

THE CHALLENGES OF MEASURING CORRUPTION IN HEALTHCARE

ASIA PACIFIC PHARMACEUTICAL AND MEDICAL DEVICE COMPLIANCE CONGRESS SINGAPORE, 10 SEPTEMBER 2018

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OVERVIEW

- Corruption in the pharmaceutical sector
- Measuring corruption
- TI Pharmaceuticals & Healthcare
 - Our work

CORRUPTION & ETHICS

Corruption: the abuse of entrusted power for private gain

Ethics: moral principles that govern a person's behaviour or the conducting of an activity

CORRUPTION IS BAD FOR BUSINESS

- Corruption adds 10% to the total cost of doing business.
- High levels of corruption is the equivalent of a 20% tax on foreign business.
- Corruption adds 25% to the cost of procurement contracts.
- Anti-corruption programmes and ethical guidelines lead to 50% fewer incidents of corruption, and business is less likely to lose business opportunities.

CORRUPTION IS A UNIVERSAL PROBLEM

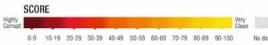
- USD 7 trillion annual global spend
- Estimate 10-25% public procurement funds lost to corruption
- 17% of people worldwide stated they had paid a bribe when interacting with the healthcare sector

MEASURING CORRUPTION



CORRUPTION **PERCEPTIONS** INDEX 2017

The perceived levels of public sector corruption in 180 countries/territories around the world.



RANK COUNTRY/TERRITORY SCORE 71 37 29 Estonia Romania 48 Thailand Russia 89 Saint Vincent and 58 40 21 New Zealand 71 47 Ghana 37 Azerbaijar 28 Congo United Arab Cuba Zambia Bangladesh Emirates 88 India 40 Djibouti 31 Denmark Malaysia 47 Bahrain 36 Guatemala 28 Democratic 70 Cyprus Republic of Congo Finland 85 46 Morocco 40 36 Kazakhstan 31 28 Montenegro Côte D'Ivoire 57 21 70 Czech Republic Taiikistan Uruguay 40 Norway 85 46 Turkey 36 Liberia. 31 28 Sao Tome Mongolia Lebanon 57 20 68 Dominica Chad Barbados and Principe Switzerland 85 Argentina 39 36 Malawi 31 28 Tanzania Mauritania 57 20 Bhutan 67 45 Hungary 84 39 35 Mali 31 27 Singapore Armenia Cornoros Chile 67 Georgia 56 45 Angola 19 Senegal 84 Kosovo 39 Ethiopia 35 Nepal 31 27 Guinea 65 56 44 Turkmenistan 19 Bahamas Belarus 82 Kuwait 39 Moldova 31 27 Canada Macedonia 35 Nigeria 55 18 63 Cabo Verde 44 Portugal Iraq Jamaica 82 39 30 Luxemboura Solomon Islands 35 Gambia 26 Vietnam Nicaragua 18 63 Rwanda 55 Venezuela Oatar 44 Oman Netherlands 82 Swaziland 39 34 30 26 Philippines Uganda 63 Saint Lucia 55 Korea (North) Taiwar Bulgaria 43 United Kingdom 82 Albania 38 33 Myanmar 30 25 Algeria Cameroon 62 Korea (South) 54 43 Equatorial Guinea 17 Brunei South Africa 81 Bosnia and 38 33 Sierra Leone 30 25 Germany Bolivia Mozambique Darussalam 52 Guinea Bissau 17 Grenada 43 Vanuatu Herzegovina 77 30 Australia 33 Ukraine 24 Israel 62 El Salvador Madagascar 51 38 17 Namihia Libya Burkina Faso 42 Guyana 77 Hong Kong 33 Dominican 29 Botswana 61 Central African 23 38 16 50 Italy 42 Sri Lanka Sudan Lesotho Republic Republic 77 Iceland Slovenia 61 Niger 33 Mauritius 50 42 Timor-Leste 38 Honduras 29 Burundi 22 Yemen 16 Tunisia Austria 75 Poland 60 32 Ecuador Slovakia 50 41 37 Kyrgyzstan 29 22 Afghanistan 15 Haiti China Belgium 75 Seychelles 60 32 Egypt 37

Colombia

Indonesia

Panama

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Syria

Somalia

South Sudan

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Uzbekistan

Zimbabwe

Cambodia

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Laos

Mexico

Papua New

Paraguay

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Gabon

Pakistan

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Costa Rica

Lithuania

Latvia

United States

Ireland

Japan

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Serbia

Suriname

and Tobago

Trinidad

Croatia

Greece

Jordan

Saudi Arabia

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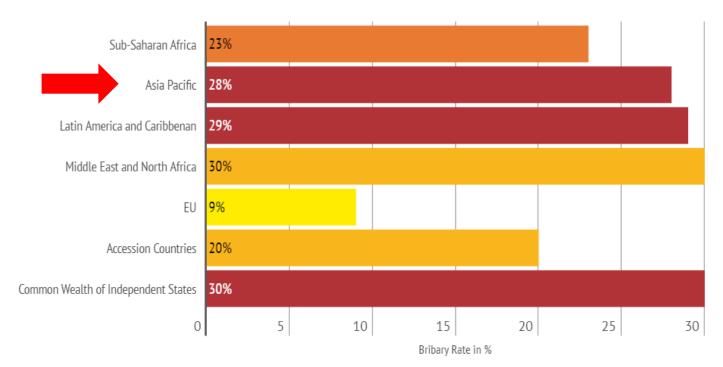
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THE GLOBAL CORRUPTION BAROMETER

 The Global Corruption Barometer surveys the experiences of everyday people confronting corruption around the world.

VARIATIONS IN BRIBERY ACROSS REGIONS

Global Corruption Barometer



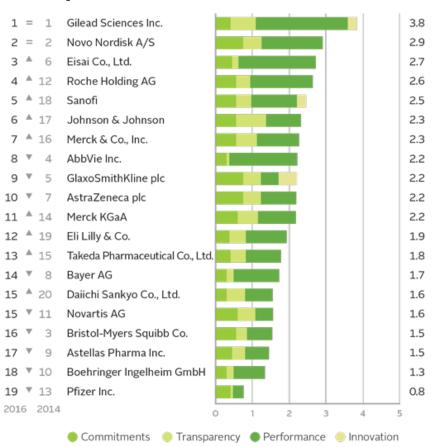
MEASURING CORRUPTION IN HEALTH

- Access to Medicine Index
 - Access to Vaccines Index
 - AllTrials Transparency Index
 - Good Governance for Medicine
 - European Union Study on Corruption in Health
- Measuring Transparency in the Pharmaceutical Sector
 - Special Eurobarometer Report on Corruption Corruption in Healthcare.

ACCESS TO MEDICINE INDEX

 Analyses 20 of the world's largest research-based pharmaceutical companies on how they make medicines, vaccines and diagnostics more accessible in low- and middle-income countries.

2016 Rank of Market Influence and Compliance



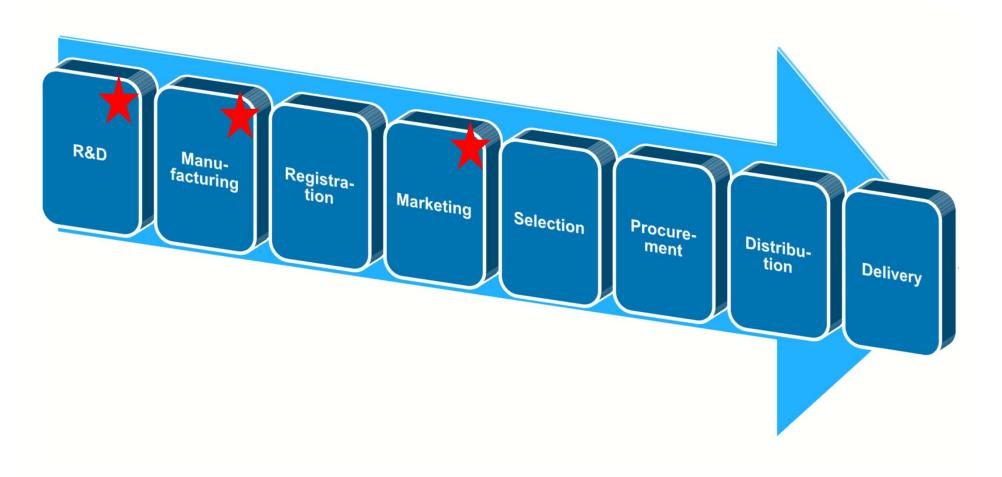
MEASURING TRANSPARENCY IN THE PHARMACEUTICAL SECTOR

- Snapshot of the level of transparency and vulnerability to corruption in the government procedures and structures of eight functions of the pharmaceutical sector, namely:
 - registration of medicines
 - licensing of pharmaceutical business
 - inspection of establishments
 - medicine promotion
 - clinical trials
 - selection of essential medicines
 - procurement of medicines
 - · distribution of medicines



TACKLING CORRUPTION IN THE PHARMACEUTICAL SECTOR

HEALTHCARE VALUE CHAIN



1. RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT

- Manipulating clinical trial results
- Failure to make results (incl. negative results) available

IMPACT:

- False conclusions on drug safety/efficacy
 - Treatment failure

1. RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT - SOLUTION

Mandatory trial registration and results reporting

 Ensuring that all clinical data from trial registration to comprehensive study reports are made available.









CLINICAL TRIAL TRANSPARENCY

TRIAL REGISTRATION

All clinical trials are registered before they start.

SUMMARY RESULTS POSTING

Headline results are made public within 12 months.

FULL TRIAL REPORTS

Detailed trial findings are proactively disclosed.

ACADEMIC PUBLICATION

Trial results are published.

INDIVIDUAL PARTICIPANT DATA SHARING

Trial data is effectively and vigilantly shared.

2. MANUFACTURING AND THIRD PARTY SUPPLIERS

- GMP/site inspection falsification
- Falsified active pharmaceutical ingredients and other ingredients

IMPACT:

- Falsified (counterfeit) products
 - Anti-microbial resistance
 - Treatment failure
 - Reputational damage

2. THIRD PARTY SUPPLIERS - SOLUTION

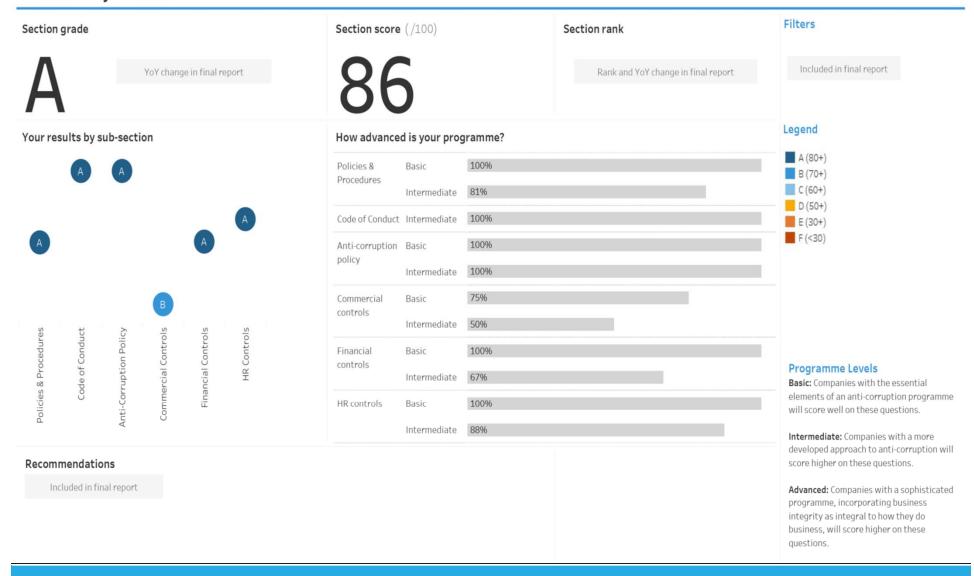
ABAC Programmes & Benchmarks

- Under FCPA and UK Bribery Act, companies are under increased obligation to ensure that they, their employees and subsidiaries act with integrity.
- ABAC programmes should be designed to help staff and external parties understand bribery and corruption risk, and their responsibilities to actively combat it.

Corporate Anti-Corruption Benchmark 2018



Preliminary results



3. MARKETING I

- Information dissemination
 - Face-to-face/in-practice engagement
 - Continuing medical education (CME)
- Influence on prescription practices, conflicts of interest
- Phase IV trials

3. MARKETING II

IMPACT:

- Misleading information leading to prescriptions that are not in patient's best interest
- Overpriced originator prescriptions, that drain healthcare budgets
- Profit-driven encouragement for trial participation
- Anti-microbial resistance

3. MARKETING - SOLUTION

Sunshine Acts

- Track and report all
 financial relationships with
 physicians to uncover (and
 be able to manage)
 potential conflicts of
 interest.
- E.g. ABPI's Disclosure UK



Type the beginning of an individual's first name, last name, address, city, postal code, country, or a pharmaceutical company, or a healthcare organisation name or address

NEVER FORGET ...THE TONE FROM THE TOP

"...the purpose of this firm is not to create shareholder value"

- Emmanuel Faber, CEO Danone (09 August 2018)





THANK YOU

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