



krebsliga schweiz  
ligue suisse contre le cancer  
lega svizzera contro il cancro

**ECL** ACCESS  
TO MEDICINES  
TASK FORCE

**Public Eye**

# Initiative **O**ncosuisse

*Garantir l'accès aux médicaments contre le cancer*

Collaboration internationale



## Origine et Constats

- Asymétrie des forces / informations dans les négociations de prix:
  1. Difficultés dans la mise en œuvre des analyses HTA (ressources)
  2. Délai dans l'accès aux médicaments contre le cancer
  3. Prix difficilement négociables
- Le développement de la collaboration internationale est freiné par:
  1. Méconnaissance des bénéfices potentiels pour tous les acteurs
  2. Manque d'incitations ou de bases légales



## Une stratégie à deux niveaux

- En collaboration avec la Task Force des ligues européennes contre le cancer «Access to medicines»
  1. Rédaction d'un White paper:
    - Rassembler les évidences
    - Identifier les bonnes pratiques (BeNeLuxA, Valletta declaration, International Horizon Scanning Initiative)
    - Organiser un évènement international (call for action)
  2. Utiliser ces résultats pour promouvoir les collaborations internationales en Suisse



# Résultats



## Key recommendations for civil society organisations:

- Team-up with like-minded organisations to advocate for equal access to medicines at the national and regional level and come up with a common vision and mission;
- Call on national policymakers to improve the national pharmaceutical market by presenting case studies where cross-border collaboration had an impact on, for instance, prices of health technologies (e.g. joint procurement activities in hospitals in the Nordic countries and the **BeNeLuxA** initiative);
- Call on the European Commission to foster close cooperation with national authorities building on the experience and lessons learnt from procurement during the COVID-19 crisis;
- Developing in-house skills to run communication and advocacy campaigns, and identify and act when windows of opportunity arise (e.g. during political campaigns).

## Key recommendations for national and regional policymakers:

- Acknowledge and reward research funded by charities and non-profit research organisations;
- Apply the principles and guidance outlined in chapter 2 'Ingredients for a successful cross-border collaboration' to establish and/or reinforce collaboration initiatives aimed at enhancing medicine price transparency to, in turn, increase availability, affordability and accessibility to medicines;
- Share and take stock of success stories and lessons learnt from the implementation of existing cross-border initiatives;
- Build communication channels with EU Member States and regions that face similar challenges in terms of affordability, accessibility, and availability of unaffordable health technologies;
- Encourage the use of the **European Integrated Price Information Database (EURIPID)**, which enables authorities to quickly access official prices of publicly reimbursed, mainly out-patient medicinal products;
- Facilitate cross-border collaborations:
  - to leverage and negotiate stronger agreements with industry and solve uncertainties about value (e.g. by making clear agreements with industry about post-marketing studies);
  - to establish joint horizon scanning initiatives so that countries are in a stronger position and can act as proactive buyers.

## Key recommendations for EU policymakers and WHO/Europe advisers:

- Build on the COVID-19 vaccine procurement experience and the **EU Strategy on COVID-19 Therapeutics** to centrally purchase effective, novel cancer treatments to guarantee equitable access to new drugs with proven added value in all European countries;
- Build on the lessons learnt from the latest European Commission's **Joint Procurement Agreements** to enhance transparency and perform a rigorous **Health Technology Assessment (HTA)** as part of the process;
- Organise and facilitate roundtables jointly coordinated by the World Health Organization Regional Office for Europe (WHO/Europe) and the European Commission to encourage cooperation and information sharing in relation to price-setting procedures;
- Financially support e-learning modules to allow national and regional authorities, where suitable, to map existing best practices, principles, and criteria that can facilitate cross-country initiatives and evaluate whether these can be applied and implemented in other comparable settings. These e-learning modules could be developed by WHO/Europe, with the aim of boosting the capacity of national and regional authorities and providing them with guidance and expertise in joint procurement;
- Continue to play a central role in overseeing ethical business behaviour in the use of incentives and, as for the **Aspen case**, focusing on medicines for rare cancers and diseases.
- Support and advance development of medicines by academia, non-profit research organisations and non-commercial entities.



## CH & Collaboration internationale

- Rencontre OFSP en juin 2022 (E. Ingold, T. Fankhauser, M. Finlayson)
- Plaidoyer pour un renforcement de la collaboration internationale dans le cadre du 2e volet de mesures visant à maîtriser les coûts:
  - ↪ « L'administration a été chargée **d'examiner la possibilité d'une coopération renforcée avec l'étranger**, d'évaluer des modèles alternatifs pour le remboursement de médicaments innovants ainsi que les critères pour la réévaluation des prix » ([CSSS-N](#), 11.11.2022)
- Adhésion de la CH à BeNeLuxA: négocier sur la base d'une population de 50 millions (au lieu de 8 millions)
  - ↪ Pour des prix plus abordables et transparents, conformes aux engagements internationaux de la CH
  - ↪ Pour moins de coûts de transactions côté pharma (négocier 1 plutôt que 5 fois) – situation win-win ?
  - ↪ Intérêts pour les caisses-maladie CH, qui collaborent aussi internationalement ?