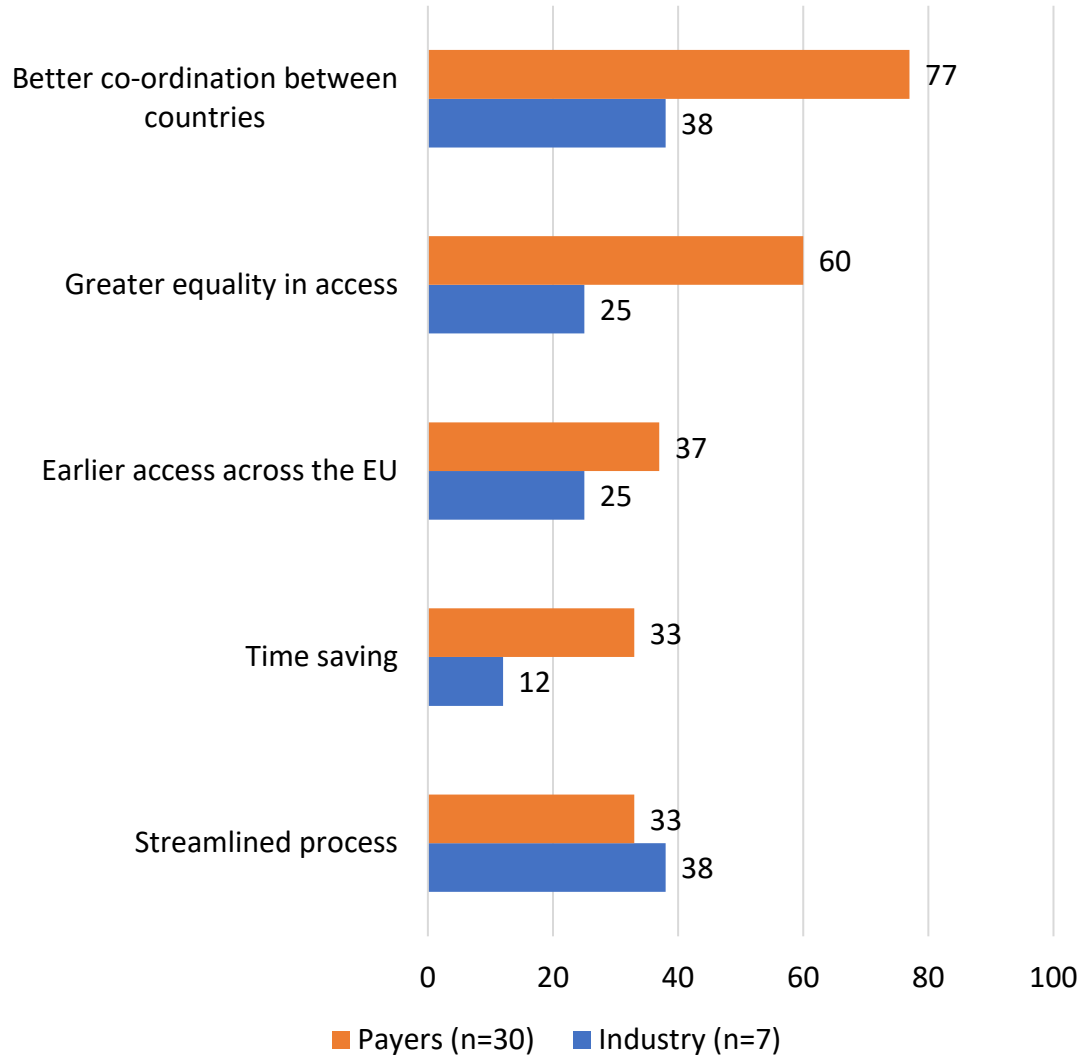


- Dr Vanessa Schaub, Head of Global/EU HTA Strategy at Roche, is concerned by “significant gaps in readiness.”
- Roche is adapting existing resources, establishing cross-functional and specialist teams and working to anticipate EU-level PICOs.
- **Adequate resourcing** of the European Commission’s Secretariat and the Coordination Group is not yet in place.
- Industry is concerned about “the **lack of transparency and detail** available about the JCA procedures and methodologies at this advanced stage.”
- Joint HTA has the potential to be “a meaningful contributor to faster access” but could become “an **additional hurdle** and extra administrative process.”
- Schaub warns that “an **experimental approach will jeopardise success** before it has even commenced and must be avoided if we are to enable timely, high-quality and trusted EU HTA outputs right from the start.”

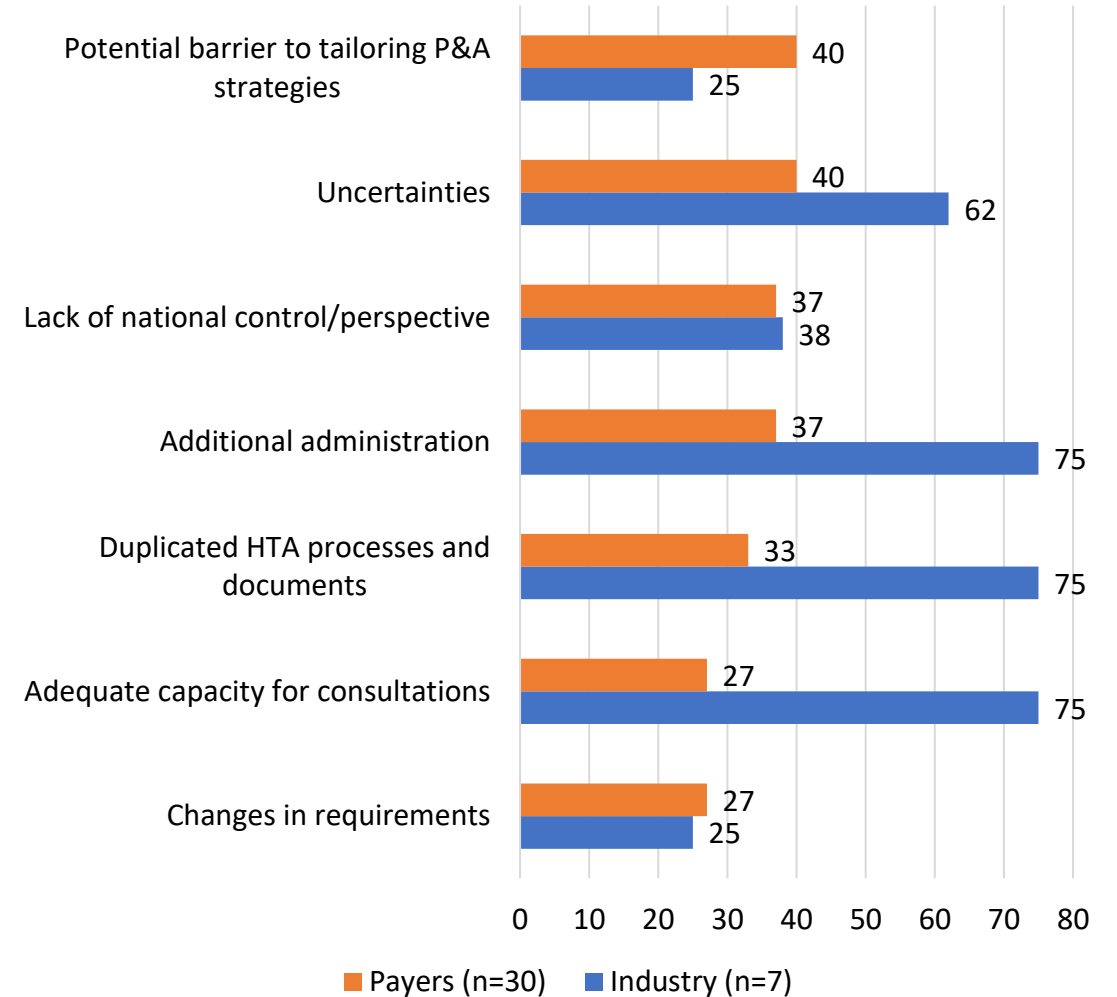


# Differing payer and manufacturer views of JCA

## Advantages



## Disadvantages



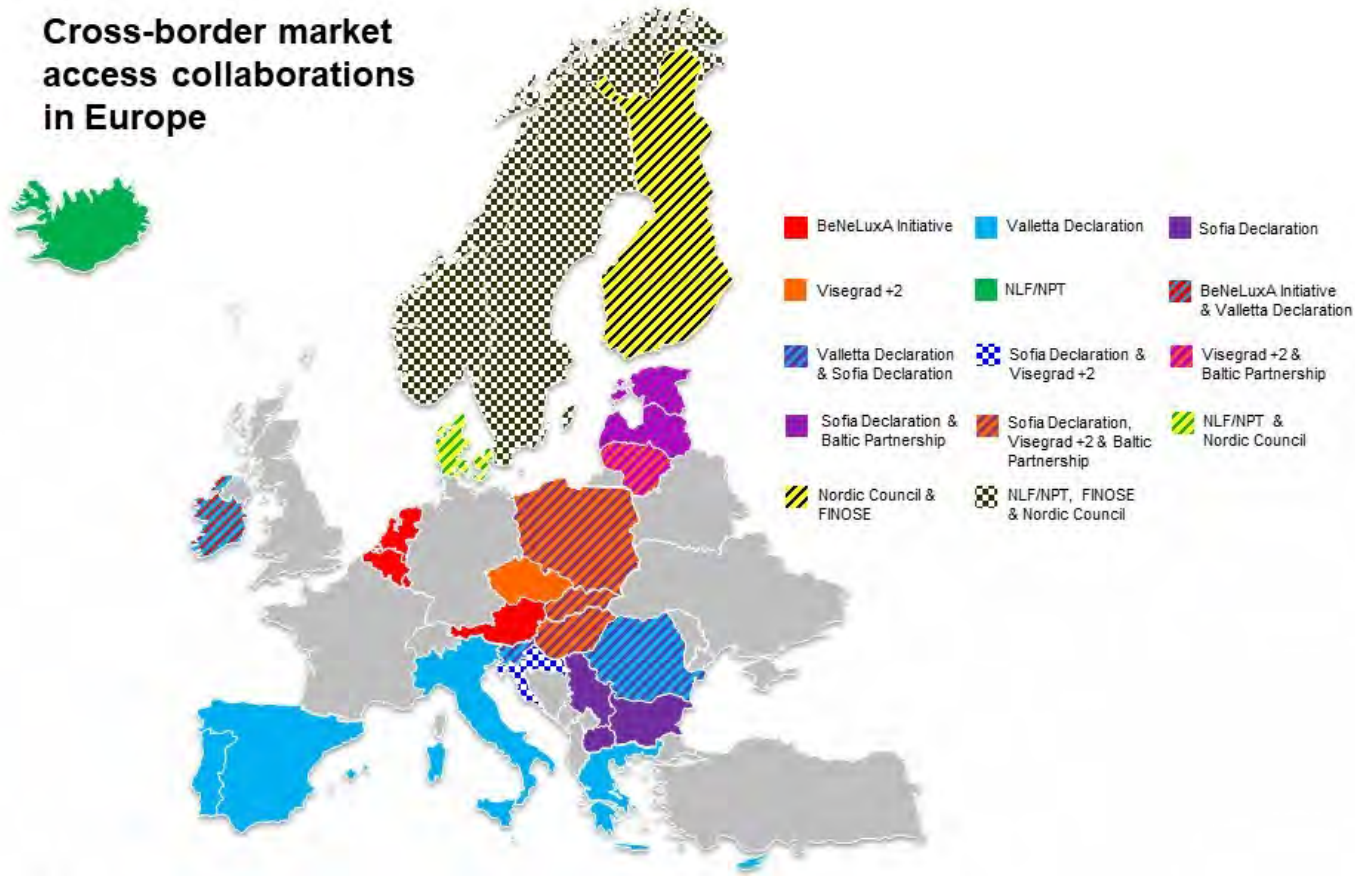
# EU pharma reform clears a crucial hurdle



MEPs have approved revisions to the Commission's proposals:

- Baseline [regulatory data protection](#) period would be [7.5 years](#), with up to one additional year for meeting certain conditions.
- [Market protection](#) would be [two years](#), plus an extra year for securing approval for a significant new indication.
- [Orphan market exclusivity](#) would be [9 years](#), with a [two-year extension](#) for addressing high unmet medical need.
- Commission would facilitate [sharing of P&R best practice](#), issue guidance on MEAT criteria in tendering and promote the activity of [NCAPR](#).
- Requirements for [timely launch](#) would have [concessions for orphan drugs and ATMPs](#), a list of [exempt products](#) and a conciliation mechanism.
- New EU [Access to Medicines Notification System](#) could be expanded to broader areas of pricing within 5 years.
- [Comparative clinical trials](#) would be encouraged.
- [Cross-border](#) exchange of [ATMPs](#) prepared under hospital exemption could be authorised in cases of medical need.

## Cross-border market access collaborations in Europe



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- **Beneluxa** Initiative has focused largely on ATMPs.
- **FINOSE** has been enlarged by the accession of the Danish Medicines Council and is increasingly working with the Nordic Pharmaceutical Forum.
- National Competent Authorities on Pricing and Reimbursement (**NCAPR**) has European Commission backing and EU4Health funding.
- Project **EURIPID** is now a regular member of the NCAPR.
- **Novel Medicines Platform** is a multi-stakeholder platform involving 53 countries that seeks “solutions to improve access to effective, novel and high-priced medicines.”
- **SUSTAIN-HTA** will support the HTA Coordination Group and its Subgroup on Methodology and “aims to assist in the alignment of HTA methodologies.”
- Eight countries have expressed interest in **voluntary cooperation** on joint HTA.

Name	Participants	Key objectives
Project Orbis	Australia, Brazil, Canada, Israel, Singapore, Switzerland, UK, US	Accelerated regulatory approval of cancer therapies
Access Consortium	Australia, Canada, Singapore, Switzerland, UK	Accelerated regulatory approval of non-oncology drugs
UK Int'l Recognition Framework	UK, Australia, Canada, EU, Japan, Switzerland, Singapore and US*	UK recognition and lighter-touch evaluation of marketing authorisations of cutting-edge drugs from 7 other regulatory authorities
AUS-CAN-NZ-UK Collaboration	Australia, Canada, New Zealand, UK	8 "like-minded" HTA bodies will share information on best practice and conduct a pilot JCA
-	Canada, Belgium, Denmark, Iceland, Ireland, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Sweden	Canada will work with members of Beneluxa Initiative, Nordic Pharmaceutical Forum and Portugal to share experiences on dealing with lack of evidence and negotiating prices for high-priced drugs

\* UK MHRA recognises decisions of other designated regulatory agencies

- **Project Orbis** approved 10 new cancer drugs and 8 new oncology indications from May 2021 to December 2023 and has shown “exceptional worth in clinical situations where time really does matter.”
- **Access Consortium** “creates a market of some 160 million people, which is attractive to developers.”
- UK’s new **International Recognition Procedure** will be “a very important tool in our regulatory toolbox”: first drug—Amgen’s Xgeva—was approved within 30 days.
- **AUS-CAN-NZ-UK** Collaboration Arrangement will conduct at least one pilot joint clinical assessment.
- **NICE International** is increasingly active, especially in APAC and Latin America (including a bilateral agreement with Taiwan).
- **Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO)** participated in a recent meeting of the Novel Medicines Platform.





Plans to **adapt to immature evidence** base of many new medicines.

Interministerial mission recommends increased use of **RWD** and more weight for **QoL** and **health economics**.



GBA and IQWiG remain **sceptical about RWD** in general.

RWD data collection through **registries** has **disappointed GBA**: underestimated the effort and expense, overestimated quality of existing registries and misjudged incentive for manufacturers to collect RWD.



**Health economic evaluation** formally integrated into decision making in new AIFA guidelines in March 2021.

**Reorganisation of AIFA** intended to accelerate access, but likely impact remains unclear.



**Court ruling** challenged inclusion of **health economic evaluation** in therapeutic positioning reports (IPTs).

Legislation to **reform the HTA system** is expected imminently.

**Health economic evaluation is expected to become the norm.**



**NICE reforms** included new disease-severity modifier, new approaches to evidence, more flexibility in considering uncertainty, earlier engagement on commercial/managed access proposals.

New **proportionate approach** can cut appraisal times by 45%.

Shift towards **living guidelines**.

<b>Objective</b>	<b>Managed entry approach</b>	<b>Level of activity</b>
Control budget impact	Financially-based agreements	Population/patient
Tackle uncertainty	Coverage with evidence development	Population
Manage variable drug response rates	Outcomes-based agreements	Patient

Innovative contracting	Potential application
Instalment/annuity payments	One-time potentially curative therapies (e.g., gene therapies)
Warranties	High-cost drugs with variable response rates (e.g., cell and gene therapies, oncology drugs)
Subscription (“Netflix”) model	Drugs with high price and potentially large patient population (e.g., direct-acting antivirals for hepatitis C)
Portfolio pricing	Portfolio of drugs for a single indication (e.g., cystic fibrosis)
Delinked payment	Drugs that will not be routinely prescribed (e.g., reserve antibiotics)
Indication-specific pricing	Drugs used for multiple indications (e.g., oncology drugs, auto-immune therapies)
Population health management	Drugs used to prevent/manage common chronic diseases (e.g., treatments for cardiometabolic disorders)



CEPS has not been enthusiastic about OBAs, but [LFSS 2023](#) paved the way for deals with [instalment payments](#) for ATMPs.



Some health insurance funds have negotiated OBAs, but [GKV-SV](#) has [not](#) been [receptive](#).  
[Volume-based agreements](#) will become more common.



Since the introduction of the innovative medicines funds in [2017](#), risk sharing has been largely superseded by [appropriate prescribing registries](#), but new [payment at results](#) has been tried for three ATMPs.



[VALTERMED](#) platform has helped to boost OBAs at national level.  
[Catalonia](#) is experimenting with [innovative contracting](#).



Cancer Drugs Fund has increased use of [CED](#) in oncology, but Innovative Medicines Fund has been slow to take off.  
NHS England favours [“smart deals”](#): many offer rapid, broad access in return for competitive pricing.



[Orphan Drug Access Protocol](#) pilots an unusual [hybrid](#) managed entry approach that combines patient-level outcomes-based reimbursement with population-level CED in non-oncological rare diseases with low sales.



TLV has developed a [simulation tool](#) for OBAs and believes they can [address key issues](#) related to ATMPs.





Free pricing with reimbursement at launch allows **immediate access** pending HTA, price negotiation and retroactive application of rebates.



The focus of **cost containment** is shifting from launch to **maturity**, with increased support for **early access** and a new direct access pilot project.



Special **fund for innovative medicines** will grow by 30% in three years and **Law 648/96 and AIFA National Fund** provide access to promising drugs before general reimbursement.



NHS England is keen to accelerate and broaden access by negotiating **“smart deals”** and using **coverage with evidence development** to address uncertainty in promising drugs.



The TLV sees a growing role for **outcomes-based agreements**, flexible pricing for **combination therapies** and pricing linked more explicitly to prevalence.



**Early access** will allow simultaneous regulatory and reimbursement decision making and speed up access for some drugs by up to 3 months.



EU wants pharmaceutical industry to “innovate, flourish and continue to be a global leader.”



Pricing policy has “damaged the industrial fabric” of the pharmaceutical sector. Ambition is to “make France the leading European nation in health innovation and sovereignty” by 2030.



A round table for the healthcare industry will seek to improve conditions for research, development and manufacturing in Germany. New legislation this year will promote pharmaceutical R&D and production in the country.



Italy wants a sizeable share of €1 trillion global pharma investment in coming years. Needs to create an access environment more conducive to innovation.



Pharma is a “key player” in economic reconstruction because of “its productive capacity” and “the traction it exerts on other sectors.”



Life Sciences Vision aims to “make the UK the best place in the world to discover, develop, test, trial, launch and adopt new treatments and technologies.”

# Outlook: evolution of launch environments

Future launch environments will be characterised by more complex patient journeys, higher evidence requirements, greater uncertainty and shifts in care settings

	2010-2013	2014-2019	Future (without pandemic)	Post-pandemic future
Stakeholder environment	Simple: payers then prescribers	Complex: web of stakeholders—payer-led	Personalised and patient journey based	Increased patient journey complexity
Payer priorities	Price	Value-based, HTA	Outcomes, RWE, new funding approaches	Tighter budgets, higher evidence bar
Launch positioning	First line, mass market	Later line, segmentation	Companion diagnostic, biomarker, genotype	Complex, uncertain environment
Launch type	Small molecules and biologics increasingly specialty	High-cost specialty, orphan drugs, ATMPs	Further diversification, digital therapeutics, diagnostics	Self-/home-administered drugs have new advantage

- Be aware of the growing **divergence between regulatory and access requirements**.
- Follow the work of relevant **cross-border** collaborations.
- Explore opportunities to work in **partnership** with healthcare systems.
- Keep up with **changes in HTA** processes—national and supranational.
- Be prepared for increasing pressure for **transparency** (with IRP repercussions) and cost-plus pricing.
- Recognise the potential—and limitations—of **managed entry** and innovative contracting.
- Plan ahead for changes in **cost containment** across the life cycle.
- Understand how governments will seek to boost **local drug development** and production: carrots or sticks?
- Anticipate how the relative **attractiveness** of different markets may change significantly.
- Understand how **health policy, economic policy, industrial policy and geopolitics** will shape global pharma market—and disseminate that knowledge in your organisation.



# Quarterly videoconference service

## Outlook for access in Spain



- Royal Decree on HTA will be published before the summer: therapeutic positioning reports and health economic evaluation of every drug
- VALTERMED is not comparable with RCT data and can become

## What do HTA agencies want from real-world evidence?



- Real-world data (RWD) often and providing reassurance fi
- In some cases—for example data source—committees m
- For NICE, key considerations

## Outlook for AIFA and managed entry in Italy



"We absolutely must ... return to managed entry agreements that can enhance the value of the product, allowing the country to deal with expenditure with a different reasoning. Cutting the price of a drug by demanding a very high discount means, on the one hand penalising the manufacturer, which in all events must have an economic return, but above all demonising the treatment in question. Because the drug or cell or gene therapy deserves attention from our healthcare system as a potential source of savings. ... If AIFA fails to recognise the value of certain treatments in the future, companies could also minimise the value of the Italian market in the global context."

## "An unworkable framework" for JCAs



EFPIA, EUCOPE, EuropaBio, the Alliance for Regenerative Medicine and Vaccines for Europe have published a joint position statement on the first implementing act on joint clinical assessment

- Associations criticise the lack of involvement of manufacturers and unrealistic timelines
- Member States would have 140 days to develop PICO, compared with 90 days for companies to prepare their submission dossiers
- SMEs would be particularly disadvantaged by the lack of opportunity for early engagement with assessors
- JCA process would be better served by allowing companies to submit all relevant information
- Earlier involvement of companies through a scoping meeting would make the scoping phase more efficient
- By helping companies to anticipate different PICO scenarios, the quality of the submission dossier and JCA reports would be enhanced
- Companies could confirm their intention to file for a marketing authorisation in advance, enabling HTA authorities to start their preparations earlier

## JCA simulation in oncology resulted in up to 57 PICO



- Simulation of joint clinical assessment for three recent cancer drugs resulted in 16, 22 and 57 PICOs
- Consolidation reduced these numbers to 7, 6 and 23 PICOs
- All three technologies would require use of indirect treatment comparisons or network meta-analyses
- RWE informed the comparative effectiveness analysis in two of the products, signalling the importance of observational data
- All scenarios would present challenges in meeting EUnetHTA 21 proposals for data acceptability and comparisons

## What are pharma's main concerns about AMNOG and cost containment in Germany?



Olaf Weppner, Managing Director of AbbVie Deutschland, highlighted several key issues in a recent article:

- He believes "AMNOG must become simpler overall"
- Recent cost-containment measures are complex and, because they are a "absurd total discounts"
- Lack of recognition for incremental value is a further concern
- He warns that "poorer reimbursement that global companies are looking for in other markets"

## Could platform trials be required by NHS England for some new drug classes?



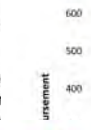
- Board meeting discussed preparations for up to 28 late-stage disease-modifying dementia therapies
- Members noted "the modest clinical benefits, safety concerns and intensiveness of the treatment regime," as well as a potential NHS bill of £500mn to £1bn
- Pilot projects to prepare for the launch of new drug classes with a potentially substantial budget impact are already taking place with anti-obesity medications

## SUSTAIN-HTA will seek to "bring everyone on board" in using new HTA methods



- The trend towards personalised medicine and smaller patient populations requires new approaches to HTA

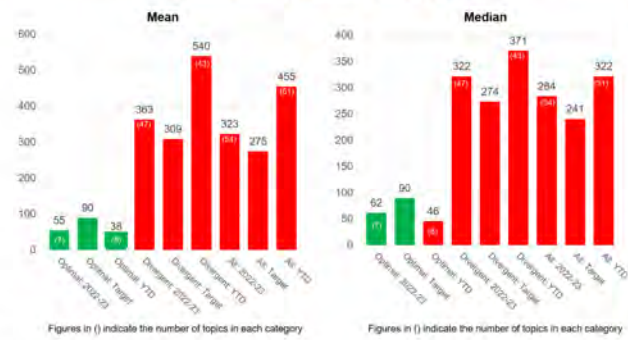
## Are access delays in the Netherlands levelling off?



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ods vary widely—is the use of real-world  
to the formation of a listing entities

## How is NICE doing on timelines?

Days between GB marketing authorisation and final TA/HST guidance publication: 1 April-31 January 2023



	RAG
Optimal	Green
Divergent	Red
All	Red

**Commentary**

- High confidence that the targets will be achieved for optimal publications, as YTD performance is significantly lower than target. Already published more optimal topics YTD than the 22-23 year.
- Low confidence that mean and median targets for divergent and all topics categories can be achieved.
- TA publications (45) have a mean of 305 days, however HST publications (6) have a mean of 1,625 days which is significantly affecting the divergent and overall data for 23-24.

## EU working on joint procurement of orphan drugs through DG HERA



- Czech Deputy Minister of Health, Jakub Dvořáček, commented on cross-border collaboration at a recent symposium
- EU is currently working on how to initiate a DG HERA mandate for joint procurement of rare disease therapies through a loophole in legislation
- Joint procurement of monkeypox vaccine offers a useful precedent
- Funding paths could be a challenge in some countries
- Czech Republic is currently an "informal observer" at Benelux Initiative's meetings and could consider closer cooperation



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