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Pharma Market in Serbia from WHS perspectiverole, trends and challenges

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Shareholder of Farmalogist Holding

Official Delegate of Serbian Group of Pharmaceutical Wholesalers to GIRP

199 legal entities licensed for wholesale & distribution of medicines and medical devices with 212 warehouse locations, among them 11 multinational manufacturers, 5 doing DTH

- 15 members of Group of Pharmaceutical Wholesalers within Serbian Chamber of Commerce covering around 91 % of the total market, 2.257 employees
- 3 full-line wholesalers covering around 70 % of the total market, 7 warehouse locations
- Over 10,000 products in stock, of more than 300 manufacturers

































Group of Pharmaceutical Wholesalers, Serbian Chamber of Commerce-full member since June 2011



The Serbian association of pharmaceutical full-line wholesalers – taking fully part in all relevant EU processes

René Jenny, GIRP President Belgrade, 13 October 2011



The European Association of Pharmaceutical Full-line Wholesalers

Serbian Association as a GIRP full member...

...a by-law change made it possible

Old Article 4.2 - Full members

Admission to the Association as a "full member" is open to national associations of Full-line Wholesalers and Full-line Wholesaling companies from European Union Member States and from countries within the European Economic Area ("EEA")...

New Article 4.2 - Full members

...On a case by case basis, this geographical restriction can be lifted subject to the prior approval of the General Assembly.

GIRP's General Assembly lifted the criteria for Serbia on 9 November 2011.

The vital link in healthcare



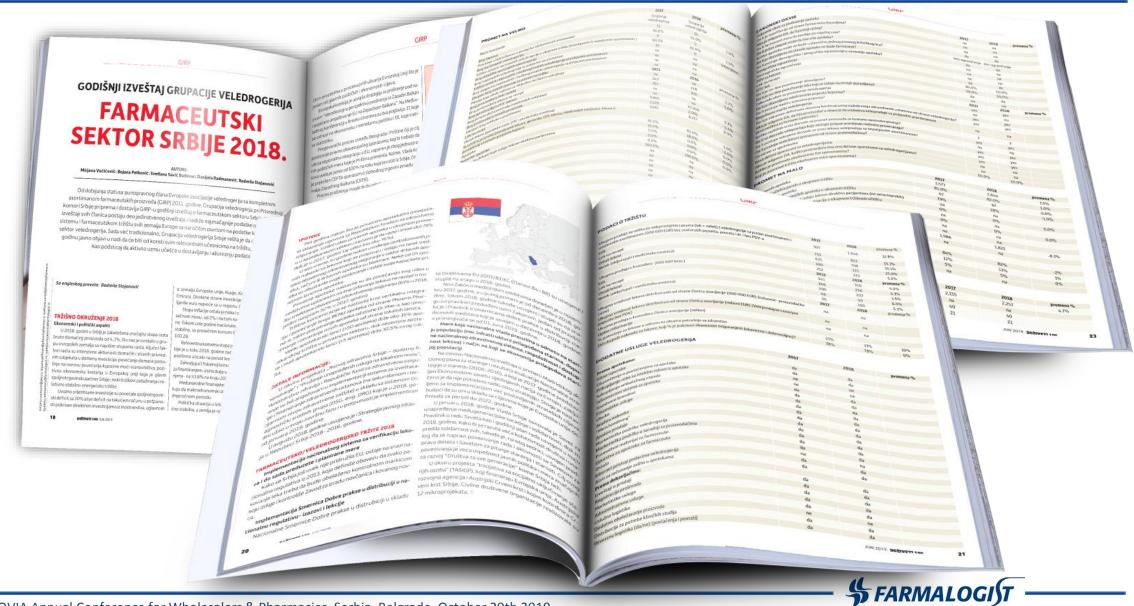


René Jenny, President, GIRP, 10th Anniversary of The Group of Pharmaceutical Wholesalers Belgrade, October 2011

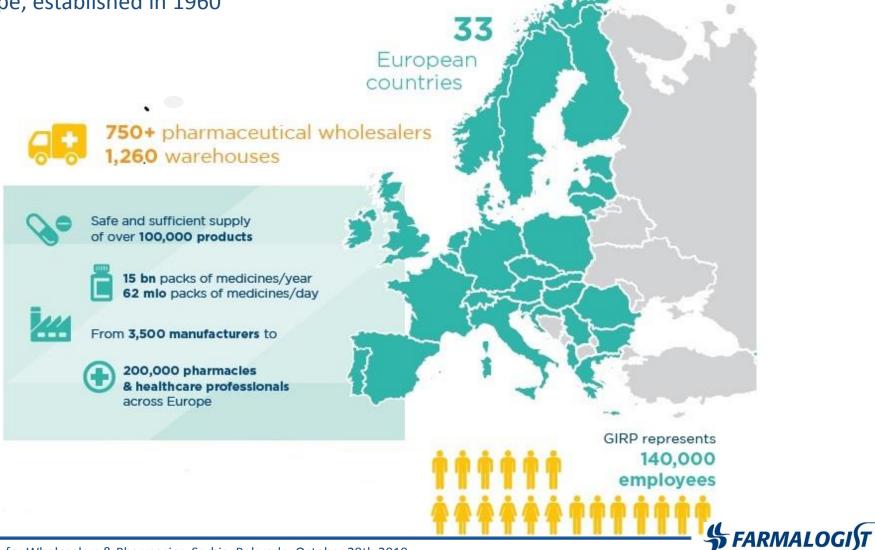
Per Troein, Vice President Strategic Alliances, IMS Health, 10th Anniversary of The Group of Pharmaceutical Wholesalers Belgrade, October 2011

S FARMALOGIST

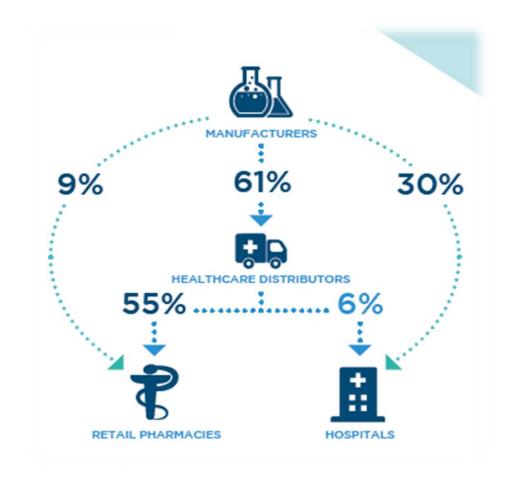
GIRP STATISTICS QUESTIONNAIRE



GIRP-the umbrella organisation for pharmaceutical full-line wholesalers and distributors of healthcare products and services in Europe, established in 1960



EUROPEAN MEDICINES MARKET SPLIT PER DISTRIBUTION CHANNEL



Healthcare distributors
the vital link in healthcare

Source: IQVIA est 2018- GIRP Annual Report 2018-2019





Groupement International de la Répartition Pharmaceutique

On the Autumn General Assembly meeting, on 12th November 2015, English name of GIRP

the "European Association of Pharmaceutical Full-line Wholesalers"

changed to

the "European Healthcare Distribution Association"



THE 5 CORE FUNCTIONS OF HEALTHCARE DISTRIBUTORS

- 1. FULL SUPPLY AND STOCK-KEEPING FUNCTION
- 2. PERMANENT AND IMMEDIATE MEDICINES AVAILABILITY AND DELIVERY FUNCTION
- 3. BUNDLING FUNCTION: POOLING OF PRODUCTS AND TRANSACTIONS
- 4. QUALITY ASSURANCE FUNCTION
- 5. FINANCING FUNCTION

1. FULL SUPPLY AND STOCK-KEEPING FUNCTION

- Ensure (predict, plan, order, store) that the needs of the pharmacists and of the patients are met, guaranteeing the continuous availability of a complete assortment of products (Rx, OTC, specialty, orphan products, narcotics, cold chain products, medical devices, invitro diagnostics, food supplements, para-pharmaceuticals, pharmacosmetics), in range and depth as set by the authorities and the market.
- Inventory turnover differs from product to product
- DE, ES, FR, IT, NL, UK average:
 27 days- stock turnover takes place on average 13 times a year*



2. PERMANENT AND IMMEDIATE MEDICINES AVAILABILITY AND DELIVERY FUNCTION

If medicines are not available when and where needed, patients are unable to start or continue their treatment

Healthcare distributors:

- guarantee efficacious patient treatments by delivering the needed medicinal products in the required quantity and just-in-time
- protect the healthcare sector from high additional costs that would be caused by delays in delivering urgently needed medicine

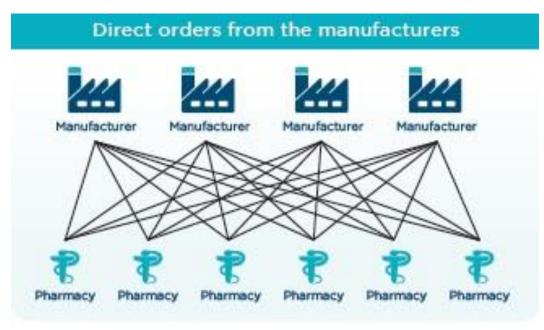
Delivery time & frequency	Pharmaceutical full-wholesalers		Short-line wholesalers		ales from acturers
Average delivery frequency per day (hours)	2.5		20.5 🔀 🛣	57.86	XXX
Average deliveries per week	15.9	666 666	4.34	3.66	
Average number of order-lines per delivery	35	666 666		Weighted Average	DE, ES, FR, IT,NL, UK

Source: GIRP Annual Report 2018; Annual Questionnaire 2018, *estimation for Serbia



3. BUNDLING FUNCTION: POOLING OF PRODUCTS AND TRANSACTIONS SAVING COSTS FOR CUSTOMERS





Pharmaceutical full-line wholesalers- on average products of 18.8 manufacturers per delivery.

Countries: DE, ES, FR, IT, NL, UK

Source: GIRP Annual Report 2018

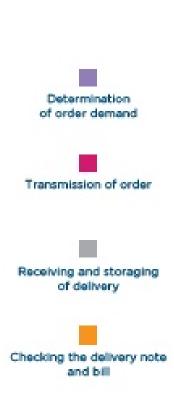


3. BUNDLING FUNCTION: POOLING OF PRODUCTS AND TRANSACTIONS



A wholesaler saves 234.84 € in order management cost for a pharmacy (products of 18.8 mnf per delivery)





Source: GIRP Annual report 2018

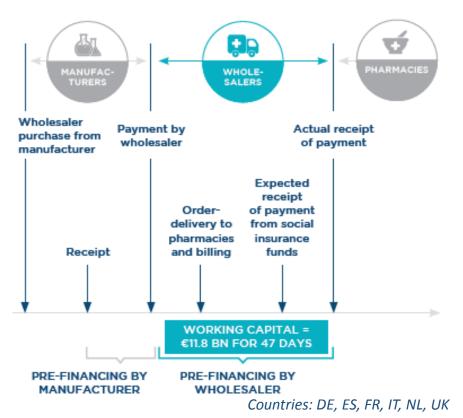
4. QUALITY ASSURANCE FUNCTION

- Medicinal products are procured, held, supplied or exported in a way that is **compliant with the requirements of GDP** (2013/C 343/01)
- Management responsibilities are clearly specified
- Products are delivered to the right recipients within a satisfactory time period
- Records are made and kept contemporaneously
- Product track & trace
- All **personnel** involved in wholesale distribution activities is **continuously trained** and deviations from established procedures are documented and investigated
- Appropriate corrective and preventive actions (commonly known as CAPA) are taken to correct deviations and prevent them in line with the principles of **quality risk management**
- Since February 9th, 2019 and the implementation of the **Falsified Medicines Directive** and its Delegated Regulation, healthcare distributors also have complied to further **protect the supply chain from entry of falsified medicines**.



5. FINANCING FUNCTION

- Healthcare distributors:
 - > only ones to assume a financing function towards manufacturers and pharmacies.
 - > guarantee the continuous supply of all medicinal products and also secure the cash flow of the social insurers
- The financing function can be expressed in terms of working capital.



Overdue Debts of State Pharmacies *

Overdue Debt (mill. €)						
30.09.2017.	31.08.2018.	31.08.2019.				
29,65	28,23	26,86				

Overdue Debts of State Hospitals for invoices issued before Direct Payments*

Overdue Debt for invoices till 31.12.2018 (mill €)	Overdue Debt for invoices from 01.01.2019 till signing the Annexes for Direct Payments (mill €)
5,48	3,27

* Data from Group of Pharmaceutical Wholesalers

Source: GIRP Annual report 2018-2019



Increased Medicines Consumption Healthcare Budgets limitted

Medicines
Price Decrease

Wholesale Margins Decrease

Tendering

Commercial Incentives from Mnf

DTP/DTH/RWA

Innovative Medicines

Shortages

Pharmacy Chain Consolidation

Cash Flow & Credit Issues

New Regulatory Demands

Digitalization

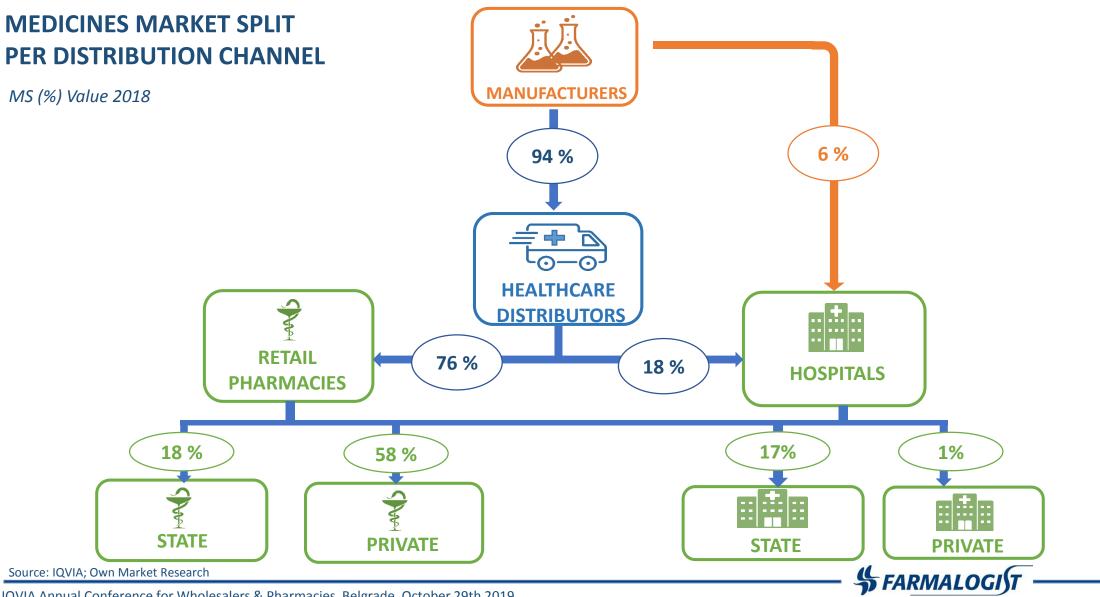
Services



WHOLESALE

	SERBIA	CROATIA	SLOVENIA	BULGARIA	ROMANIA	HUNGARY
Rebating to retailers allowed?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Is there a limit to rebates?	×	×		×	×	✓
Regulation of wholesalers' margins	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Do you have a legal Public Service Obligation (PSO) on wholesalers in your country?	✓	×	✓	*	✓	✓
If yes, is the manufacturer obliged to supply full-line wholesalers with products for human use?	×	×	×	×	✓	✓
Are there restricted distribution arrangements imposed by manufacturers in your country?	✓	✓	✓	×	×	✓
Direct to Pharmacy (DTP)	✓	✓	×	×	✓	✓
Reduced Wholesale Arrangements (RWA)	✓	✓	✓	×	×	
If yes, how many manufacturers are imposing such arrangements?		100				
How many products fall under such arrangements?		500				
Which % of the market value is affected?	10%					

Source: GIRP Questionnaire



RETAIL

	SERBIA	CROATIA	SLOVENIA	BULGARIA	ROMANIA	HUNGARY
Is generic substitution by pharmacist allowed?	✓	×	✓	×	✓	✓
If yes, is there an incentive? (y/n)	*	*	×			✓
Is multiple pharmacy ownership allowed?	✓	✓	×	✓	✓	✓
How many pharmacies a person (physical or legal) can own?	unlimited		1	4	unlimited	4
Is ownership by a non-pharmacist allowed?	✓	✓	×	✓	✓	✓
Geodemographic limitations for pharmacy establishment?	×	✓	✓	×	✓	✓
Location criteria	*	✓	✓		*	✓
Population criteria	×	✓	✓		✓	✓
Mail-order allowed	✓	✓	✓	✓	×	✓
Mail-order allowed for RX medicines	×	*	×	×	*	×

Source: GIRP Questionnaire 2018

WHOLESALE & RETAIL MARGINS

	WHO	DLESALE		RETAIL	VAT for	
	Price range/ €	MARK-UP	Price range/ €	MARK-UP	meds	
	0.01-5.11	up to 7%	for 100% reimb. med	s- fixed fee 1.02 €/ prescription	20%	
BULGARIA	5.12-15.34	up to 6%	0.01-5.11	up to 20%		
BULGARIA	> 15.34	up to 4%	5.12-15.34	up to 18%		
	> 15.54	max. 5.11 €	> 15.34 €	up to 16% max. 12.80		
	0.01-10.50	14%	0.01-5.25	24%		
	10.51-21.00	12%	5.26-10.50	20%		
ROMANIA	21.01-63.00	10%	10.51-21.00	16%	9%	
	> 63.01	6.30 €	21.01-63	10%		
	> 05.01	0.50 €	> 63.01	7.35 €		
	up to 1.61	8%	up to 1.61	27%		
	1.62-3.23	6%, min. 0.13 €	1.62-1.90	0.44 €		
	3.23 -6.46	5%, min. 0.21 €	1.91-4.84	23%		
HUNGARY			4.84 -5.61	1.11 €	5%	
HUNGARY		A A 9/	5.61-11.30	20%	3%	
	> 6.46	4.4 %	11.30-12.62	2.26 €		
		min. 0.32 €	12.63-16.14	18%		
			> 16.14	3.20 €		

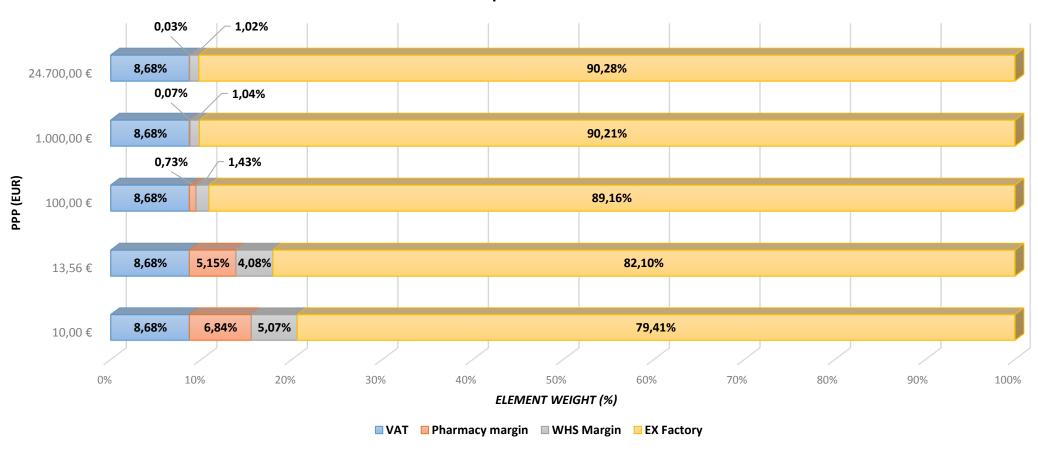


WHOLESALE & RETAIL MARGINS

	WHOLESALE MARGIN		RETAIL MARK-UP/ FEE					
		Reimbursed						
	6% ??? of wholesale price (max	% ???	Price range/€	MARK-UP				
			0.00- 2.54	up to 25%				
SERBIA	WHS Price/Reimbursement	12%	2.55- 5.08	up to 20%	10.00%			
	Price/Tender Price)	12/0	5.09- 15.23	up to 16%				
			15.24- 67.67	up to 12%				
			> 67.68	fixed fee: 8.12 €/prescription				
		Reimbursed	Other (not Rein	Other (not Reimbursed) RX and OTC				
	max. 7.83% (8.5% mark- up)	fixed fee: 0.92 €/prescription	0.00- 13.49 €	35%				
			13.50- 26.99 €	30%				
			27.00- 40.44 €	25%				
CROATIA			40.45- 67.39 €	20%	5.00%			
			67.40- 134.79 €	15%				
		c, presemption	> 134.80 €	10%				
			Exceptions: anti-cancer ar (expensive medicine)					
	fixed fee 0,5 € + variable							
	part = PEP*1,1 %	fee-for-services						
SLOVENIA		number of e	number of employees, salaries, work requirements, material costs,					
	*PEP = Producer's Element	amortizati						
	of Pricemax. 27,50 €/unit			S FARMALOG	(T			

MEDICINE RETAIL PRICE STRUCTURE- SLOVENIA

Retail price structure



Source: Slovenian Chamber of Commerce, Association of Pharmaceutical Full line Wholesalers



TO SUPPLIERS

	SERBIA	CROATIA	SLOVENIA	BULGARIA	ROMANIA	HUNGARY
Sales statistics/reports	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Medicines registration services	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Marketing services	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Administrative services	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Pre-wholesaling services	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Relabeling	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Distribution of clinical trials	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Reverse logistics (recalls & returns)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Source: GIRP Questionnaire 2018

VALUE-ADDED SERVICES OF HEALTHCARE DISTRIBUTORS

TO PHARMACIES

	SERBIA	CROATIA	SLOVENIA	BULGARIA	ROMANIA	HUNGARY
Emergency services	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Transmission of recall messages	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Collection of outdated drugs	×	×	✓	✓	✓	✓
Collection of packaging waste	×	×	×	✓	✓	✓
Computer systems for pharmacies	✓	×	×	✓	✓	✓
Own brands	✓	✓	×	✓	✓	✓
Financial services	✓	✓	×	✓	✓	✓
Training	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Analysis of purchases (sell in)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Merchandising services	✓	✓	×	✓	✓	✓
Sales analysis (sell out)	✓	✓	×	✓	✓	✓
Wholesalers own marketing support	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Marketing support in cooperation with manufacturers	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Promotional literature for pharmacists use	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Patient information leaflets for pharmacists use	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Internet access to data of some wholesalers	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Stock counting aid for pharmacies	×	×	×	✓	✓	✓



TO PHARMACIES

- On line portals
- B2B (mainly used by pharmacy chains)

70-80 % of pharmacy orders

- Software for pharmacies
 - ✓ order management
 - ✓ module for data exchange with HIF (updated reimbursing rules, price changes, invoicing to the HIF)
 - ✓ e-prescription
 - ✓ BI tools
 - ✓ loyalty programs support

TO HEALTHCARE SYSTEM (PAYERS & SOCIETY)

Participation in implementation of The Government Act on direct payments from the HIF to suppliers

- technical support in implementation of HIF web portal
- support in detecting and resolving (operational) issues

Integration with portal of Treasury- Ministry of Finance (for the purpose of reviewing and planning of the budget)



PHARMACEUTICAL MARKET TRENDS = CHALLENGES

Increased Medicines Consumption Healthcare Budgets limitted

Medicines Price Decrease Wholesale Margins Decrease

Tendering

Commercial Incentives from Mnf

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Cash Flow & Credit Issues

New Regulatory Demands

Digitalization

Services

Artificial Intelligence

Personalization of Medicines



NEW MEDICAL DEVICES REGULATION

☐ IMPLEMENTATION IN EU

The new Medical Devices Regulation (MDR) and in-vitro Diagnostics Medical Devices Regulation (IVDR)- entered into force on 20th April 2017, deadlines for application on 20th April 2020 and 20th April 2022 respectively.

The Regulations introduce, among others:

- a new classification system for IVDs
- the establishment of a new database for medical devices
- increased roles and responsibilities for distributors
- the introduction of the UDI system

□ REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR MEDICAL DEVICES IN SERBIA

- New Law on Medical Devices entered into force in November 2017, applicable from December 2018.
- 17 Rulebooks related to medical devices came into force
- The Rulebook on GDP Guidelines of medical devices, applicable from 1st of June 2019. defines obligations of distributor in line with EU regulation
- Some of the clauses will be applied after admission of Serbia to EU



PHARMACEUTICAL WASTE MANAGEMENT

Regulatory Framework

The Law on Waste Management, 2009

- Pharmaceutical Waste (hazardous and non-hazardous)
- Pharmacies are obliged to take over the pharmaceutical waste from the citizens free of charge and hand over such waste to the entities carrying out the collection, transport, treatment, and/or storage, recovery, and disposal or export of pharmaceutical waste
- Costs of Pharmaceutical Waste Management
- should be borne by <u>waste producer</u>, except for the <u>costs of the management of pharmaceutical waste collected</u> <u>from the citizens</u> which should be borne by the <u>producer and/or importer placing pharmaceutical products on the market <u>proportionately to their share in the product mass</u> they are placing on the market</u>
- costs of the management of waste generated from the drugs for which no marketing authorization was issued in the Republic of Serbia shall be borne by the importer of such drugs



PHARMACEUTICAL WASTE MANAGEMENT

Regulatory Framework

The Law on Fees for use of public goods, 2018

The provisions which are related to fee for protection and improvement of the environment also include the fee for pharmaceutical waste collected from citizens at pharmacy level

Fee Calculation Model

240 RSD/kg of the total annual manufactured/imported quantity => cca 38 mil € (4.58 % of total medicines turnover in Serbia)

Note

- In the Law of Fees, medicines are in the category of the products that become waste after use
- However, only 1-3% of total medicines end as waste (medicines collected from citizens and pharmacies)



FALSIFIED MEDICINES DIRECTIVE (FMD)

- published 1 July 2011; entered into force 1 January 2013
- contains measures to increase security of the medicinal supply chain in Europe

NATIONAL LEGISLATION AGAINST FALSIFIED MEDICINES

By-Law on the content and method of labeling of the outer and inner packaging of the **medicinal product**, the **additional labeling** and the contents of the package leaflet, **2013**

Control stamp:

- on every single pack of medicine
- a combination of barcode and hologram technology
- attached to a specially marked place on the outer packaging (Blue Box)
- issued by The Institute for Manufacturing banknotes and coins
- controlled by and reported to Medicines Agency, Ministy of Health and Ministry of Trade

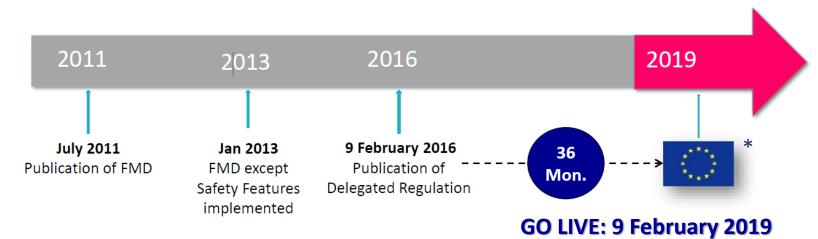


FALSIFIED MEDICINES DIRECTIVE (FMD)

- published 1 July 2011; entered into force 1 January 2013
- contains measures to increase security of the medicinal supply chain in Europe

DELEGATED REGULATION TO THE FMD

- published 9 February 2016; applied from 9 February 2019
- characteristics and technical specifications of the unique identifier
- modalities for the verification of the safety features
- establishment, management and accessibility of the repository systems



Current Status: Stabilization Phase

*Italy, Belgium, Greece 6 further years for implementation



Unique Identifier (UI) Composition

- **PC:** Product code: ISO-compliant (ISO 15459); < 50 characters; globally unique; issued by ISO-compliant coding agencies;
- **SN:** Serial number (max 20 characters; randomised)
- NN: A national reimbursement or identification number (optional)
- **Batch** number
- Expiry date

PC: 09876543210982

SN: 12345AZRQF1234567890

NN: (optional)

Batch: A1C2E3G4I5

Expiry: 180531



Product Flow

National Medicines Verification Organisation (NMVO)



EMVO founders:

EFPIA

(1)

Medicines for Europe

Patients

EAEPC

PGEU

GIRP

\$ FARMALOGIST

Wholesalers' responsibilities under the Delegated Regulation





Wholesalers' responsibilities under the Delegated Regulation

Persons/institutions referred to in Article 23



(a) persons authorised or entitled to supply medicinal products to the public who do not operate within a healthcare institution or within a pharmacy;



(f) armed forces, police and other governmental institutions



(b) veterinarians and retailers of veterinary medicinal products;



(g) universities and other higher education establishments using medicinal products for the purposes of research and education



(c) dental practitioners;



(h) prisons;



(d) optometrists and opticians;



(i) schools;



(e) paramedics and emergency medical practitioners;



(j) hospices;

(k) nursing homes.



EMVO maintains a central database (EU Hub), which connects all national databases in Europe and serves as a platform for the authentication of medicines in any part of the medicines supply chain in EEA.

Manufacturers/MAH's hold the main role in the medicines serialization, while the competent authorities / institutions have the role in supervision.

FINANCING

Impact assessment of European Commission showed that medicines production costs will be increased in average for about 3% per pack.

Cost of Manufacturers

- labeling of each box of the medicine with safety features
- costs of implementing and maintaining a drug verification system

Costs of Wholesalers

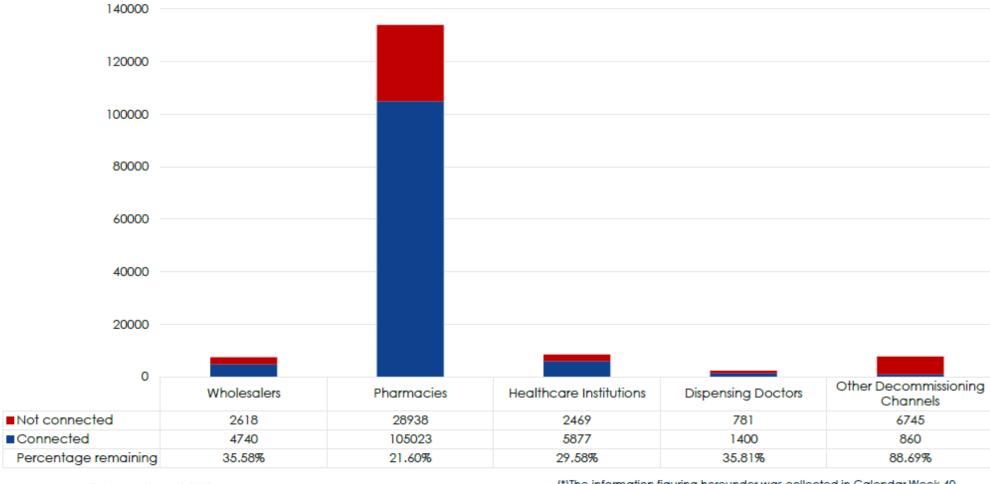
- equipment purchasing (scanners)
- connection with the National Medicines Verification System(NMVS)

Public and hospital pharmacies

- equipment purchasing (scanners)
- software modification for connection with NMVS- not a big expense, but it turned out to be a big problem due to
 a different status of IT equipment



END-USERS CONNECTION OVERVIEW(*)



Calendar Week 41 2019 EMVO MONITORING REPORT



(*)The information figuring hereunder was collected in Calendar Week 40 and will be updated on a monthly basis



CHALLENGES FOR THE HEALTHCARE DISTRIBUTORS



CHALLENGES FOR SUSTAINABILITY OF THE HEALTHCARE SYSTEM





Thank you for Your Attention!

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