

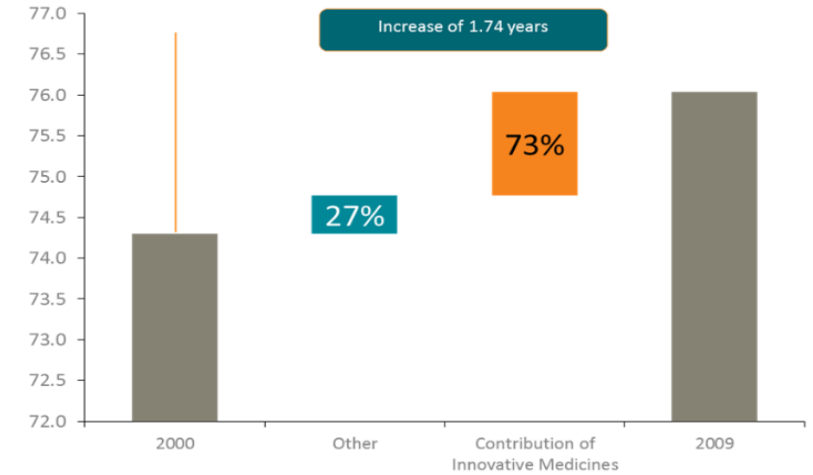
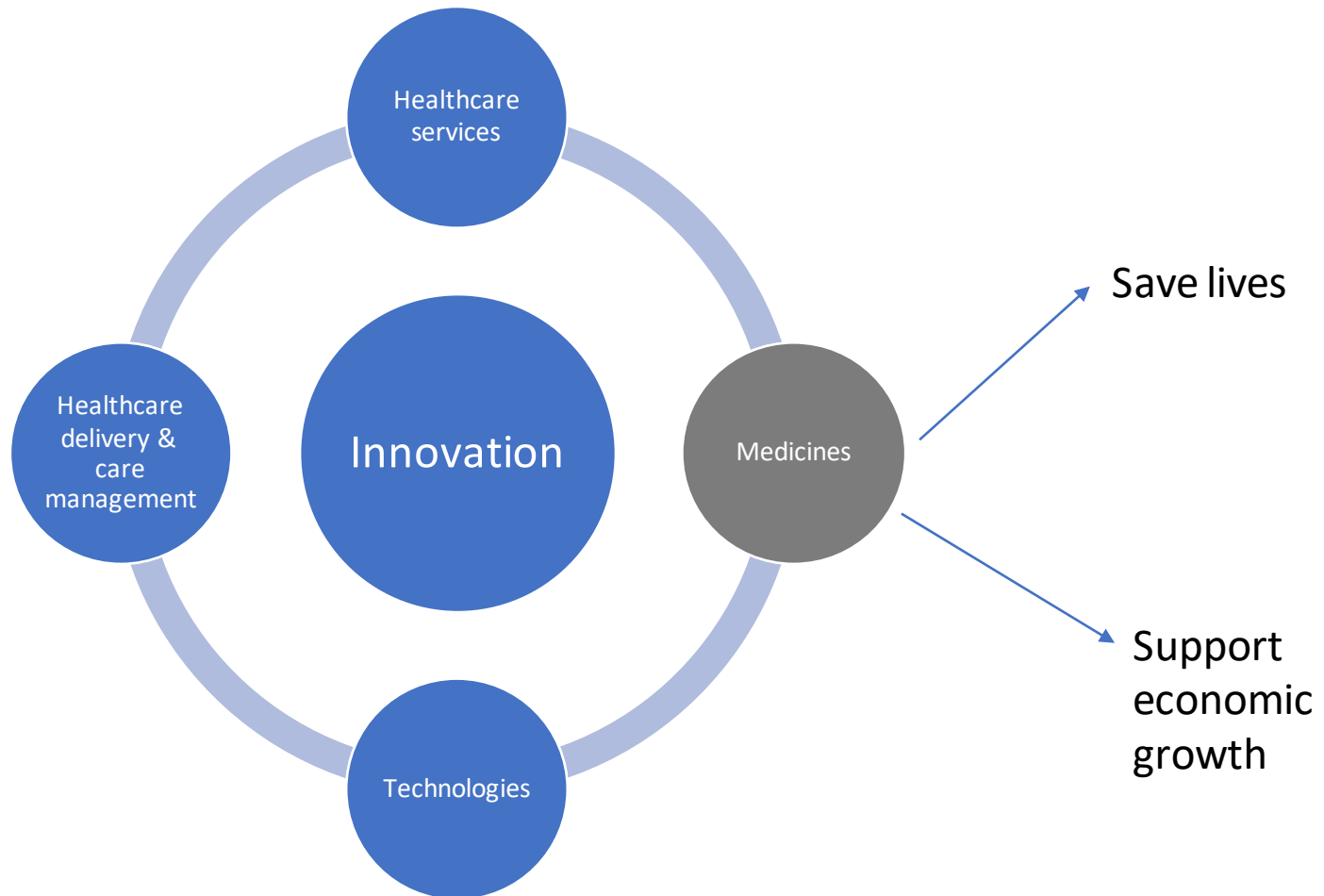


STRENGTHENING HEALTH FINANCING: IS IT A PREREQUISITE FOR AGILE RESPONSES TO FUTURE CRISES?

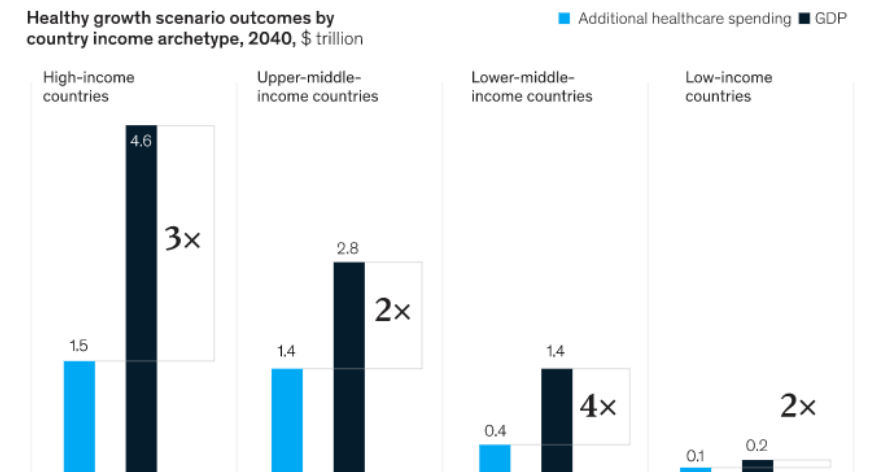
Agata Jakoncic, President PIF
6th Oct 2022

There is need to invest in innovation in order to save lives and support economic growth

Elements of innovation in health care



Focusing on known health improvements could deliver an incremental economic benefit of \$2 to \$4 for each \$1 invested

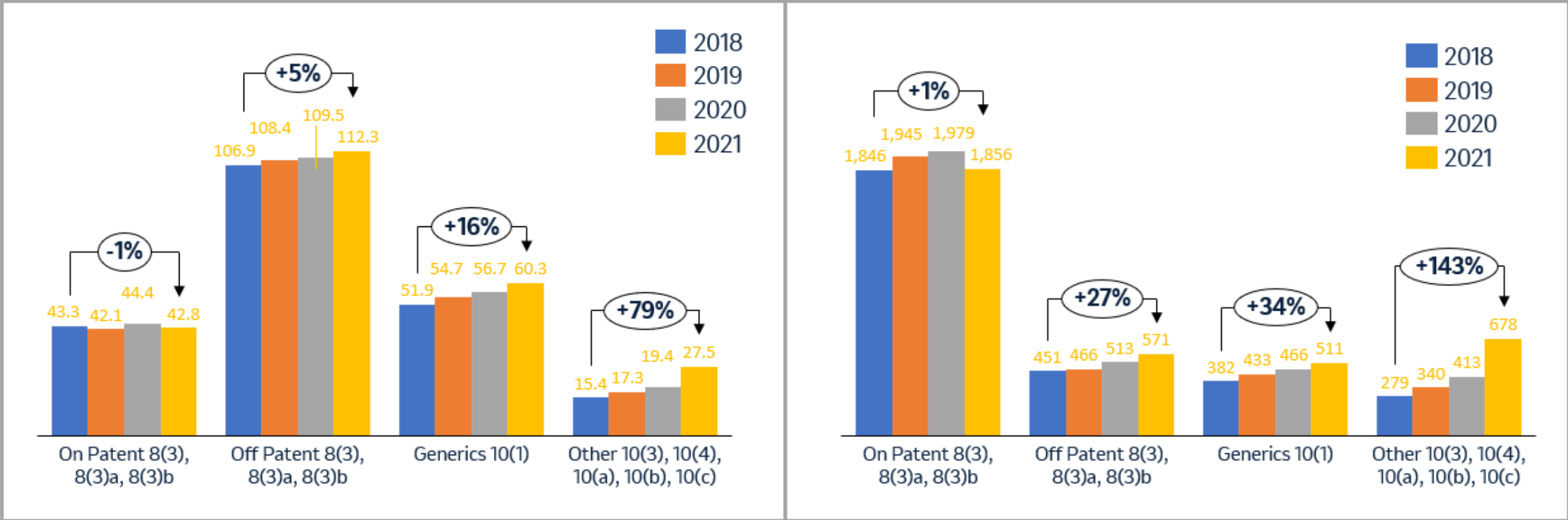


On patent products are NOT driving volume and value growth

Data between 2018-2021

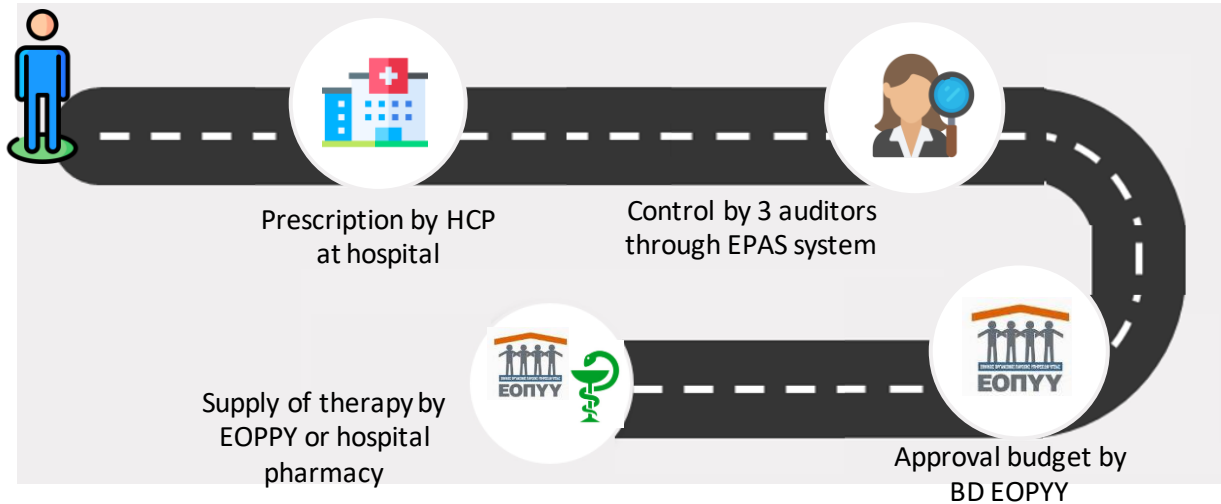
Units (million)

Reimbursed Sales (million €)



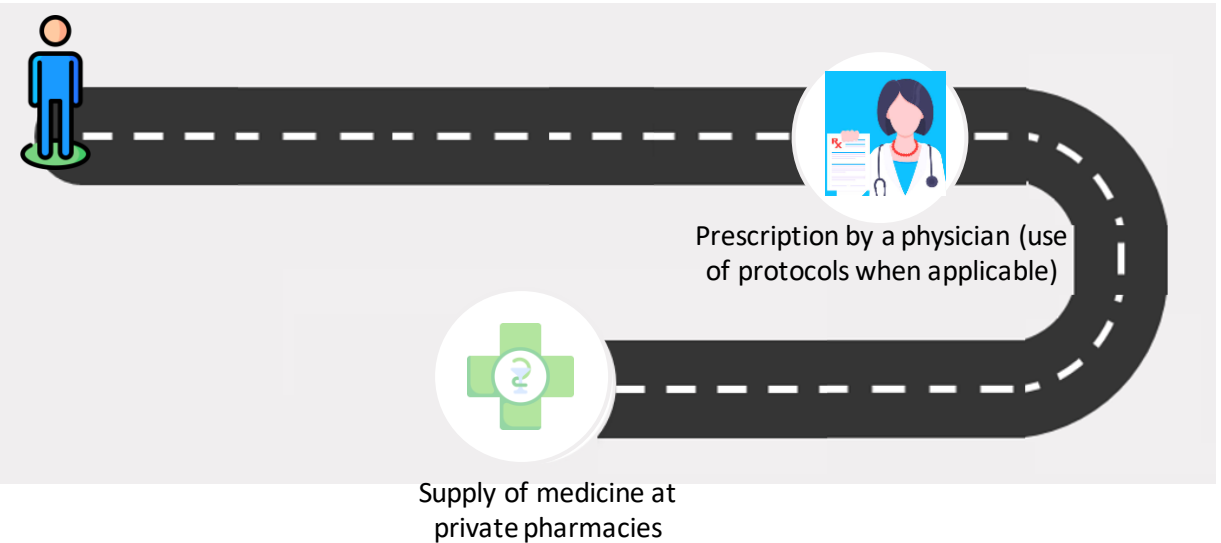
Innovative therapies are subjected to unequal burden and controlling mechanisms

Distribution journey of 1A&1B therapies in EOPPY & hospital pharmacies



For a new innovative product of high value, the payback is ~60%

Controlling distribution journey of therapies in private pharmacies

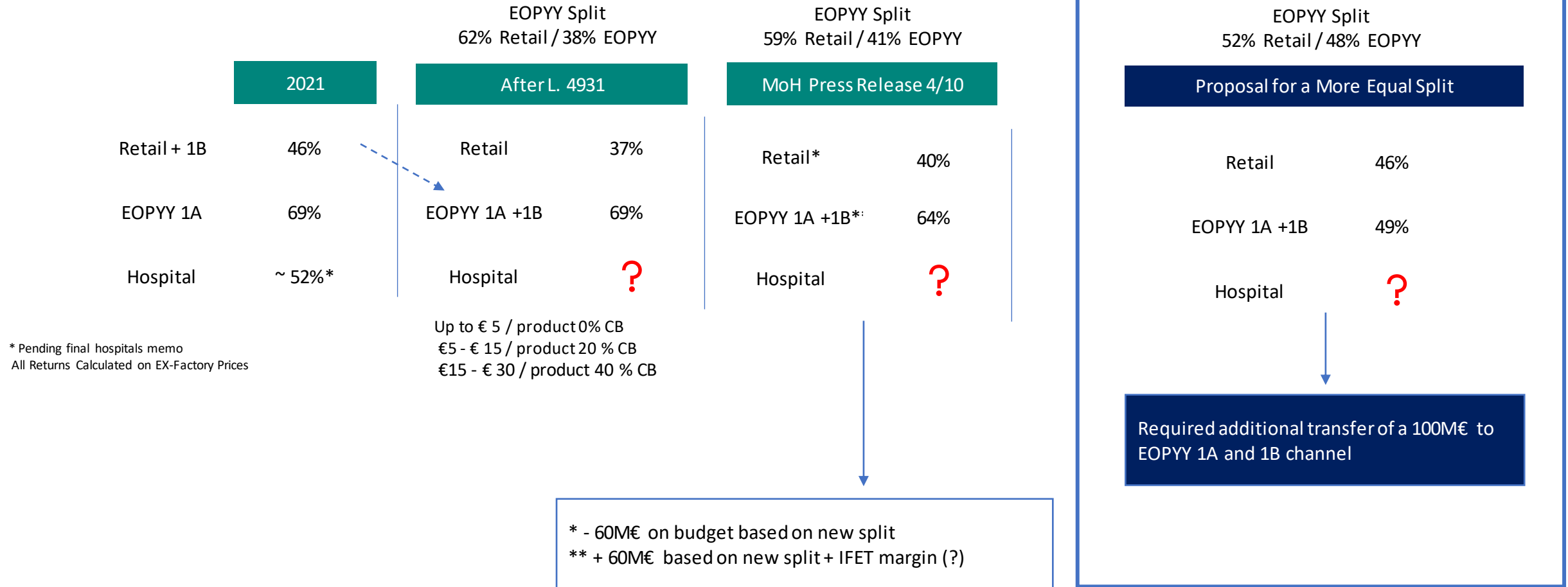


For a new innovative product of high value, the payback is ~40%



- Differences in the distribution of burden between government and pharma industry
- Differences in controlling mechanisms for the distribution of medicines across the journey

Paybacks are determined by the point of delivery



* Pending final hospitals memo
 All Returns Calculated on EX-Factory Prices

Average return per channel

Healthcare systems require resilience in the post COVID-19 era

Twenty key strategies to enhance resilience during COVID-19

LEADING AND GOVERNING THE COVID-19 RESPONSE	
Strategy 1	Steering the response through effective political leadership
Strategy 2	Delivering a clear and timely COVID-19 response strategy
Strategy 3	Strengthening monitoring, surveillance and early warning systems
Strategy 4	Transferring the best available evidence from research to policy
Strategy 5	Coordinating effectively within (horizontally) and across (vertically) levels of government
Strategy 6	Ensuring transparency, legitimacy and accountability
Strategy 7	Communicating clearly and transparently with the population and stakeholders
Strategy 8	Involving nongovernmental stakeholders including the health workforce, civil society and communities
Strategy 9	Coordinating the COVID-19 response beyond national borders
FINANCING COVID-19 SERVICES	
Strategy 10	Ensuring sufficient and stable funds to meet needs
Strategy 11	Adapting purchasing, procurement and payment systems to meet changing needs and balance economic incentives
Strategy 12	Supporting universal health coverage and reducing barriers to services
MOBILISING AND SUPPORTING THE HEALTH WORKFORCE	
Strategy 13	Ensuring an adequate health workforce by scaling-up existing capacity and recruiting additional health workers
Strategy 14	Implementing flexible and effective approaches to using the workforce
Strategy 15	Ensuring physical, mental health and financial support for health workers
STRENGTHENING PUBLIC HEALTH INTERVENTIONS	
Strategy 16	Implementing appropriate nonpharmaceutical interventions and Find, Test, Trace, Isolate and Support (FTTIS) services to control or mitigate transmission
Strategy 17	Implementing effective COVID-19 vaccination programmes
Strategy 18	Maintaining routine public health services
TRANSFORMING THE DELIVERY OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL CARE SERVICES TO ADDRESS COVID-19 NEEDS	
Strategy 19	Scaling-up, repurposing and (re)distributing existing capacity to cope with sudden surges in COVID-19 demand
Strategy 20	Adapting or transforming service delivery by implementing alternative and flexible patient care pathways and interventions and recognising the key role of primary health care

Definition:

Resilience is defined as the ability to withstand and respond to health shocks such as COVID-19 while maintaining routine functions

<https://www.efpia.eu/about-medicines/use-of-medicines/healthcare-systems/resilience/>

Sustainable financing is crucial to cover patient needs and maintain continuity of healthcare services in resilient healthcare systems



Thank you!