



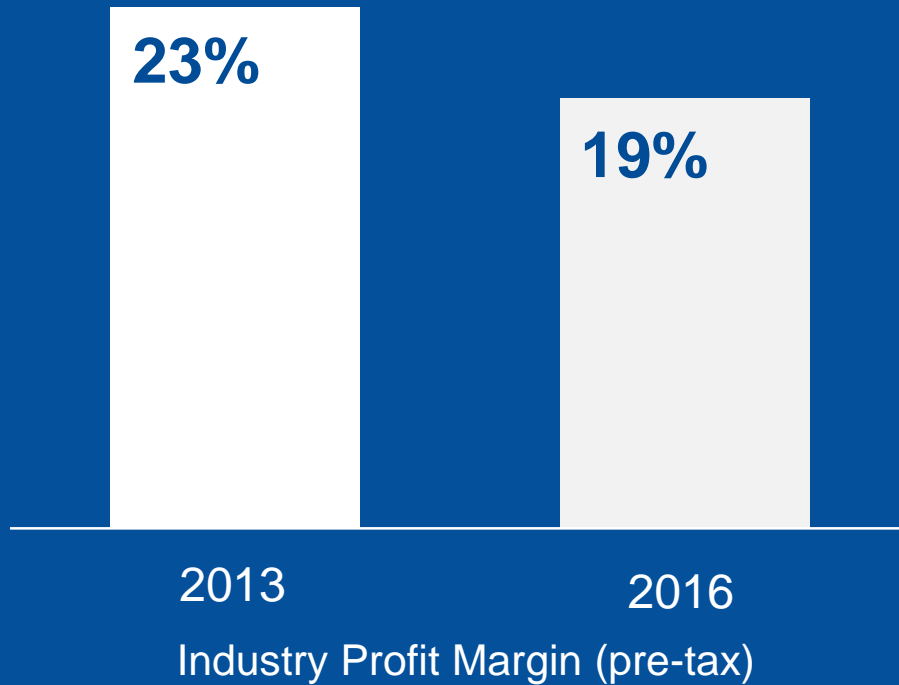
## Overview of the new marketplace in 2017 and beyond

11th International Pharmaceutical and Medical Device Compliance Conference  
Frank Wartenberg, President Central Europe  
May 2017



QuintilesIMS™

# Profitability under pressure



## ▲ Positive Drivers

- Innovation
- Ageing
- Broader access

## ▼ Negative Drivers

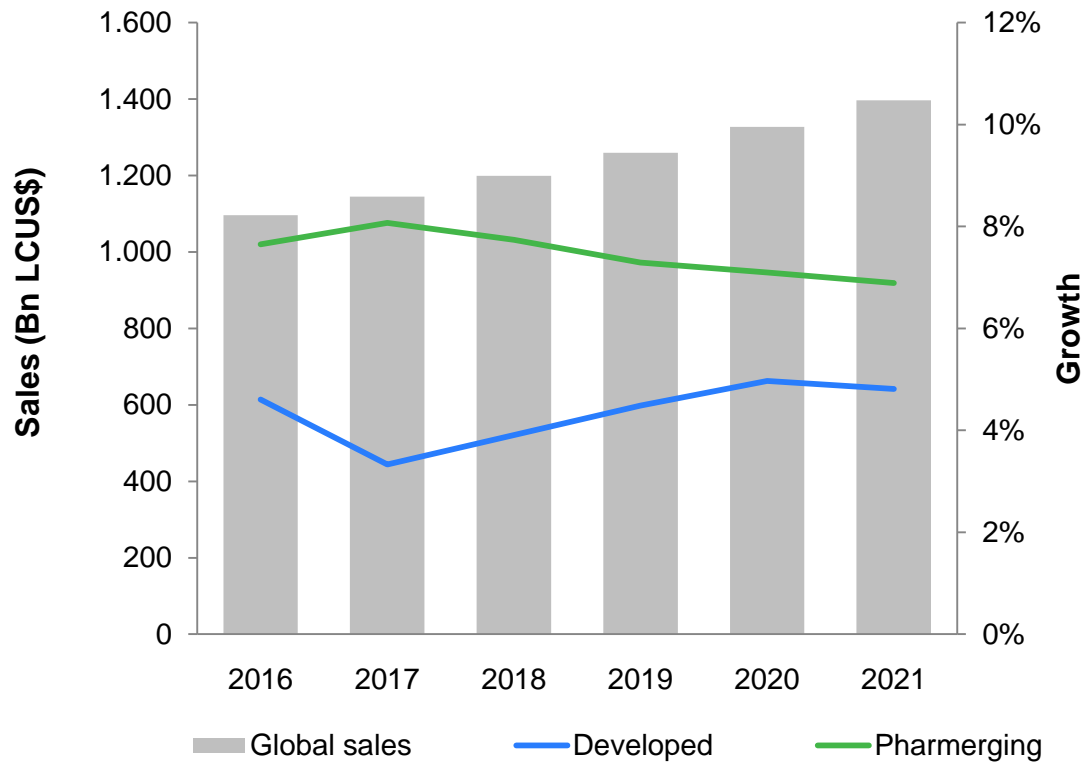
- Funding for innovation
- R&D costs
- Commercial complexity



# Helped by the US, Global pharma to grow at 3-6% CAGR to \$1.4tn by 2021

## Global sales and market growth

Forecast 2016-2021



## CAGR 2016-21

Developed		
Developed	2-5%	
US	4-8%	●
Japan	(-1)-2%	●
Germany	2-5%	●
UK*	2-5%	●
France	1-4%	●
Italy	2-5%	●
Spain	1-4%	●
Canada	2-5%	●
Pharmerging		
Pharmerging	6-9%	
China	6-8%	●
Brazil	6-8%	●
India	10-13%	●
Russia	7-9%	●
Turkey	10-13%	●
Mexico	3-6%	●

Higher than region CAGR	●
On par with region CAGR	●
Lower than region CAGR	●

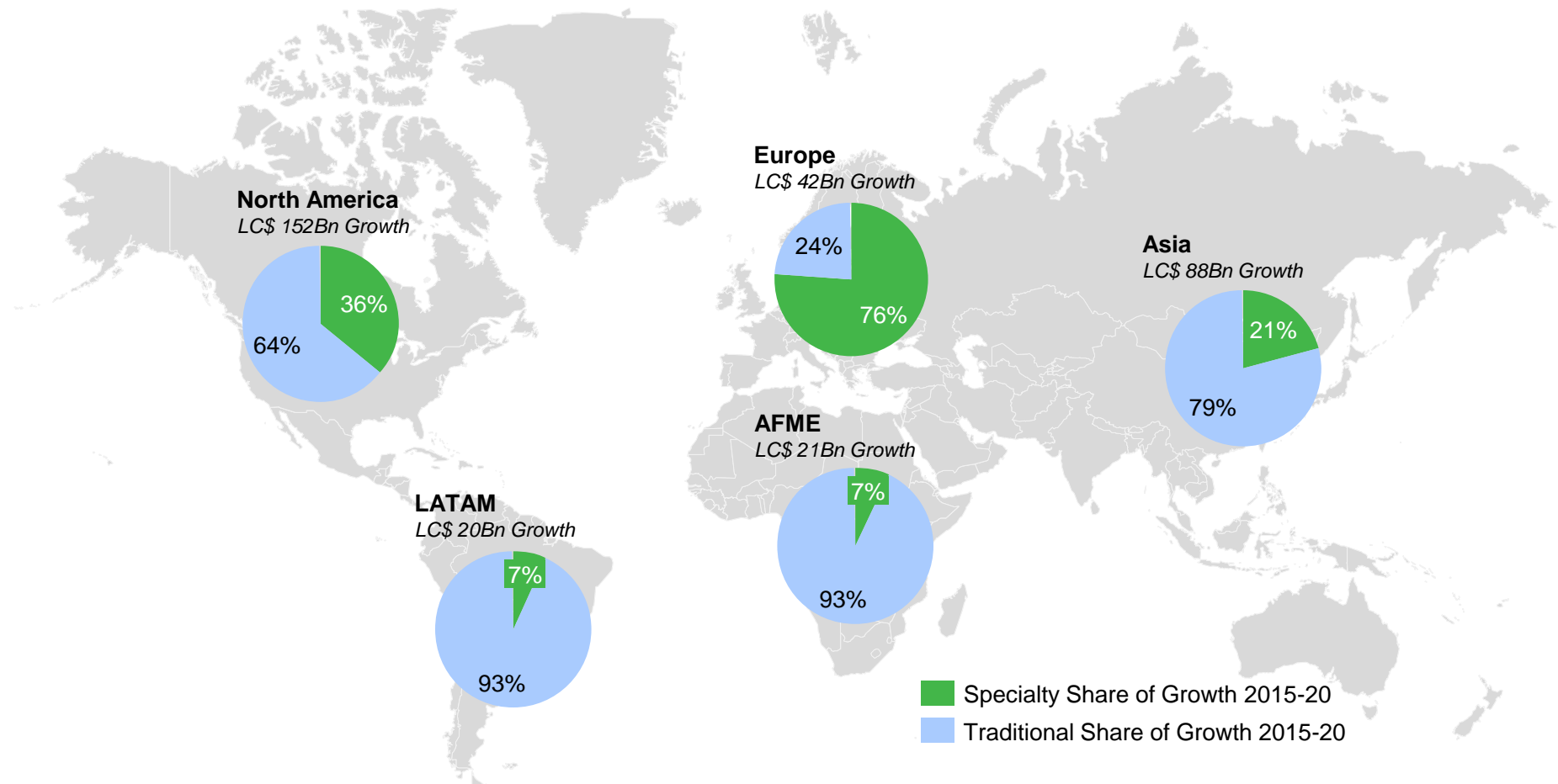




# Growth driver in the developed markets is the shift towards specialty medicine

Share of absolute growth by region

Forecast 2015-2020

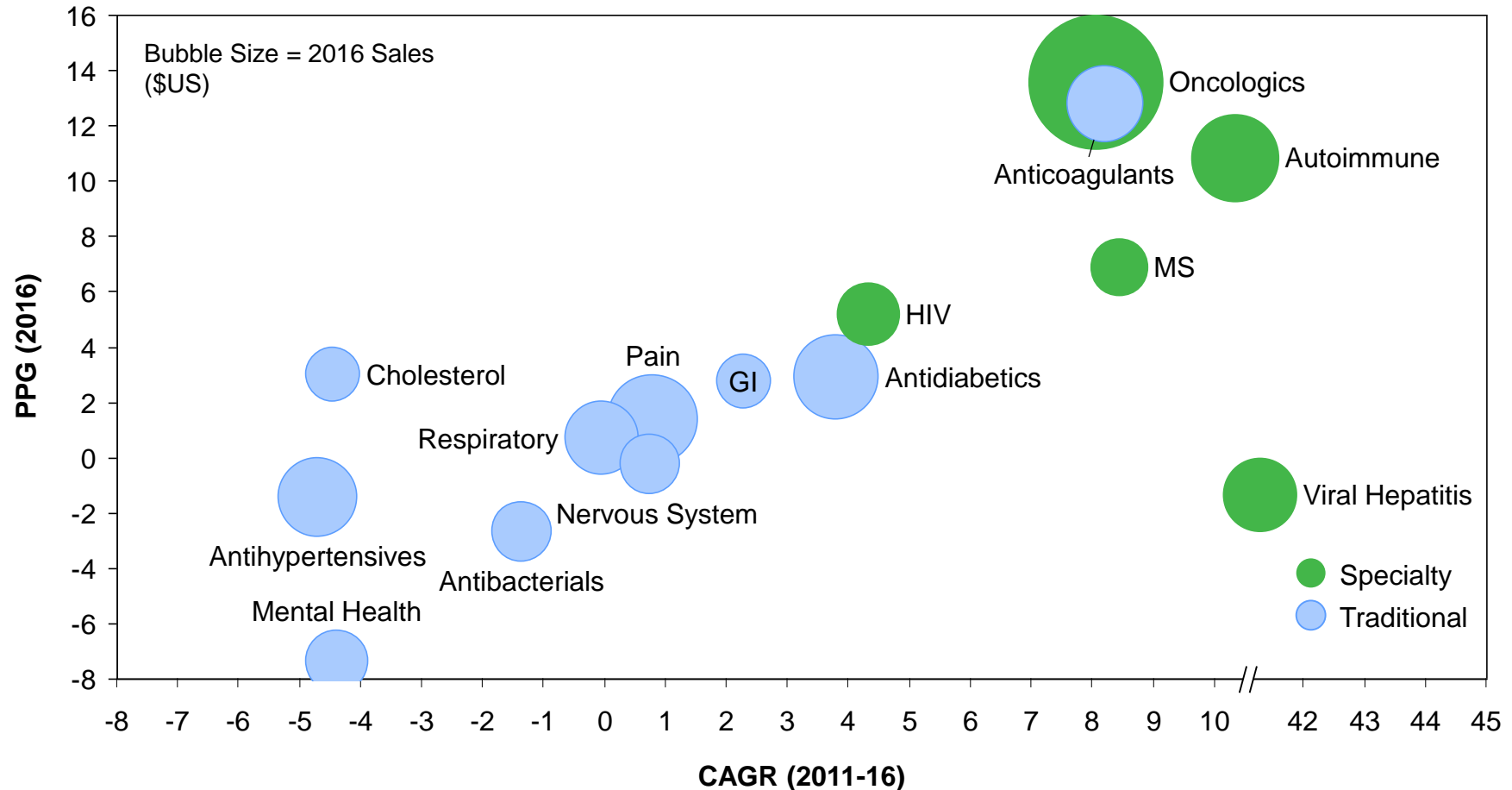




# European growth dynamics are mainly driven by 5 therapy areas

## Top 15 Therapy area growth dynamics

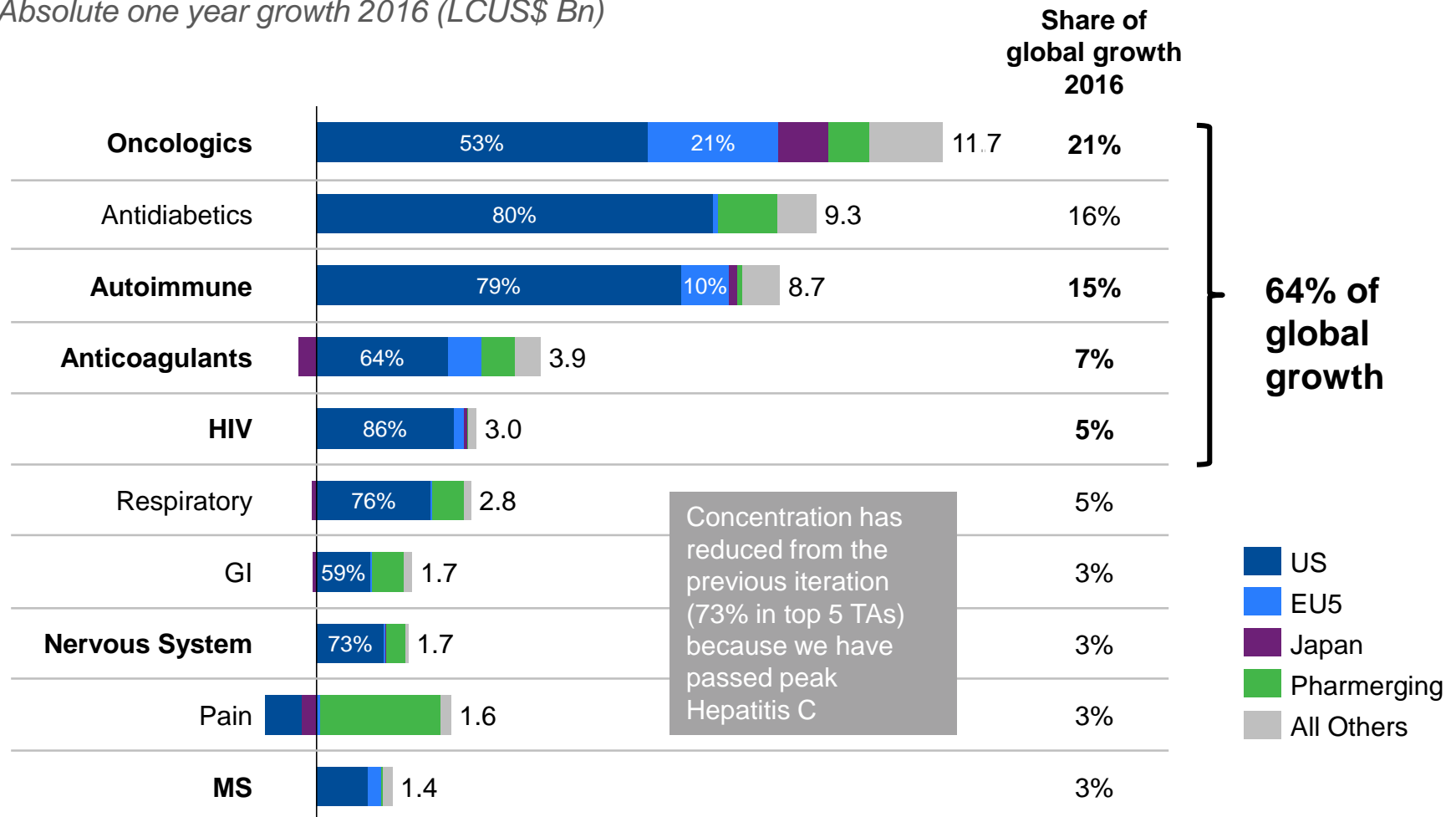
Europe 2011-2016





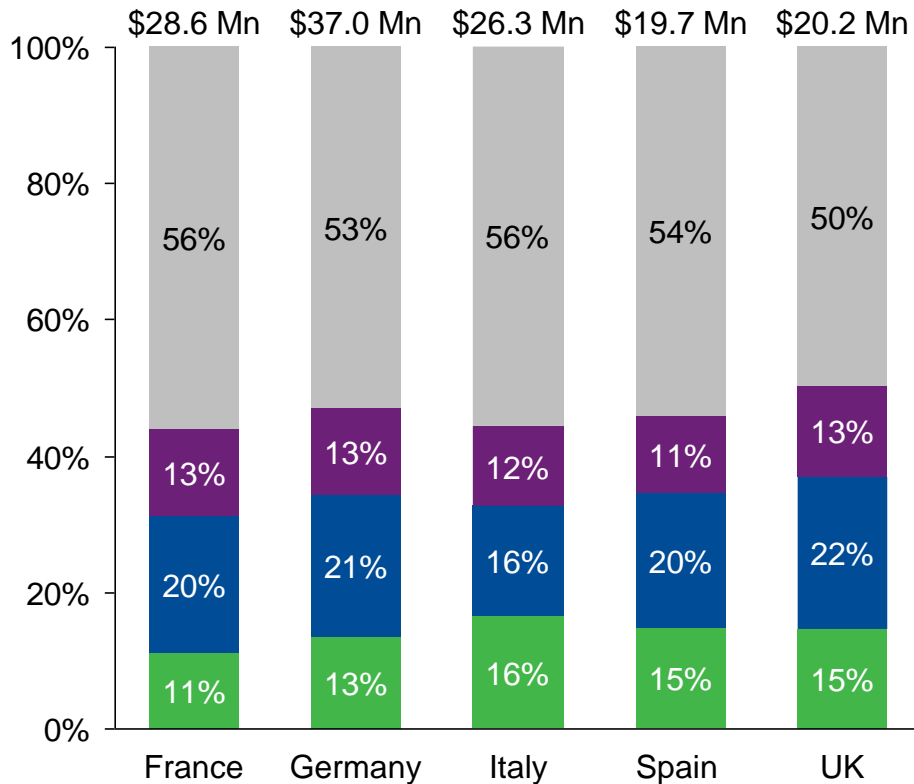
# Over 60% of global growth comes from five TAs, four specialty

Global - Highest growth Therapy Areas  
*Absolute one year growth 2016 (LCUS\$ Bn)*

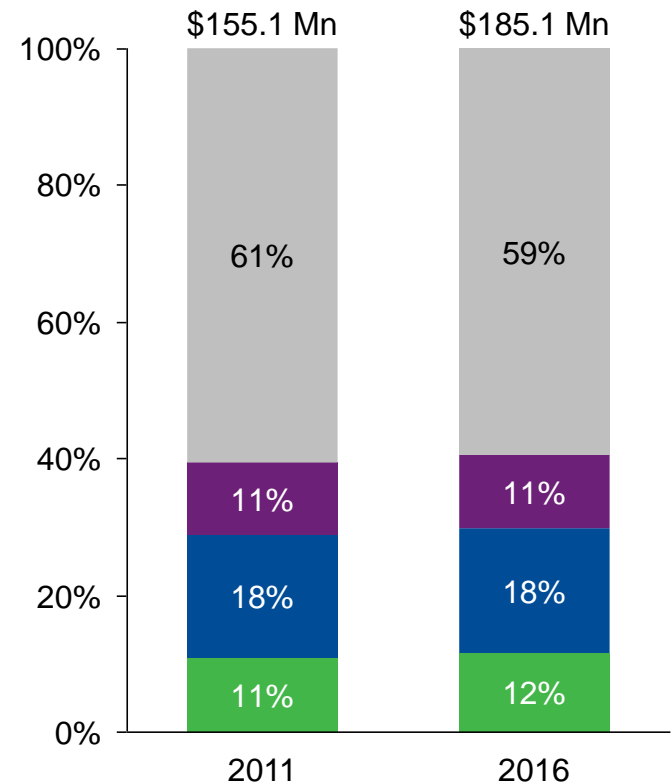


# Concentration is not only given on TA but also on product level

Concentration of product sales  
EU5 2016



Concentration of product sales  
Europe 2011 vs. 2016

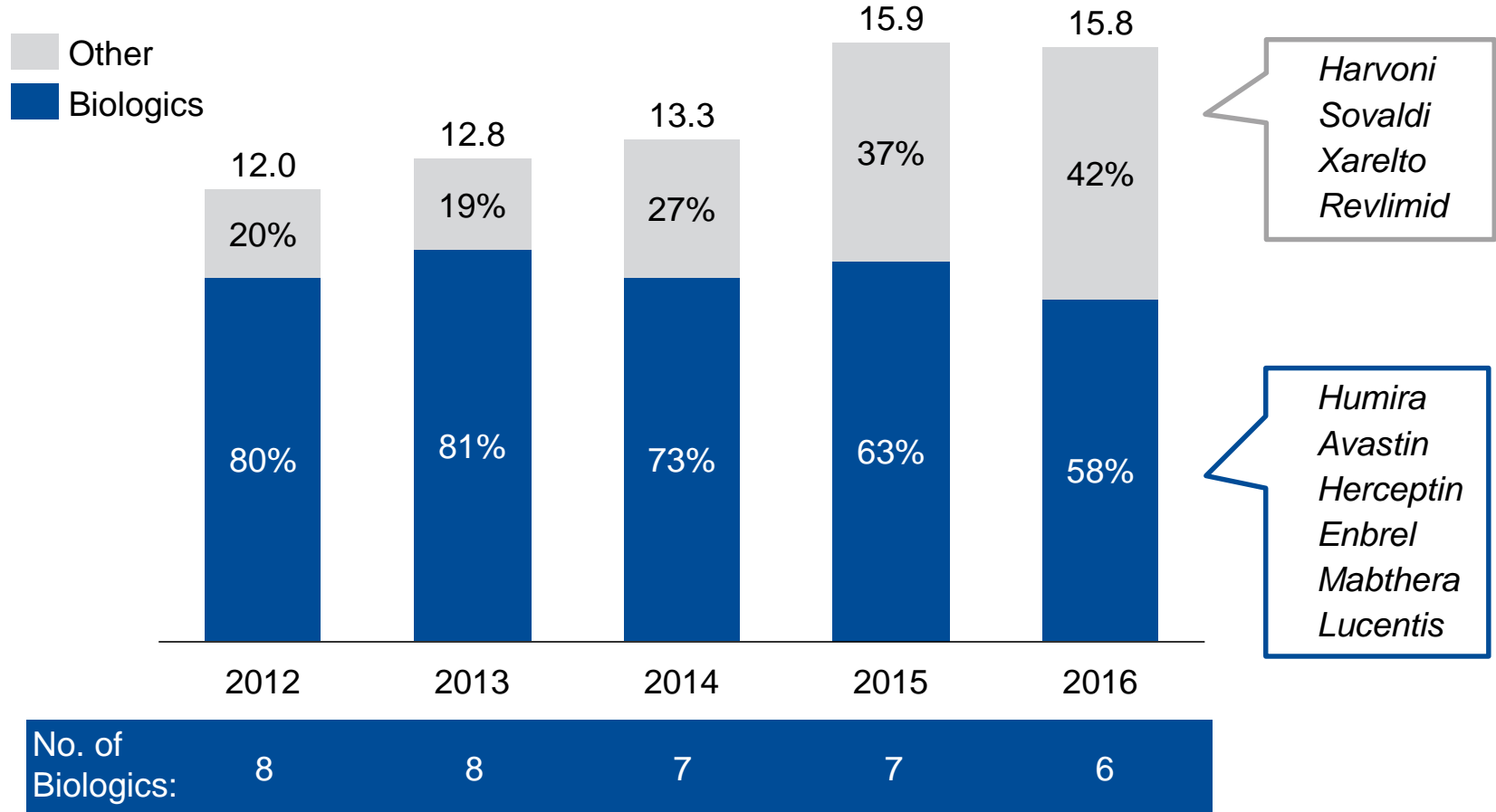


■ Top 10 products 
 ■ Products 11-50 
 ■ Products 51-100 
 ■ All others

# High costs in Europe are driven by importance of biologic therapies

Biologics share of Top 10 products sales

EU5, Bn. LCUS\$, 2012-2016



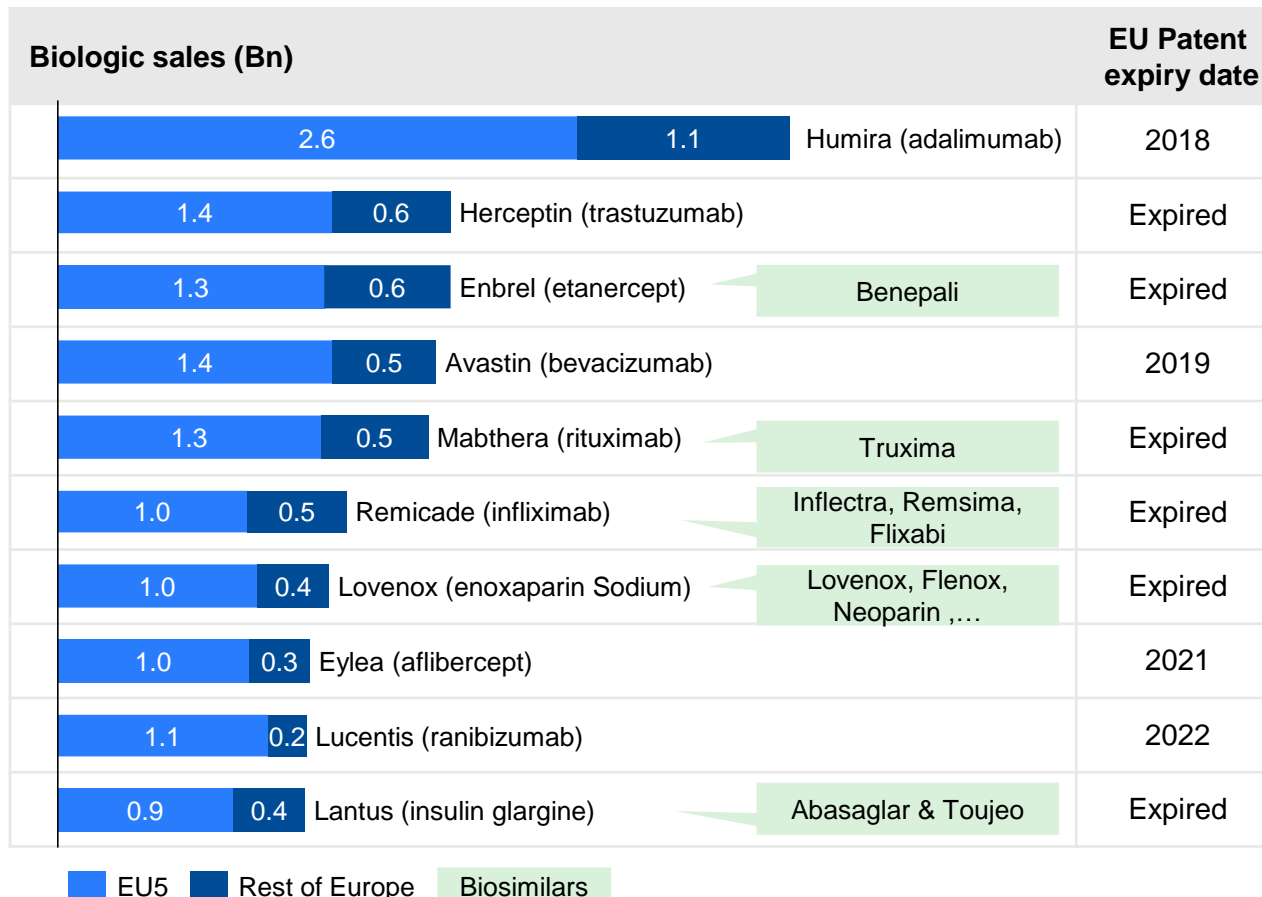




# Important biologics already lost or are about to lose exclusivity which drives biosimilar interest

Europe Top 10 biologics sales by region

LCUS\$ 2016



Half of the top biologics have lost protection in Europe, but not all have biosimilars

Biosimilar delay factors:

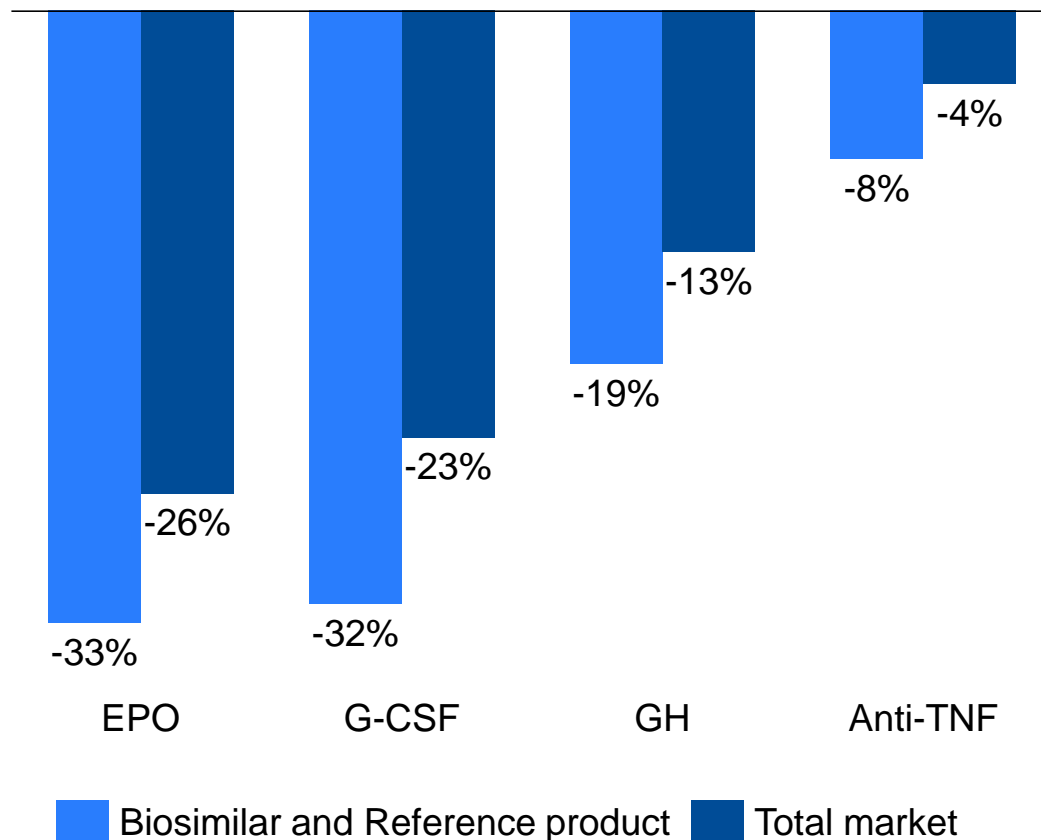
- Cost
- Complexity in development
- Patent uncertainty
- Regulatory difficulties and uncertainties



# The entrance of biosimilars leads to a decrease in prices – putting the originator under pressure

## Price reduction

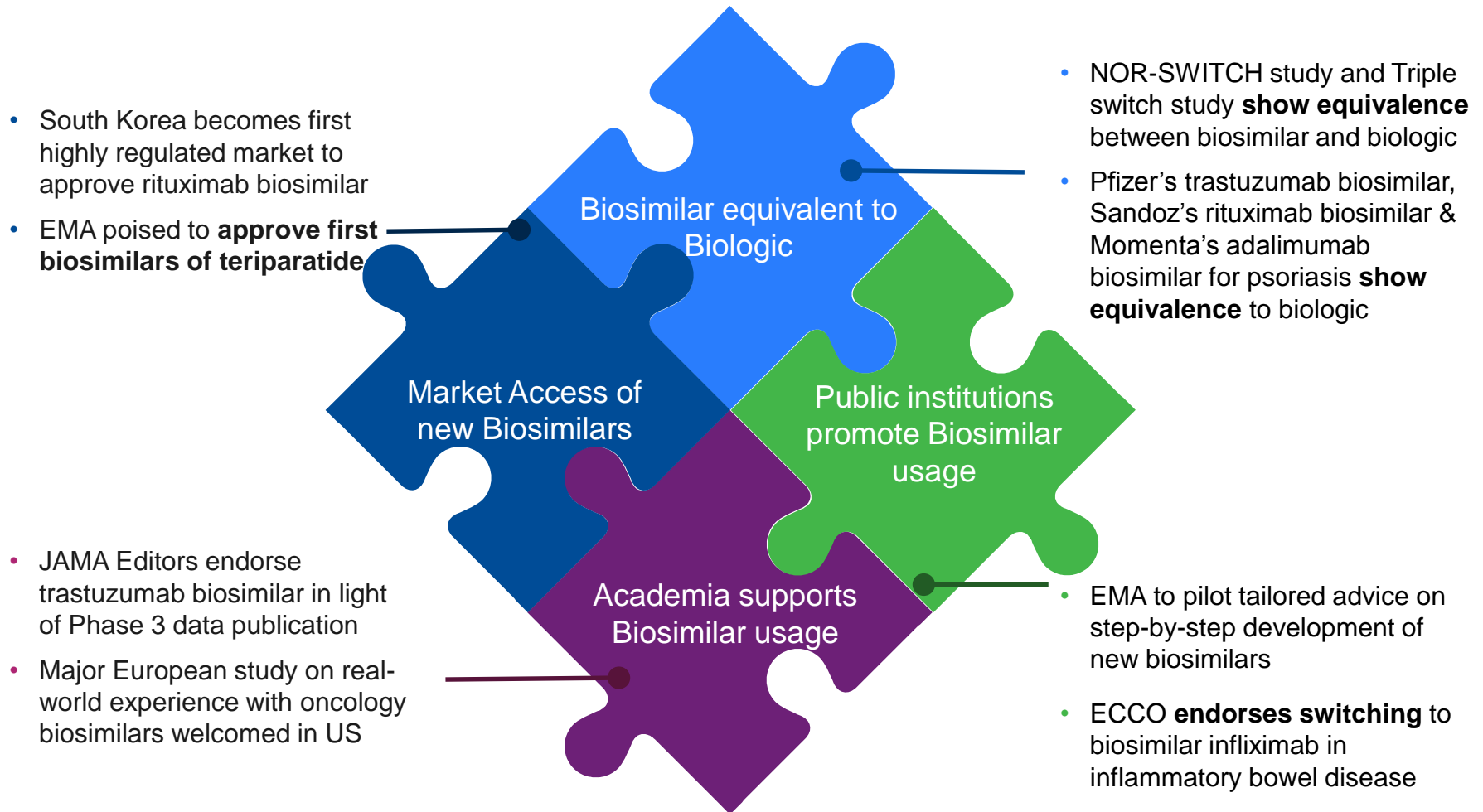
*Price per treatment day 2015/year before biosimilar entrance*



- The increased competition affects not just the price for the directly comparable product but also the price of the whole product class
- The countries with the highest reduction (e.g. Bulgaria, Portugal, Slovakia, Poland, Slovenia) show reduction of 50-70%
- Caveat – prices used in the study are list prices. It can be assumed that additional discounts have been agreed in certain situations



# Latest developments show that the options for biosimilars to replace biologics increase





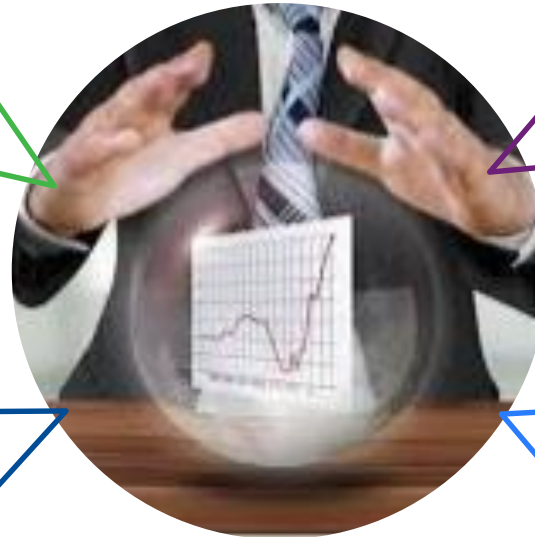
# What does the Crystal Ball say about the future of biosimilars?

## Policy

- Regulatory developments generally favour biosimilars but 'naming' and 'patent information exchange/linkage' remain challenges

## Price

- In the absence of any other differentiators biosimilar selection is driven by price – they are taking the route of small molecule generics
- Increasing competition and the dynamics of multi-sourced products will allow payers stronger negotiating options



## Acceptance

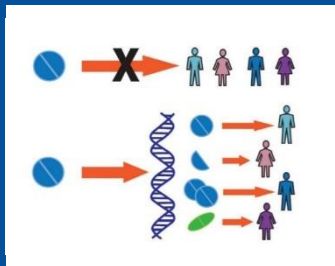
- Savings and patient access will drive acceptance of next wave of biosimilars
- Positive studies and experience will drive broad adoption of biosimilars by physicians

## Usage

- Adoption of substitution rules may parallel use of generic medicines
- Procurement methods will speed up uptake and increase price differentials
- Awareness and usage of biosimilars across varying therapeutic areas will accelerate biosimilar usage

# Biosimilars offer payers savings, however growth in complex specialty therapies driving up the cost per patient

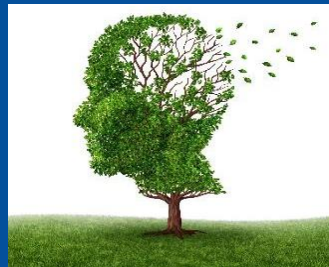
## Personalised Medicine



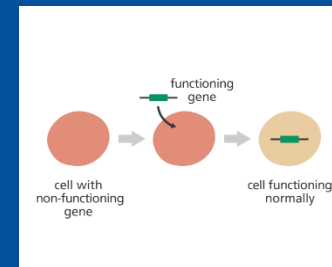
## Orphan drugs



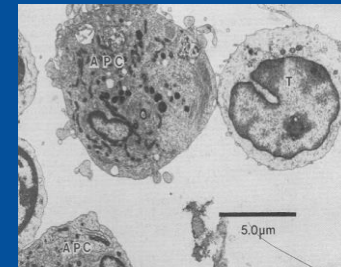
## Large patient population therapies e.g. Alzheimer's



## Gene therapies



## Cell therapies



# As the healthcare industry increasingly scrutinizes drug costs, it is also questioning the value of innovation



by Anna Edney and Zachary Tracer  
12 January 2017, 15:39 GMT | Updated on 12 January 2017

BRIEF

## New anti-PD1 drugs overpriced, ICER says



### Cancer : le débat monte en France sur le prix des médicaments

CATHERINE DUCRUET | LE 05/02/16 À 18H00

L'appel de 110 oncologues contre le coût des traitements

*Cancer: the debate grows about the price of drugs in France*

*The appeal of 110 oncologists against the cost of treatments*



**Farmaci che costano miliardi. Le Big Pharma rispondono: "Senza profitti non c'è ricerca"**

*Drugs which cost billions – Big Pharma responds, "without profit, there is no research"*

**Farmaci malattie rare, profitti esagerati?**



*Do medication for orphan diseases bring in exaggerated profits?*








# Payers in Europe are increasing focus on managing pharmaceutical prices and affordability

## Price negotiation collaboration and net price transparency




-  Netherlands and Belgium announced pilot collaborative price negotiations for orphan drugs
-  Greek and Portuguese health ministers call for increasing payer collaborations

## Post launch payer led RWE scrutiny




-  France NOAC re-assessment based in part on own RWE
-  Italy and France Avastin reimbursement for use in AMD
-  Infliximab switching NOR-SWITCH

## Controlling Costs

## Budget caps and pharma payback schemes

-  Portugal and Italy reviewing payback mechanisms for budget overspend
-  French HCV spending cap
-  UK PPRS scheme

## Increasing emphasis on drug cost-value

-  NHS England Cancer Drugs Fund being included under NICE QALY assessment
-  NICE QALY cost-effective threshold being reviewed
-  Italian and French MoH reviewing current drug reimbursement systems



# Cost pressure pushes European collaborative purchasing efforts



EU commission exploring EU wide pharmaceutical price control measures, centred around collaboration and price transparency



Joint purchasing agreement focused on Orphan drugs

- Pioneered by Netherlands and Belgium
- Joined by Luxembourg and Austria
- Ireland announced it would join



Dutch insurers introducing joint hospital purchasing schemes for biologics



Italy restricting confidential pricing agreements



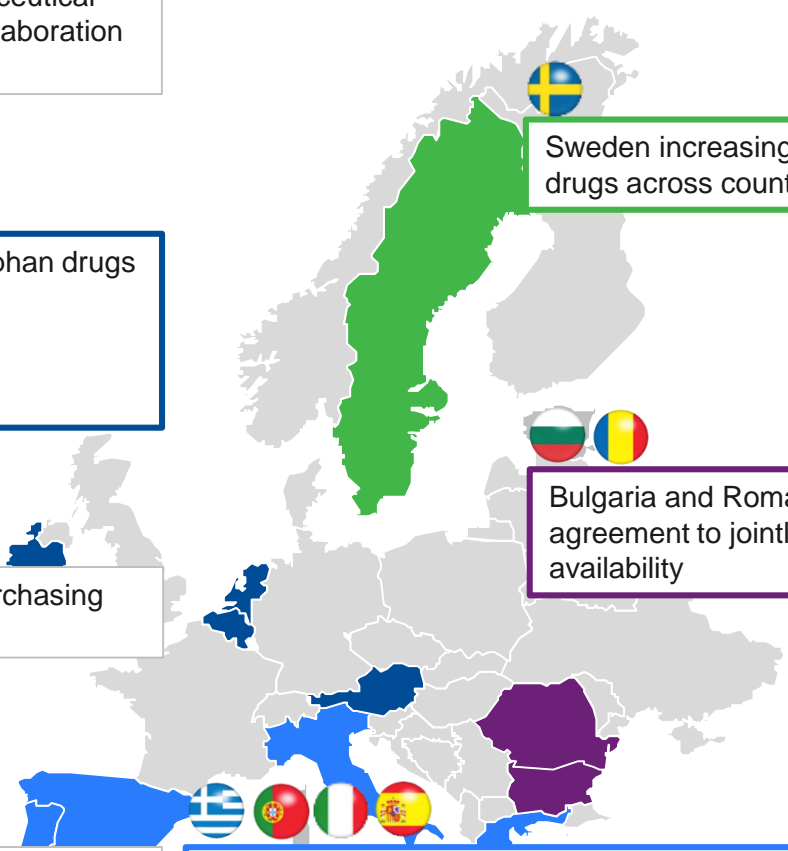
Greece, Portugal, Spain and Italy have called for greater collaboration within the EU to drive down prices



Sweden increasing joint purchasing of high cost drugs across county councils



Bulgaria and Romania have entered an agreement to jointly negotiate pricing and availability

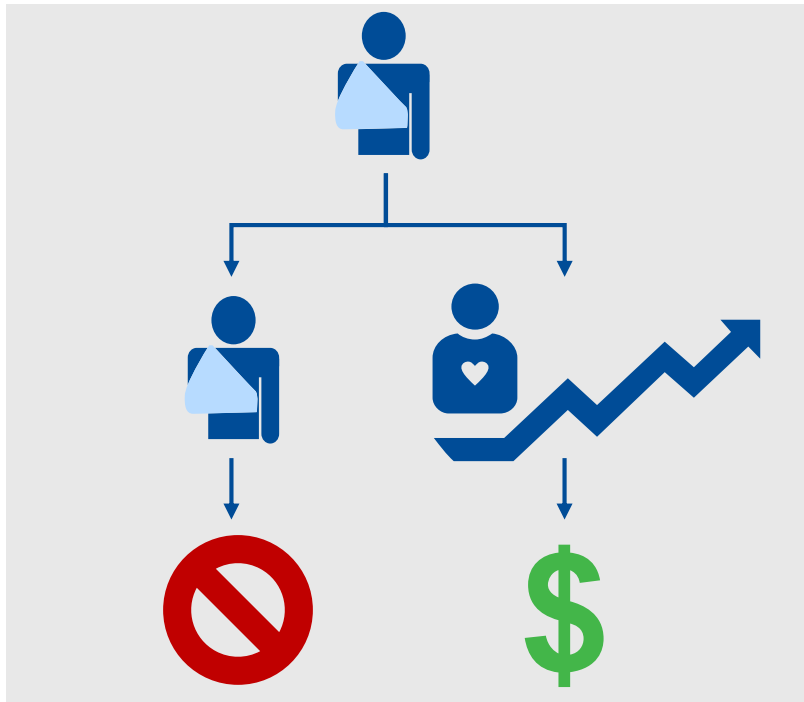




# Innovative pricing models are becoming more prevalent such as pay-for-performance...

## Pay-for-performance

*Payer only pays if patient meets pre-agreed upon clinical outcomes*



<b>Description</b>	Product value and associated price is assessed based on performance across endpoints, level of patient response, and/or performance on specific metrics as demonstrated by clinical trial endpoints or RWE
<b>List-Price</b>	Different prices for the same substance based on the prescription (subgroup)
<b>Process</b>	Agreements for each Subgroup
<b>Examples</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Overall Survival</li><li>• Progression-Free Survival</li><li>• Reduced Hospitalizations</li><li>• Identifying patient responders with recommended pre-test</li></ul>



# ...and indication-based pricing

## Indication-based pricing

*Price determined by comparing efficacy across indications for a single product*



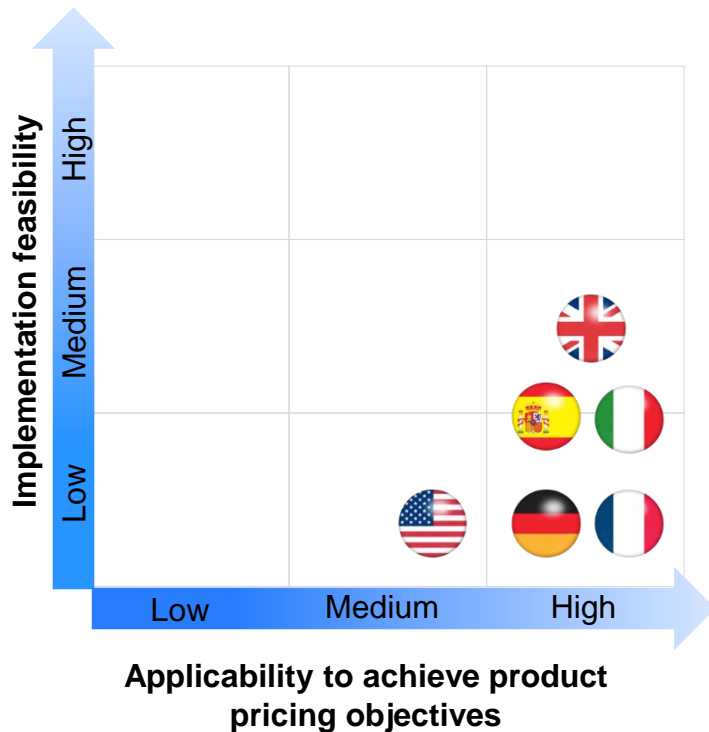
<b>Description</b>	Payer pays different prices by indication for a specific therapy based on volume, value, and clinical outcomes assessment
<b>List-Price</b>	One price for one product
<b>Process</b>	Weighted price based on estimated patient pops
<b>Examples</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Avastin use in NSCLC and breast cancer</li><li>• Humira use in RA and Crohn's disease (CD)</li></ul>









# Pay-by-use schemes can provide win-win scenarios, but not everyone is ready

Pay-by-use implementation challenges across key US and EU markets

*Applicability and Feasibility matrix*



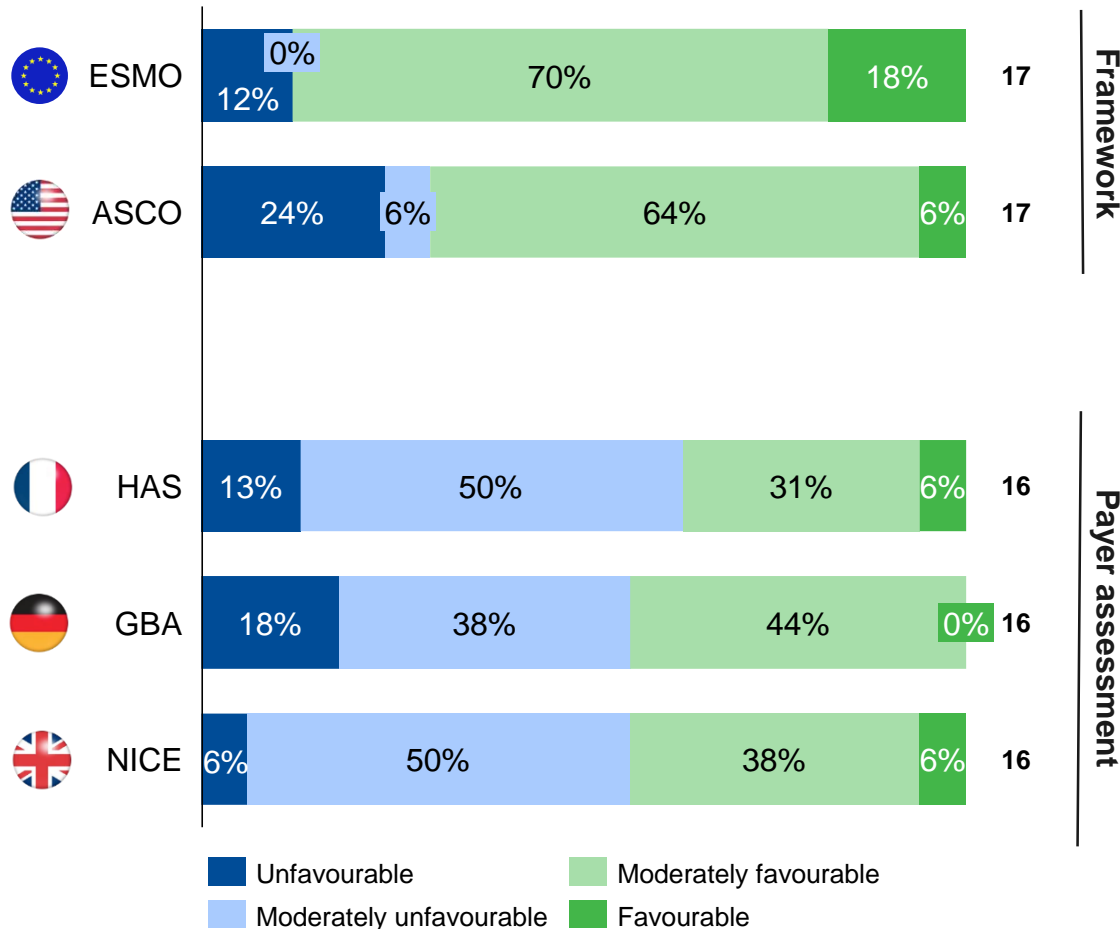
-  PbyU would need to be layered on top of AMNOG price negotiations which is not possible today
-  No experience with registries; implementation could delay pricing negotiations
-  Data per indication at patient level would be challenging to collect
-  Concerns raised on legal and implementation feasibility; however, registries are already in place
-  Existing registries may need to be linked and incentivised for data entry must be aligned
-  Challenging to develop data collection infrastructure and to explain variable coinsurance / OOP costs by indication to patients



# The development of value frameworks aims to shake up current practice, but is value defined in the same way?

## Value assessment

Framework vs. EU payer evaluation






- Considering only products with all assessments available, the frameworks tend to produce more favourable scores than payer assessment
- ~90% of trails produce favourable scores with the ESMO value framework, whereas only 35-50% of payer assessments are favourable







# Also comparing HTA assessments reveals considerable discrepancies

Selection of oncology products: HTA assessment ratings

Brand name	 HAS	 GBA	 NICE
Jevtana	ASMR III	2	✗
Halaven	ASMR IV	4	✗
Yervoy	ASMR IV	1	✓
Zytiga	ASMR III	1	✓
Zelboraf	ASMR III	1	✓
Inlyta	ASMR IV	2	✓
Xalkori	ASMR III	3	✗
Perjeta	ASMR III	3	✗
Tafinlar	ASMR V	5	✓
Xtandi	ASMR III	1	✓
Zaltrap	ASMR V	-	✗
Erivedge	ASMR IV	4	✗
Kadcyla	AMSR II	1	✗
Opdivo	ASMR III	1	✓
Keytruda	ASMR II	1	✓
Stivarga	AMSR IV	4	✗

 *Positive\* unanimous agreement*

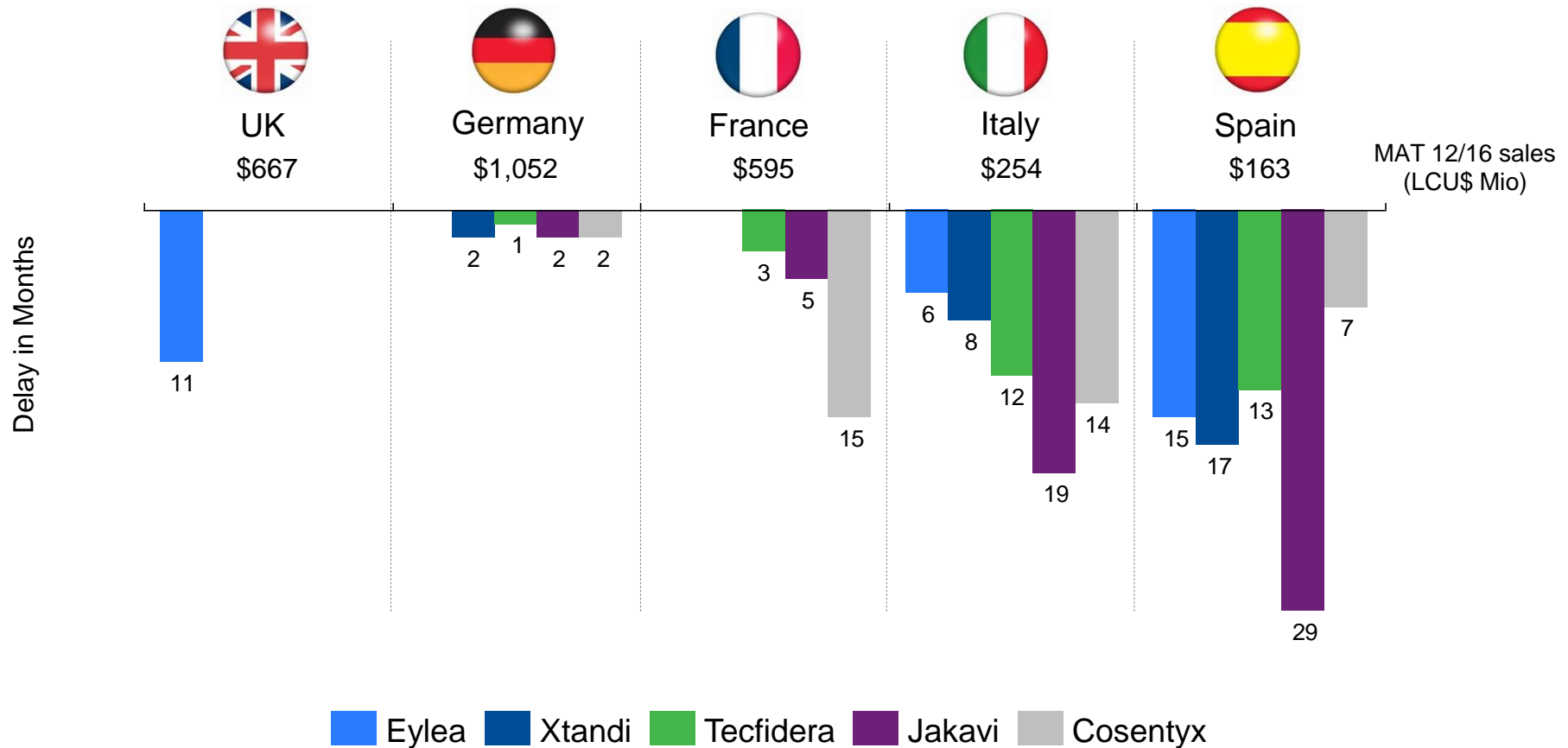
 *Negative\* unanimous agreement*

\*ASMR or GBA rating of 3 or lower has been classed as positive

# Payer evaluation influences launch readiness: Rollouts across EU5 diverge greatly

Top 5 drugs delay from 1st country's launch

*Launched 2012-2016, EU5*



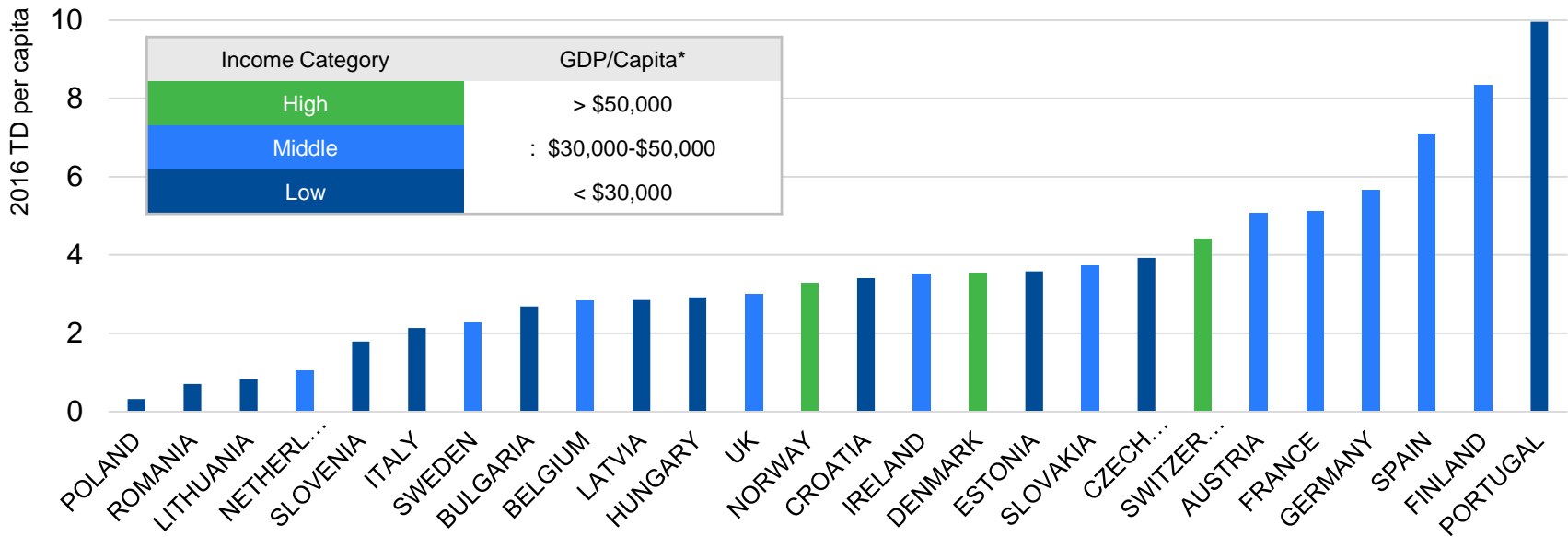
■ Eylea ■ Xtandi ■ Tecfidera ■ Jakavi ■ Cosentyx



# Looking at innovative anti-diabetics shows very large country differences in uptakes

## Uptake of Innovative Anti-diabetics

(DDD/100,000 people) 2016



### Many factors can affect uptake :

- GDP per capita and the financial situation of the country (high - medium - low income countries)
- Regional decision makers
- Price premium versus existing treatment
- Stakeholder attitude to innovation
- If innovation is funded by the public or private payer

Anti-diabetics includes: ALBIGLUTIDE, ALOGLIPTIN, DULAGLUTIDE, EXENATIDE, LINAGLIPTIN, LIRAGLUTIDE, LIXISENATIDE, SAXAGLIPTIN, SITAGLIPTIN, VILDAGLIPTIN, ALOGLIPTIN#METFORMIN, ALOGLIPTIN#PIOGLITAZONE, LINAGLIPTIN#METFORMIN, METFORMIN#SAXAGLIPTIN, METFORMIN#SITAGLIPTIN, METFORMIN#VILDAGLIPTIN

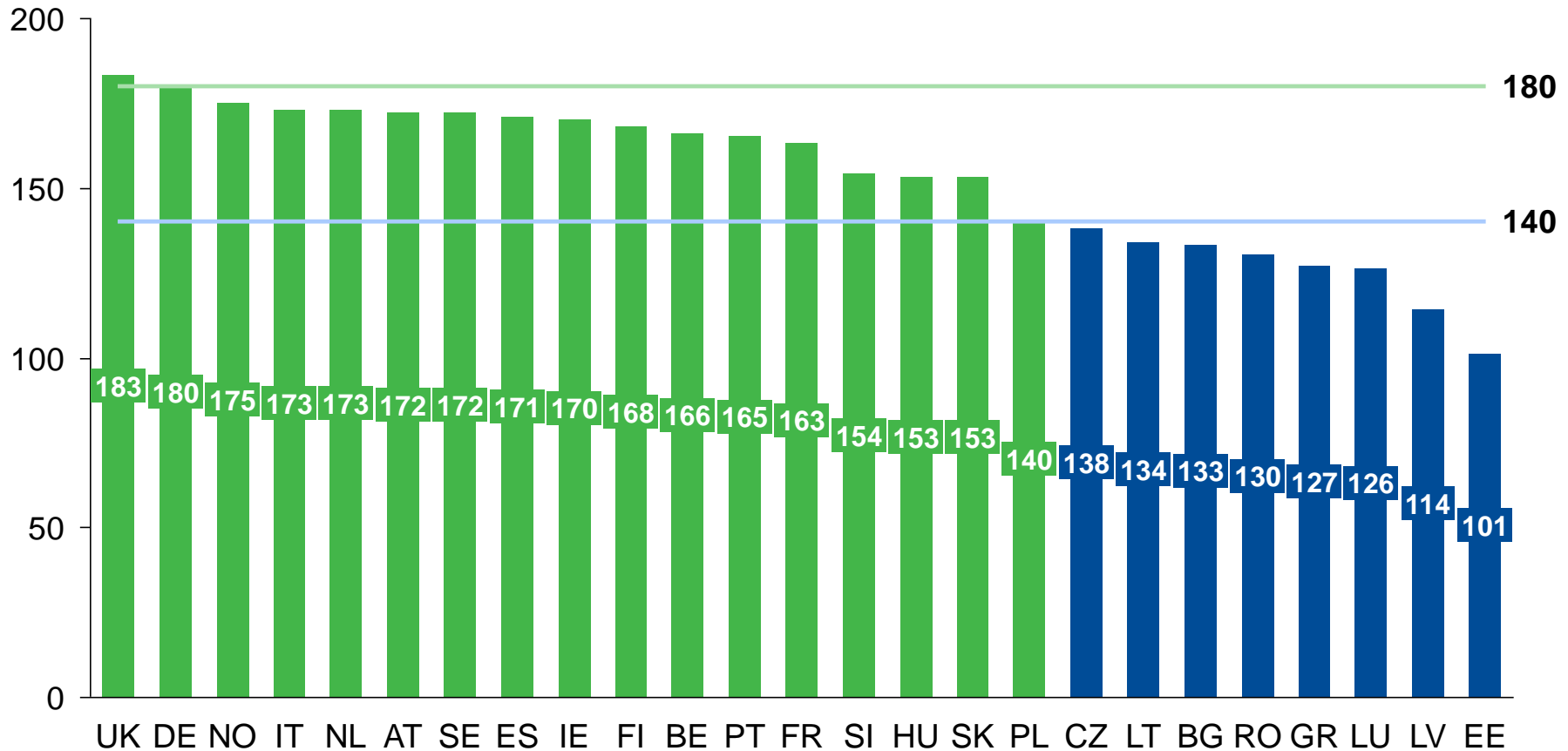
Source: QuintilesIMS MIDAS Q4 2016, Treatment day calculated using WHO DDD

© 2017, QuintilesIMS – Dr. Frank Wartenberg (Twitter: @FrankWartenberg)



# In most EU countries only 70-90% of the Top 200 products are available

Availability of EU Top 200 products across countries





# In the EU, there is a move towards harmonizing technical assessments

## Early dialogue with regulatory bodies

Scientific advice in place with regulatory agencies



EUROPEAN MEDICINES AGENCY



eunetha  
Move towards  
**parallel,**  
**centralised**  
Regulatory +  
HTA advice

## Early dialogue with HTA bodies

Individual national HTA advice (e.g. NICE, GBA, AIFA) widely sought

- Provide HTA **advice to define relevant evidence and try to accelerate time to access**
- Stakeholders discuss the planned development early, including **patient populations, comparators, trial design, endpoints**



# Currently, EUnetHTA started phase 3 which aims to put joint assessments into real life

## *Putting the HTA collaboration into practice*

### **Joint Action 1 (2010-2012)**

- Put into practice an effective and sustainable HTA collaboration in Europe
- Attempt to lower barriers for collaboration
- Deliver context specific reporting of HTA results, e.g. new application of the HTA Core Model

9 Guidelines  
1 Pilot Rapid Relative Effectiveness Assessment (REA)

**Coordinator: Danish Health Authority**

## *Strengthening practical application of tools and approaches*

### **Joint Action 2 (2013-2015)**

- Strengthen the practical application of tools and approaches to cross-border HTA collaboration
- Establish a sustainable structure for HTA in the EU
- Bringing collaboration to a higher level resulting in better understanding
- 15 joint assessments were performed during EUnetHTA JA2 (2012-2015)

5 Guidelines  
6 (Pharmaceutical) /6 (Medical Devices)  
Pilot Rapid (REA)  
11 Early Dialogues

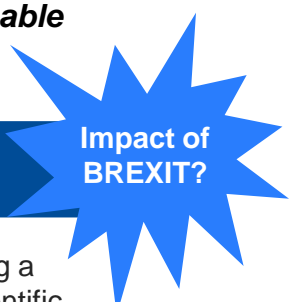
## *Implementing a sustainable mechanism for HTA cooperation*

### **Joint Action 3 2016 - 2019**

- Defining and implementing a sustainable model for scientific and technical cooperation on HTA in Europe
- Results of the pilot joint assessments need to be put into the “real life” routine HTA production processes of the EUnetHTA participating organizations.

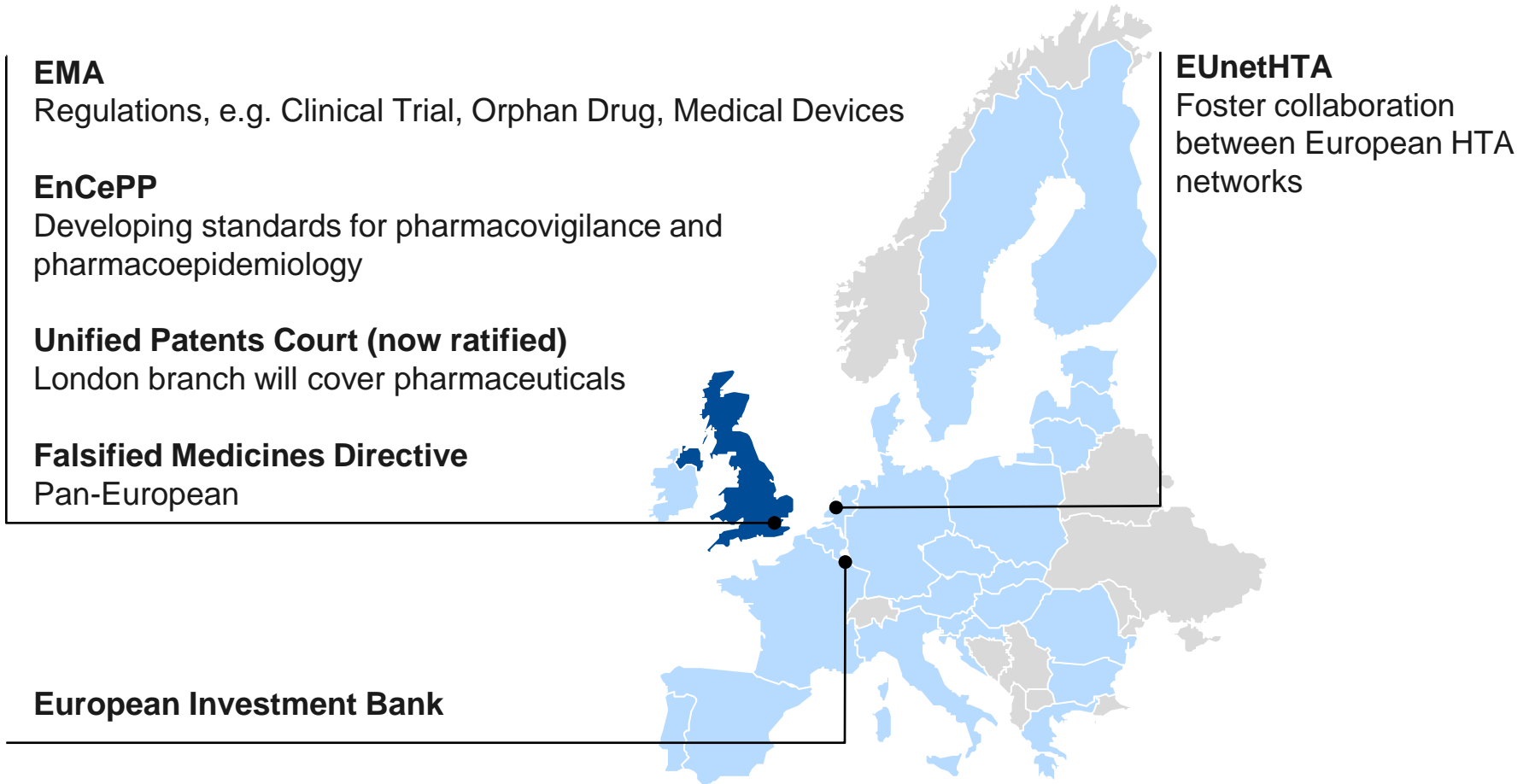
37 (Pharmaceutical) /43 (Medical Devices)  
Pilot Rapid (REA)  
35 Early Dialogues

**Coordinator: Zorginstituut Nederland (ZIN)**



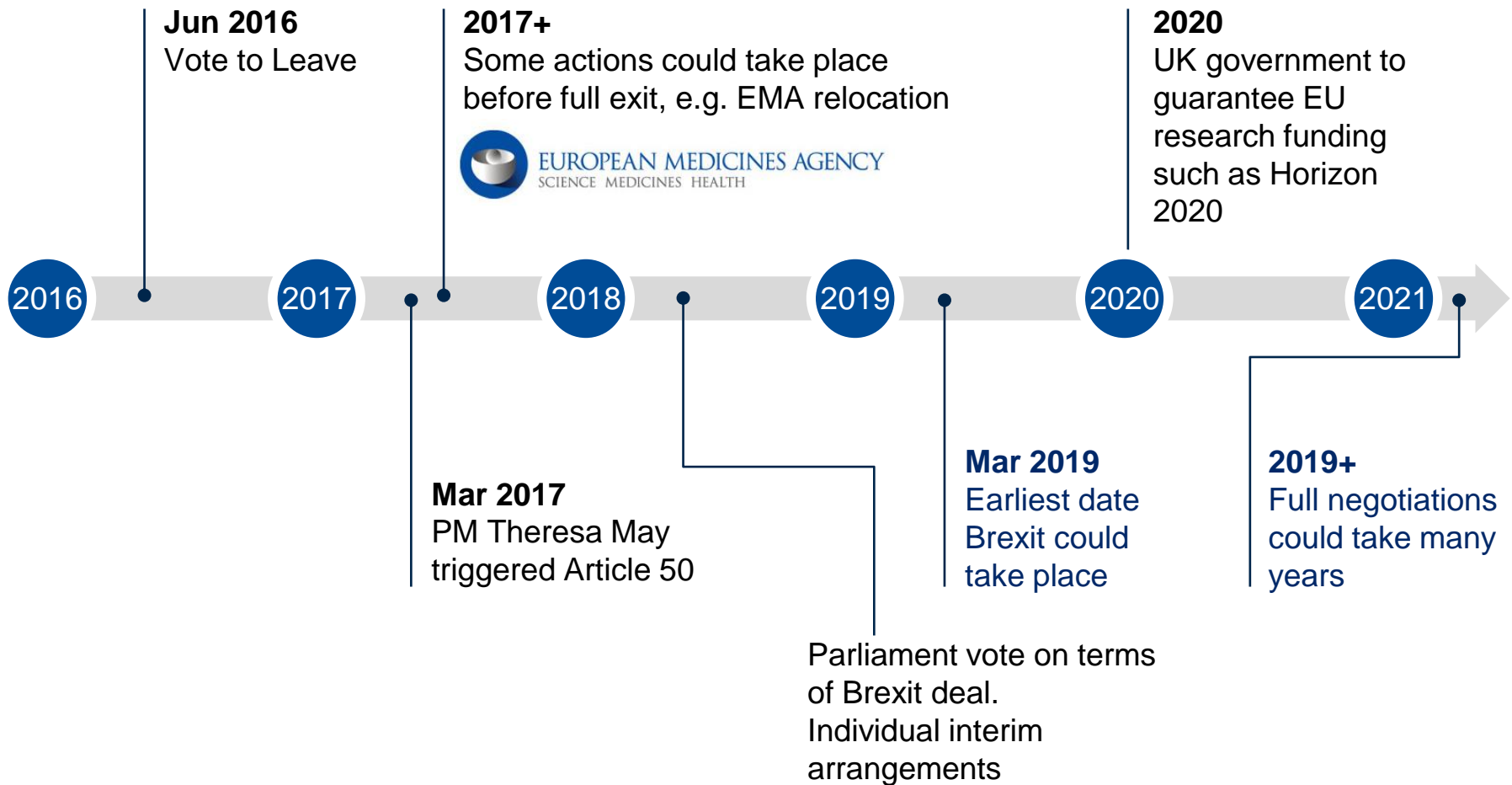


# The European pharmaceutical industry's infrastructure is concentrated in UK





# Brexit timeline: slow and difficult – much uncertainty remains





# Four key areas of uncertainty for the pharmaceutical industry

- Future location of the EMA and the future relation of the MHRA to it
- Distribution, Pharmacovigilance and Clinical trials regulation are among many areas which could be impacted
- European Patent system; Pharma Branch of the Unified Patents Court will be sited in London as planned

## Regulatory

- Sterling devaluation shifts balance of pharmaceutical trade, although UK remains a net pharmaceutical importer
- Impact of creeping regulatory dissonance on trade?

## Trade



## Commercial

- Concerns about location and freedom of movement of highly international pharmaceutical industry employees
- Increased divergence / complexity in harmonized structures supporting pharmaceutical business
- Possible impact on launch sequence across Europe for novel drugs

## Scientific

- Uncertainty on post-2020 position with respect to key EU scientific funding; Theresa May announces £2bn of extra funding for science by 2020 much of which will go to biotech
- Barriers to movement of highly skilled labour
- Barriers to international cooperation on policy, research and other crucial scientific areas

# Not only drug market is getting under pressure MedTech landscape is transforming too

- Focus shifts from price to value & risk sharing
- Advanced clinical study design
- Product safety
- Anticorruption & Transparency

- New products with access to data, networks and providers or intermediaries
- Internet of things



- Hospital chains
- Sick fund mergers
- Out-of-pocket-spend

- Informed patients drive demand
- Co-payment drives choice



# New regulations will create stronger regulatory institutions and stricter formal requirements

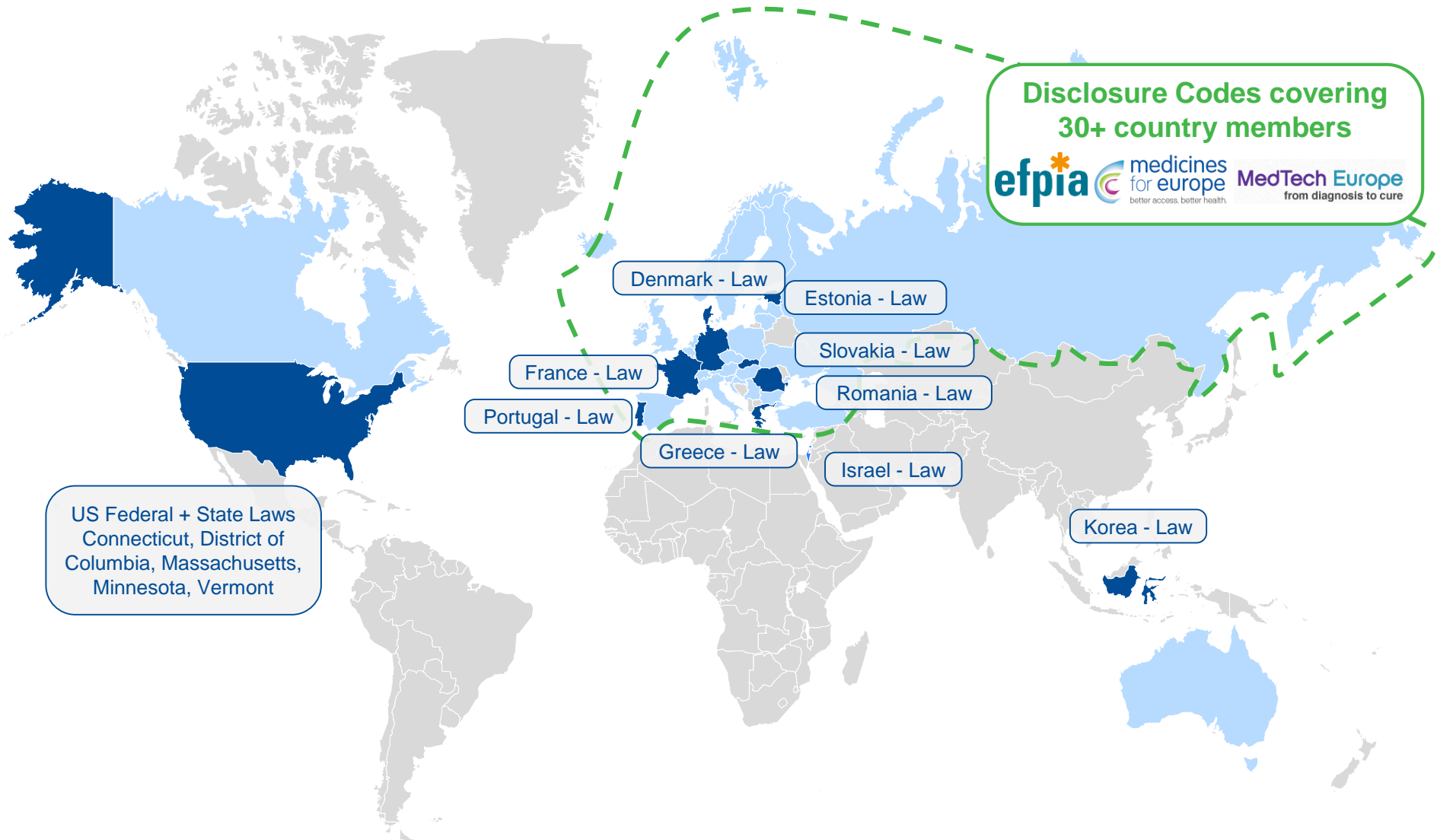
Manifestation of Regulatory Pressure	Implications
Focus shifts from price to value & risk sharing (HTA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increasing power of authorities who assess the benefit of new, innovative diagnostic and treatment methods</li> <li>New risk share models for reimbursement for financing</li> <li>“Me-too” and “me-better” products will no longer achieve premium prices</li> </ul>
New high-risk class medical devices have to pass benefit assessment for reimbursement in inpatient sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Need for demonstration of additional value in mortality, morbidity or quality of life (QoL) via RCTs and in comparison to appropriate comparative intervention</li> <li>Failure of benefit assessment limits funding possibilities</li> <li>Meeting formal requirements means increased investments in time and money</li> </ul>
Increased formal requirements on product safety & performance (EU Medical Device regulation)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Need for long-term efficacy and safety data (OBS, RETRO, Registers, Predictive Analytics')</li> <li>Implement registers for new products/indications</li> <li>Post-market surveillance and introduction of new unique device identification</li> </ul>
Anticorruption & Transparency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Transparent funding strategies and KOL listing</li> <li>Disclosure of clinical data</li> <li>Information system to medical doctors</li> </ul>
Harmonization of national HTA legislation within EU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Outcome of benefit assessment in Germany impacts reimbursement in other EU countries</li> </ul>

## Impact on MedTech players

- Need for high level short- and long-term clinical evidence, advanced study design
- MedTechs face new strong decision makers (e.g. IQWiG)
- Need for HTA readiness across Europe requires new approach to clinical study programs



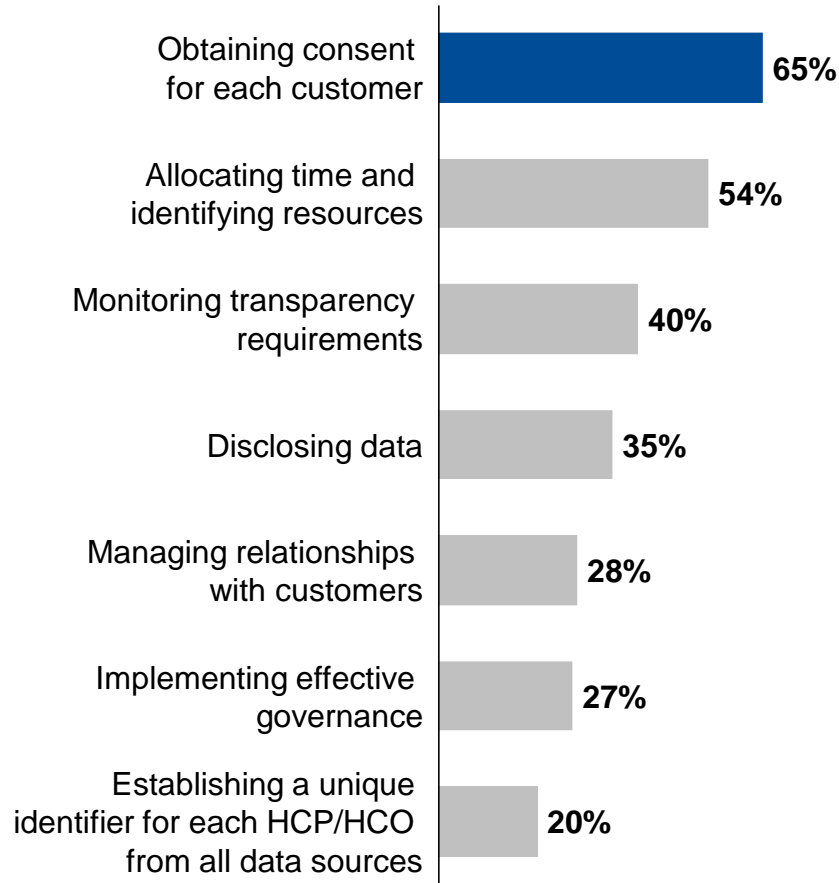
# Transparency initiatives are rising up and are effective in 40 Countries across Pharma, Generics and MedTech



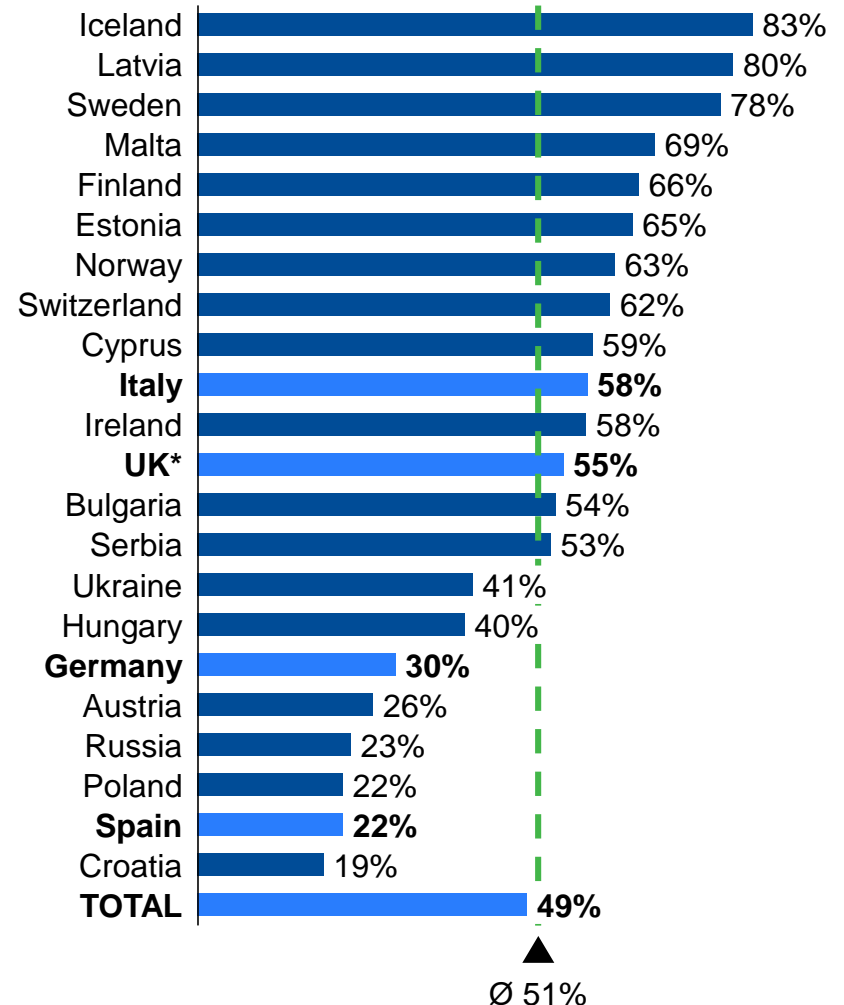


# Obtaining consent from stakeholders is key, however status updates show that it is often missing

How challenging are the following process?  
Percentage rating 7,8, and 9 on a 9 point scale



Consent for individual disclosure per Country  
Average of Average % YES (HCP)



# Wrap-up

1

Specialty products and TAs are the key drivers of developed market growth and challenge payer's budget

2

Biosimilars enter the market and increase competition which leads to lower prices

3

Cost pressure asks for innovative pricing models; Value assessments serve as justification for reimbursement

4

The implications of Brexit for pharma remain uncertain but will affect regulatory, trade, commercial, and scientific areas

5

Collaborative European efforts on harmonizing assessments as well as transparency regulations getting enforced



# Thank you

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