

Learning from sub-regional experiences in cross-country collaboration in the procurement of medicines and vaccines

29 October 2020





CROSS-COUNTRY COLLABORATIONS

to improve access to medicines and vaccines in the WHO European Region

Panelists

- Ms Tifenn Humbert, Technical Officer, Access to medicines and health products, Division of Country Health Policies and Systems, WHO, Copenhagen, Denmark
- Dr Oleg Benes, Technical Officer, Vaccine-preventable Diseases and Immunization at WHO/Europe
- Ms Eveli Bauer, Chief specialist, Pharmaceuticals and Medical Devices Department, Estonian Health Insurance Fund
- Mr Francis Arickx, Advisor general, Head of Directorate, Directorate Pharmaceutical Policy, Health Care Department, National Institute for Health and Disability Insurance (RIZIV INAMI), Brussels, BE, Representative of BeNeLuxa Initiative

Moderators

- Andrea Papan, VPPN, Community of Practice Manager, UNICEF
- Loïc Sanchez, Supply Officer (Immunization), Supply Division, UNICEF

Key Learning Objectives are:

- To share research findings from WHO EURO report on Cross-Country Collaborations to improve access to medicines and vaccines
- To understand benefits of cross-country collaboration for vaccine procurement
- To provide lessons learned about cross-country collaboration from sub-regional examples including the 'Baltic Procurement Initiative' and BeNeLuxa Initiative

Agenda

TIME	AGENDA POINTS	RESPONSIBLE
9.00-9.04	Welcome/Introduction	Andrea
9.05-9.14	Findings from the WHO EURO report on Cross-Country Collaborations to improve access to medicines and vaccines	Tifenn and Oleg
9.15-9.26	Baltic Procurement Initiative: lessons learned	Eveli
9.27-9.38	Collaboration Initiative on the reimbursement of medicines: BeNeLuxa Initiative on Pharmaceutical Policy	Francis
9.39-9.52	Plenary Q&A	Plenary
9.53-10.00	Summary and Key Reflections and Close and Thank you	Loïc

IMPROVING ACCESS TO MEDICINES & VACCINES

Access to affordable vaccines & cross-country collaboration: WHY?

Findings & Conclusions from WHO EURO study on Cross-Country Collaborations

Ms. Tifenn HUMBERT Dr. Oleg BENES World Health Organization Regional Office for Europe



CROSS-COUNTRY COLLABORATIONS to improve access to medicines and

vaccines in the WHO European Region

Access to medicines & vaccines is key to achievement of SDG3





The WHA has repeatedly called for action on access to vaccine supply







- Total of 50 WHA Global Resolutions on access to medicines and vaccines + 45 regional Resolutions.
- Over 60 member states
 spoke at 71st WHA on
 vaccine shortages, high
 prices, continuous need for
 information/support
- Call for action also from
 GVAP (objective 5), SAGE

Supply shortages in SEEHN countries, Euro, 2017

Antigens	No. of countries	Longest Duration
BCG	1	1 month
DTP	2	5-6 months
НерВ	2	1 - 6 months
Hib	2	5-6 months
HPV	1	12 months
IPV	3	11 months
Measles	1	1-2 months
OPV	2	1 month
PCV	1	1 month

 Vaccine Pricing and Procurement identified as 1 of 5 priority areas of collaboration
 SEEHN Ministerial Meeting, Montenegro, Feb -2018

Affordability remains a barrier for Middle-income countries



GLOBAL VACCINE MARKET REPORT

Figure 4.3 Price per dose (USD) for all vaccines by procurement/ income group (2018)

	UNICEF (Gavi)	UNICEF-procuring MICs	PAHO RF	Self-procuring MICs	Self-procuring HICs
BCG	0.11	0.11	0.21	0.20	1.03
bOPV	0.14	0.14	0.15	0.22	0.27
DT	0.16	0.16	0.17	0.35	4.00
DTaP			15.00		14.65
DTaP-HepB-Hib-IPV			20.60	29.52	35.89
DTaP-Hib-IPV			14.20	22.20	26.61
DTaP-IPV			11.50	16.69	20.58
DTwP	0.22	0.22	0.17	0.22	3.82
DTwP-HepB-Hib	0.87	0.87	1.08	1.20	4.96
HepA			10.66	9.59	21.02
HepB	0.27	0.27	0.24	1.40	5.73
Hib			2.05	5.16	9.50
HPV	4.55	13.57	9.04	11.59	50.92
IPV	1.68	2.38	3.65	4.99	8.53
JE	0.41			0.76	10.43
Measles	0.31	0.31		0.90	
MenACWY			20.30	21.17	30.73
MMR	2.50	2.50	3.26	5.65	7.54
MR	0.73	0.73	1.43	0.86	

✓ Supply security issues in MICs:

- \checkmark 32% of vaccines having < 4 suppliers
- ✓ 63% with <= 2 (PQ'd) products.
- ✓ prices-paid overlap HICs' prices-paid
- ✓ regularly voice affordability concerns



Note: one value >\$70 per dose not shown for HPV but factored in to the calculation of the median self-procuring MIC price.

Middle-income countries are lagging behind in introducing new vaccines*





* New vaccines introduced (PCV, Rotavirus & HPV), as of 2019

Country groups	# of new vaccines out of 3
MICs (#13)	1.23
Gavi supported (#7)	2.29
HICs (#33)	2.27
EUR	2.02

Disclaimer: The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Health Organization concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted and dashed lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement. © WHO 2020. All rights reserved.

Data source: WHO/UNICEF Joint Reporting Form on immunization (JRF) as of 10 December 2019

Countries joining forces to balance Demand & Supply market forces



- In recent times, cross-country collaborations of governments in the area of access to medicines have been established in Europe
- Increase of medicines shortages/ pooling volumes
- Lack of a systematic overview & assessment of country collaborations, their results, opportunities and challenges





Belgium, Netherlands team up to take on pharma over prices Until now pricing was almost exclusively negotiated between one

country and company. By PETER O'DONNELL | 4/21/15, 1:56 PM CET | Updated 4/22/15, 12:54 PM CET



Semi-structured interviews Timeline: March 2018 – December 2019

Source: Data collection of the WHO Collaborating Centre for Pharmaceutical Pricing and Reimbursement Policies, Vienna, and the WHO Collaborating Centre for Pharmaceutical Policy and Regulation, Utrecht.

Lithuania is part of two collaborations, the Baltic Procurement initiative and Visegrad

Activities (performed / planned)



World Health

Facilitating Factors



- Trust
- Enthusiasm and commitment and time
- Highly qualified technical experts
- Based on long-term collaboration
- Political commitment
- Structure within which to work
- Information technology
- One: Language

Challenges



- Language
- Different Procurement + Reimbursement systems (standardization of procedures, rules)
- Legal barriers
- Reluctance of industry to negotiate
- Identifying right people to work in the collaboration
- Communication to the public
- Resources (particularly time resources)
- Fragmentation of system (hospital sector)
- To identify products and lead partner (in procurement)

Lessons learned



Political will and commitment are key to collaboration and success

Funding is essential as is getting **cooperation** and **time of experts**, and to push the process forward

Information sharing is of the utmost importance

Getting into collaborative action takes time

Alignment of processes and even legal changes may be needed

Evaluations of performance may offer lessons to be learned

Communication process is a big challenge

- Different actors with a different level of knowledge \rightarrow can sometimes lead to misunderstandings
- Language for official documents can be a barrier, too



Conclusion

- Importance of political commitment
- High expectations within collaboration and pressure from "outside"
- Need to produce "tangible results"
- At the same time, information sharing is (considered) key
- Processes take time

- Publication is available in English:
- https://www.euro.who.int/en/health-topics/Health-systems/health-technologies-and-medicines/publications/2020/cross-country-collaborationsto-improve-access-to-medicines-and-vaccines-in-the-who-european-region-2020

Baltic Procurement Initiative

Eveli Bauer

Medicines and medical devices department Estonian Health Insurance Fund

The Partnership Agreement

The initiative-

Task Force for Health Affairs- inter parliamentary and intergovernmental co-operations among Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania.

The Partnership Agreement (effective as of 2012)

- Main goals:
- reduce the expenditure
- ensure the continuity of the access to medicinal products and medical devices
- prevent and facilitate shortages of the medicines in Baltic States
- Strategic management:
- cross-border joint procurement mechanism
- lending agreement
- Operational management:
- Working Group (members from 3 Baltic States)
- One lead partner for each joint procurement procedure (voluntary basis)
- Delegation letter to delegate rights to lead partner

Implementation of the Partnership Agreement

The Working Group-

- □Members from each country (expert level)
- identify the necessity to perform a specific joint procurement
- □agree on *the Lead Partner* –
- \checkmark application of the procurement procedure
- \checkmark development of the procurement documentation
- \checkmark co-ordination with other Partners
- ✓ invitation to other Partners to submit a Delegation Letter for the relevant procurement
- ✓ establishment of <u>the Procurement Commission</u> for application of the procurement procedure

First procurement objects:

national health programmes-> vaccines

Joint procurements for vaccines 2015-2018

Procurement target:	Estonia	Latvia	Lithuania
1) BCG vaccine (2015)	X	X	X
2) Rotavirus vaccine (2016)	X	X	Not in the immunization schedule
3) Pneumococcal vaccine (2017)	Not in the immunization schedule	X	X
4) Rotavirus vaccine; hexavalent vaccine (2018)	X	X	RV- first introduction in 2018, time-line mismatch Hexavalent- not in the immunization schedule

Results 2015-2018

Торіс	BCG vaccine (2015)	Rotavirus vaccine (2016)	Pneumococcal vaccine (2017)	Rotavirus vaccine; hexavalent vaccine (2018)
Partners	Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia	Estonia and Latvia	Latvia and Lithuania	Estonia and Latvia
Lead partner	Latvia (all 3 Baltic countries in the procurement commission)	Estonia	Lithuania	Estonia
Procedure	Open	Open	Open	Open
Evaluation criteria	Lowest price per one dose	Lowest price per one vaccination course	MEAT (85% price/ 15% quality: number of serotypes)	Lowest price per one dose (hexavalent), lowest price per one vaccination course (rotavirus)
Results	No tenders were submitted, procurement terminated	Price reduction 25% (Estonia), less than 10% (Latvia)	Price reduction 15%	Hexavalent: price reduction 20% (Estonia), less than 10% (Latvia); Rotavirus: price increase 23% (9% cheaper than 2015 price)

Lessons learnt 2015-2018

Торіс	Initial approach	Amendments	Final amendments
Proclirement commission	Representatives from all participating countries	One lead partner	One lead partner
Lead time before the procurement announcement	6 months	Minimum 9 months	3-9 months (first time tender /basic procurement terms remain the same)
MA requirements	Valid MA in all 3 Baltic States	Possible alternative options in tender conditions	Depending on the market research
Market research	In advance	Before the procurement announcement	Ongoing, up to date before the procurement announcement
Information exchange between WG members	Meetings	E-mail	E-mail, minimum once a year meeting
I ITTICIAL LANGUAGE OF THE TENDER	Two languages (national+ English)	English	English+ national language for informational purposes
	English translation of national Public Procurement Law	EU Public Procurement Directives	EU Public Procurement Directives
Incoterms	Central storage/ In-country transportation	Central storage	Central storage/ In-country transportation (separate procurement)
Evaluation criteria	Price	Price/ Economic efficiency	Price/ Economic efficiency (MEAT- most economically advantageous tender)

Joint procurements for vaccines 2019-2020

2019:

Pilot projects -> Harmonization of the procurement plan for vaccines in Baltic States

2020:

New cross-border joint procurements: full list of vaccines (ongoing)

Risk management

Cross-border joint procurements:

- aggregation of the demand
- Framework Agreements: possibility to share the reserved volumes
- information sharing: prices, availability of the stock, market research results: different "middlemen" -> different possibilities (crisis management!), contact persons (trustful relationship)
- Harmonization of procurement plans: overview of the stock situation, effective planning
- Lending agreement: possibility to lend stock quickly and effectively (no additional bureaucracy)



Review of the Working Group procedures: harmonization of the project management strategy (including market research strategy, communication strategy....)

Development and expansion of the cross-border joint procurement procedures

CPBs (central purchasing body) in the health sector (COVID-19!). Central procurement procedures for crisis management- when and how Baltic Procurement Initiative could contribute...

Thank you!

Eveli Bauer

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BeNeLuxA - IHSI

Francis Arickx

Advisor general, Head of Directorate, Directorate Pharmaceutical Policy, Health Care Department, National Institute for Health and Disability Insurance (RIZIV INAMI), Brussels, BE, Representative of BeNeLuxa Initiative

Background

National Institute for Health and Disability Insurance

- Social Security
- Manages Compulsory Health Insurance
- Stakeholders and Management

Collaboration Initiative on the reimbursement of medicines

IE

UK

DE

07

BF



Proof of concept for the 'coalition of the willing'

Main goal: To ensure access to innovative drugs at affordable cost

Cooperation is part of the policy-mix

- Information gathering on global markets benefits from joint approach
- National context determines course of action
- Joint negotiations only in select cases

What works?

- Setting clear, common goals
- Mutual benefit needs to be clear
- Pragmatic approach
 - \circ Focus on desired outcomes
 - \circ Lean organisational structure

'coalition of the willing' on 4 domains

- 1) Health Technology Assessment
- 2) Horizon Scanning
- 3) Exchange of information on pharmaceutical markets, prices and disease specific cross border registries
- 4) Pricing and reimbursement including joint negotiation



Information Sharing

- Drug consumption
- Prevalence and burden of disease
- Best practices in (health budget) management (e.g. hep. C approach, reference pricing, generic policy, biosimilar policy,..)
- Post marketing evidence gathering (e.g. registries)
- Policy questions (e.g. KCE-ZIN Study 2013-03-HSR_on drug pricing scenarios)

Joint Health Technology Assessment

Based on previous experience/expertise with MEDEV, EUnetHTA, JA2, informal collaboration,...

- Coherent and compatible with Joint Action 3

'testing' models for implementation:

- Mutual recognition of Assessments (operational)
- Joint 'writing'/editing (operational)
- Sharing expertise (operational), eg. Dutch 'Wetenschappelijke AdviesRaad' of ZIN acts as external expert in Belgian reimbursement procedure

Pricing and Reimbursement, including joint negotiations

By structural exchange of information and testing through pilots of procedures or scenarios for joint negotiations that lead to financial arrangements and contracts

That are compatible with and respect national legislation and competence and responsibility of the different stakeholders in the decision-making process

That respect confidentiality of the commonly negotiated financial details (...nothing changes compared with today..)

THIS IS NOT JOINT PROCUREMENT THIS IS NOT LIMBO DANCING.. *how low can you go.*.

Joined Horizon Scanning

Prioritisation – potential to improve access

- Allows for prioritisation of policy-making
- Allows for capacity planning for HTA bodies
- Allows for earlier planning for guidelines and registries

Budget planning - potential for savings

- Flags potential issues of displacement.
- Allows for better tools for budget allocation

Efficiency gains – potential to improve access

• Allows for streamlining procedures

Level playing field – potential for savings

• Allows for sharing earlier and lessening the current information asymmetry with industry

Early dialogue - strengthens collaboration

• Allows for stakeholders to share information at an earlier stage, e.g. Beneluxa



Joined Horizor

Deliv

High impact reports

-		Pri	ority Area 02: Cancer	mpaerroperte
			Topics	High-Impact Potential
zon Scannir		1.	Afatinib (Gilotrif) for treatment of advanced head and neck cancer	No high-impact potential at this time
	iy	2.	Anamorelin for treatment of cancer-related cachexia/anorexia	No high-impact potential at this time
	-	3.	* Blinatumomab (Blincyto) for treatment of acute lymphoblastic leukemia	Lower end of the high-impact-potential range
Deliverables		4.	Cabozantinib (Cometriq) for treatment of renal cell carcinoma	No high-impact potential; archived November 2015 on basis of experts' comments
			Capsule endoscopy (PillCam Colon 2) for colorectal cancer screening	No high-impact potential; archived September 2015 on basis of experts' comments
Dataset 1 (baselist)		6.	* Crizotinib (Xalkori) for treatment of ROS1-positive nonsmall cell lung cancer	Lower end of the high-impact-potential range
		7.	* Daratumumab (Darzalex) for treatment of multiple myeloma	Moderately high
	Filter	8.	Denosumab (Xgeva) for treatment of refractory hypercalcemia of malignancy	No further potential for high impact; archived November 2015 on basis of being broadly diffused
		9.	* Dinutuximab (Unituxin) for treatment of neuroblastoma	Lower end of the high-impact-potential range
		10	. * Elotuzumab (Empliciti) for treatment of multiple myeloma	Moderately high
Dataset 2 (filtered list)	Defined variables		Real ti	me database
+				
Dataset 3 (high impact)	High impact			
Dataset 4	Withdrawn / failed pharmaceuticals			
Dataset 5	Registered pharmaceuticals			

*AHRQ high impact report 2015 https://effectivehealthcare.ahrq.gov/sites/default/files/cancer-horizon-scan-high-impact-1512.pdf



MENU 📃



Governments change the conversation with real data.

The IHSI Secretariat is pleased to confirm the first IHSI Symposium will be held on 4 and 5 November 2021 in Europe.

Mission HSI provides data that empowers political decision-makers and payer organisation negotiators to drive for better pricing in medicinal products. IHSI data enables healthcare systems to prepare for disruptive technologies through data insights that deliver the leverage required to confidently assess new products coming to market. READ MORE

QUESTIONS and **ANSWERS**



Using your Q&A function, please:

- Type in your question please identify which speaker you would like to address i.e. Tifenn, Oleg, Eveli or Francis.
- Upvote for other questions you would like to see prioritized
- Write in supplementary answers to questions with your own knowledge and expertise



Thank You



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