



Gesundheit Österreich
GmbH



Euripid Collaboration

Guiding Principles for External Reference Pricing in Europe

3.F. - Health and finances
EPH, Ljubljana, 2018

Claudia Habl

General Secretary of the Board of Participants

Disclaimer

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What is the EURIPID undertaking?

A voluntary non-profit COLLABORATION of most European Pricing and Reimbursement authorities for the mutual sharing of price information of medicines

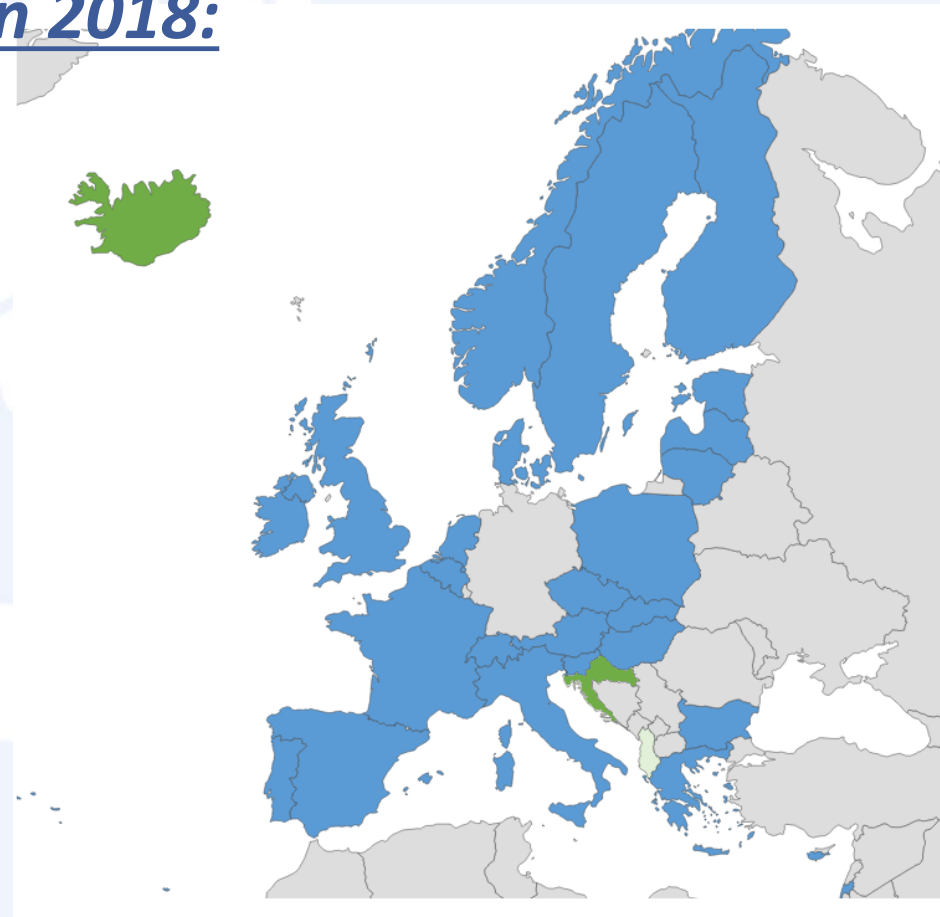
A TECHNICAL TOOL to make prices of pharmaceuticals more transparent in Europe

A comprehensive, continuously maintained, easy-to-use online DATABASE of prices of reimbursed pharmaceuticals, some volume information and existing pricing agreements (e.g., MEA)

Members

26 Participating countries in 2018:

Austria	Italy
Belgium	Latvia
Bulgaria	Lithuania
Czech Republic	Netherlands
Cyprus	Norway
Denmark	Poland
Estonia	Portugal
Finland	Slovakia
France	Slovenia
Greece	Spain
Hungary	Sweden
Ireland	Switzerland
Israel	United Kingdom



Potential participants for the future: Malta

Not participants but data available: Croatia, Iceland

Former participant: Albania, Croatia, Romania

Guidance Document on External Reference Pricing (ERP)

- Comparison of prices of medicinal products is important for the pharmaceutical pricing policy known as External Reference Pricing (ERP)
- The Euripid Collaboration developed twelve „Guiding Principles“ to guide a coordinated approach of competent authorities for P+R
- Document represents the best possible consensus among national competent authorities and stakeholders
- Euripid members endorsed the use of the 12 principles within the remit of their responsibilities, e.g. considering them in their decision making & bringing them to a national dialogue.
 - Development: 11/2015-8/2018



Principles #01–03

1. ERP is an important policy tool that should be used in a mix with other instrument and not as stand-alone policy tool.
2. ERP should take place on single product basis rather than by indices.
3. The aim of the national pharmaceutical policy should determine the selection of reference countries.



Principles #04-06

4. Evidence has shown that ERP is most effective when applied to medicines without generic or therapeutic competition.
5. The comparison of prices of medicines should be done on the first price (type) in the pharmaceutical distribution chain.
6. Competent authorities should apply clear and transparent procedures to determine which medicines are considered as comparable.



Principles 7–9

7. The pricing formula applied should reflect the national objective of ERP.
8. ERP procedures should be performed with the highest possible accuracy and completeness of data sources.
9. If price information is adjusted to national requirements, it should be done in a transparent and sustainable manner.



Principles #10-12

10. ERP activities need careful planning and should also be considered as a policy tool for price revisions and monitoring.
11. The procedures and price inputs to ERP should be as transparent as possible, to ensure predictability and effectiveness.
12. Policy-makers should consider strengthening their cooperation, in particular through the contribution and benefits of existing policies.



Document available:
<https://jasmin.goeg.at/432>

Claudia.habl@goeg.at
euripid@neak.gov.hu

