



# Mandatory Stockpiling in the EU

## Rethinking today's approach to protect tomorrow's Generic Medicine supply

The current trend of uncoordinated national stockpiling obligations poses significant risks to the pharmaceutical supply chain, patient access to medicines, and market dynamics.

### AREAS OF IMPACT



#### Pharmaceutical industry

(costs, operations, manufacturing capacity, etc.)



#### Member State markets

(restrictions on moving products across Member States, supply chain disruptions, etc.)



#### Environment

(waste of products, sustainability concerns, destruction of medicines, etc.)



#### Patient access to essential medicines

(collateral effects, shortages affecting other countries, etc.)

“Due to national contingency stock obligations, today, for **every 100 medicines produced, 10 are destroyed.** Every wasted unit is a unit unavailable to a patient.”



“**Stockpiling** is intended to prevent shortages, but it is **currently helping to create them**, just not in the same country.”



“**70% of companies** have observed **longer stockout periods** and reduced availability of medicines in smaller or less profitable markets, as resources are redirected to meet stricter obligations in larger countries.”





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### ACTIONS NEEDED



**Reduce regulatory complexity to support the agility of supply chains**



**Ensure a competitive market and predictability of demand**



**Enable EU solidarity and voluntary stock sharing to tackle shortages**



**Prevent internal market disruptions through stronger oversight of national stockpiling policies**

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#### Patient access to essential medicines

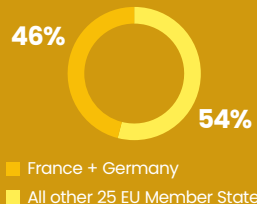
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**France (29%)** and **Germany (17%)**, together account for **46%** of the total volume of critical generic antibiotic medicines in the analysed European market



**France's** one-month stockpile volume is larger than the combined monthly supply of Poland, Netherlands, Portugal, Czech Republic, Bulgaria, Sweden, Denmark, Austria, Finland, Hungary, and Croatia.

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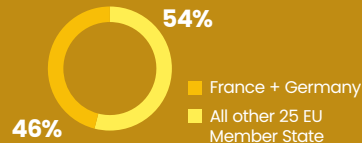


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