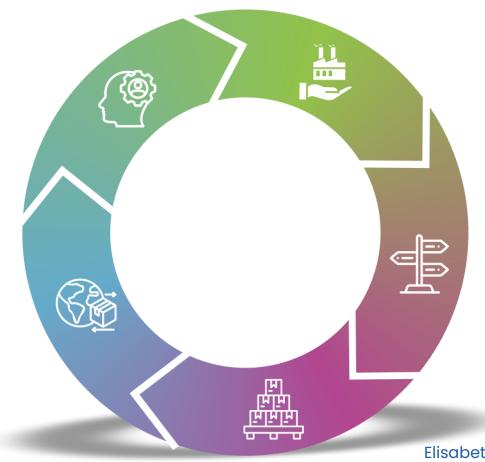


Hearing on 'Overreliance on imports of Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients (APIs)'

Committee for Public Health (SANT) European Parliament

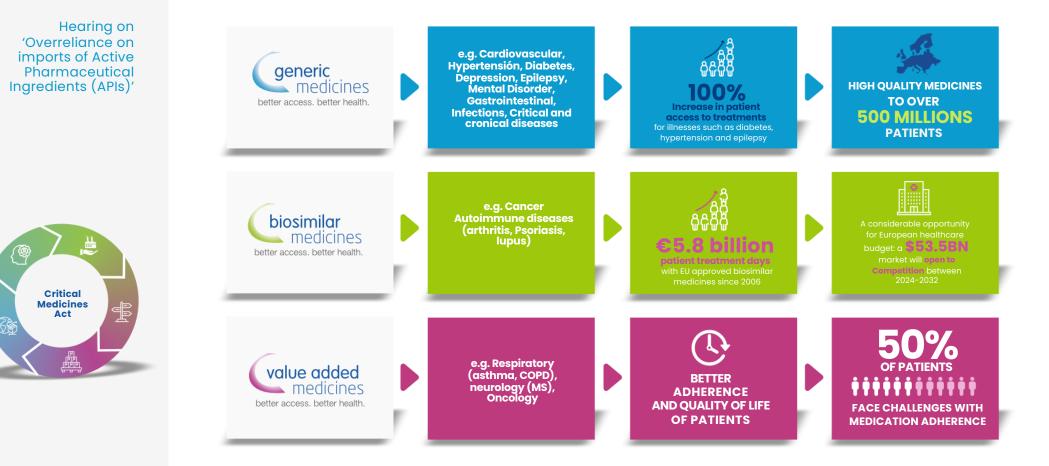
29 January 2025

Elisabeth Stampa, VP Medicines for Europe, Chair Board Medichem SA





European off-patent medicines sector in numbers





European off-patent medicines sector in numbers

Hearing on 'Overreliance on imports of Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients (APIs)'



We supply **70% of dispensed medicines in EU** and **account for around 4% of total healthcare expenditure in Europe**



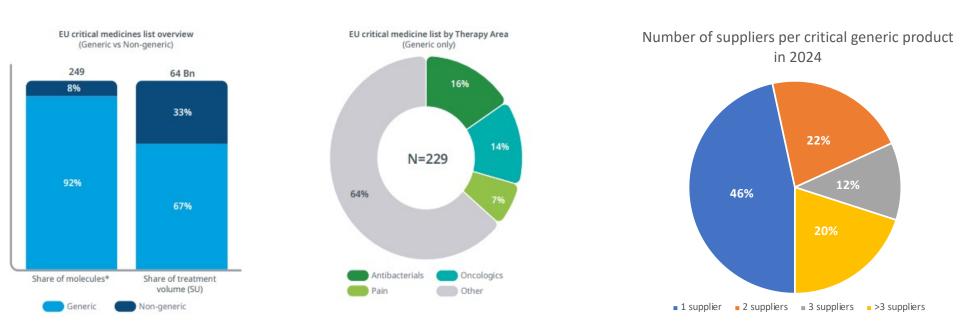


Between **70% and 90% of Covid–19 ICU medicines** were off-patent medicines



The off-patent medicine sector accounts in Europe over 400 manufacturing sites and employees more than 190.000 high skilled workers directly

9 in 10 critical medicines are generic medicines



Composition of Union Critical Medicines List

46% of critical generic products have only one supplier...

The majority of the market is defined as a supplier with more than 60% volume market share for the critical generic product

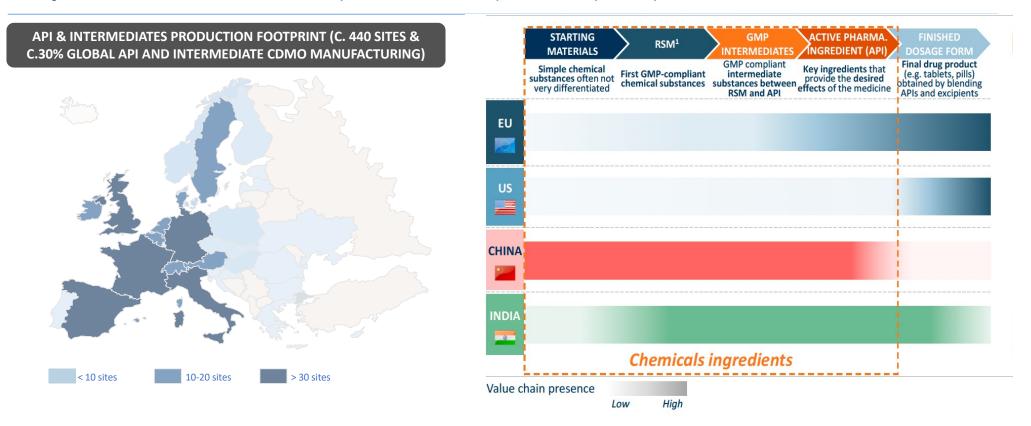
Sources: Beneath the Surface, unraveling the True Value of Generic Medicines, April Teva study Gx Health Check to CMA presentation Nov. 2024

≣IQVIA

4

Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients manufacturing generates €60 bn per year and employs 150.000+ people throughout Europe

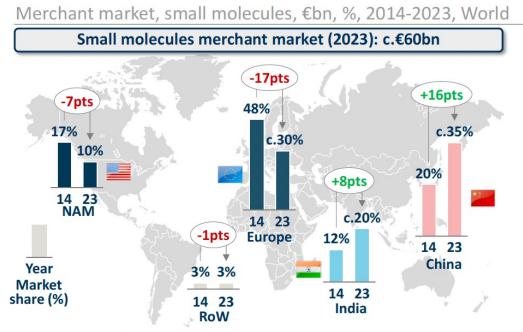
European CDMO facilities | 2024, # production sites per country, Europe



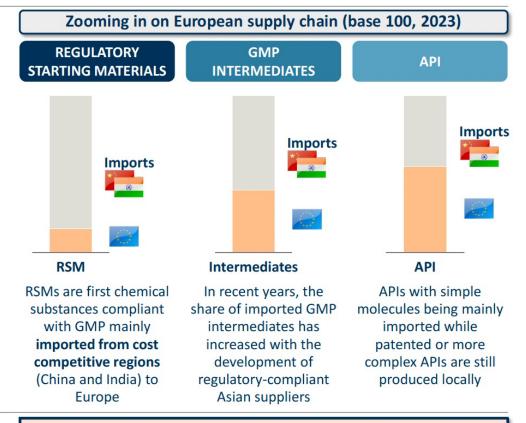
Notes: (1) Regulatory Starting Material; GMP: Good Manufacturing Practices; (2) c.3% of European Industrial Prodution; (3) from the merchant market (c.€70bn)

Sources: EFPIA, IQVIA, APIC, Company information, Advancy analysis

European market-share has decreased and dependency increased



- Structural shift of small molecules API and related Intermediates production towards ASIA
- Production delocalisation enabled overall APIs cost reduction over the years but led to longer delay, risk of shutdown of production (noncompliance with regulatory standards after arbitrary inspection) and strong supply disruption (abrupt closure on government decision) players



>74% of the European medicines value chain depends on imports

Sources: Company data, IQVIA, Advancy



Hearing on

'Overreliance on

imports of Active

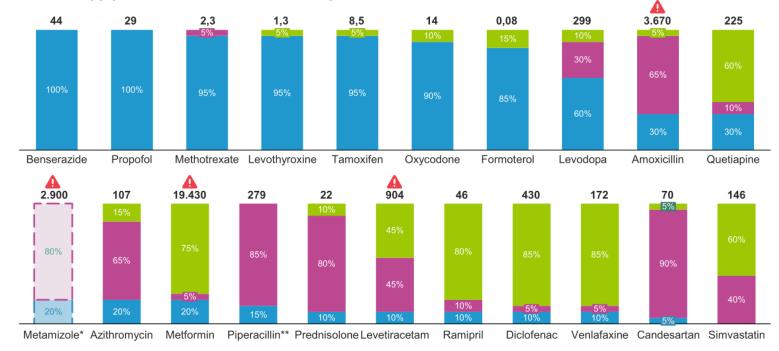
Pharmaceutical

Ingredients (APIs)'

Examples of dependency per molecule

ESTIMATED SHARE OF SUPPLY FOR EUROPEAN DEMAND BY REGIONS

Share of supply in % (Above the Pillar: Total European Demand in Tons)



India 🗾 China 🔜 Europe

*) Estimation, Data basis limited; **) API mainly in combination with Tazobactam (exclusively produced in Asia)

Source: Supplier Interviews, Import Data Analysis QYOBO Market Platform, CEP Database, Pharmaoffer; IQVIA..

MUNDICARE Life Sciences Strategies

The vast majority of these molecules target oncological, cardiovascular, and autoimmune diseases

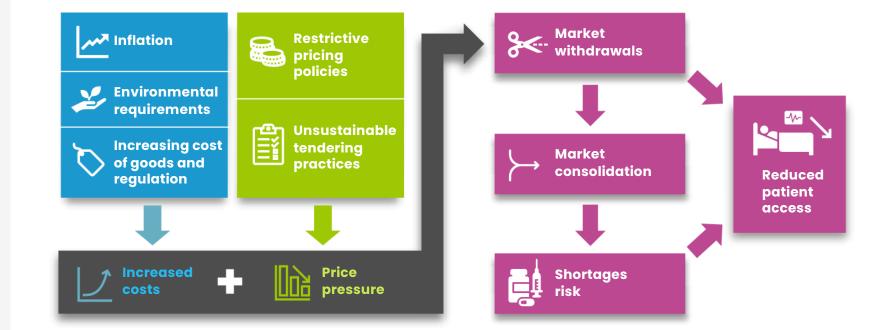




Different root causes generate increased costs at times of high price pressure

Hearing on 'Overreliance on imports of Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients (APIs)'





On average, investment in Europe is c.4x higher compared to India



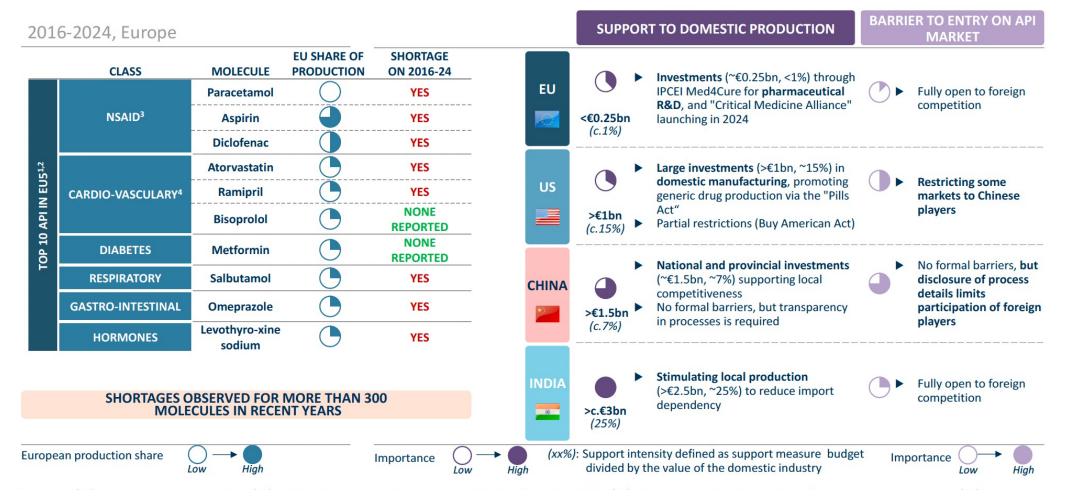
Sources: Advancy analysis

European regulations are numerous and have strong impact on cost competitiveness in Europe

		ΙΜΡΑCΤ	
THEME	MAIN SOURCES OF BURDEN	OPEX	CAPEX
WATER & AIR PROTECTION	 IED, WFD 		
WASTE MANAGEMENT	 Waste burning regulations, waste recycling regulations, overall industry structure 		
ော့ ENERGY & CO2 EMISSIONS CONTROL	 Carbon credit mechanism (EU-ETS) 		
WORKFORCE SAFETY AND WELLBEING	 European Directive on Safety and Health at Work, CMR directive, CAD, Machine directive, European social policies, Pregnant Workers Directive, employment code, Work-life balance and gender equality, administrative (CSRD, NIS2) 		
PROCESS SAFETY	 Operational risks: SEVESO Transport of hazardous substances: ADR, AND, RID Other hazardous substances regulations: REACH, CLP, BPR, POP/PIC 		
000 OTHER REGULATIONS & FRAMEWORKS	 Construction: CPR, Biodiversity regulation, Protected Natural Areas regulation, Flora and Fauna Protection, Environmental Assessment Regulations, Impact Study assessment, RED, Preventive archeology, water consumption Other: DCE, Quality guidelines of the European pharmacopeia, Nagoya protocol, GMM, DSI, taxations and customs 		

Sources: Advancy analysis

Shortages dynamics in Europe 2016-2024 & Domestic support policies



Notes: (1) In standard units; (2) EU5: FR, DE, IT, ES, UK; (3) Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs; (4) Include antithrombotic; (5) Custom Processing Fees; (6) Special Economic Zones;(7) Production Linked Incentive; (8) Strengthening of Pharmaceutical Industry Sources: IQVIA, EFCG, European Commission, Advancy analysis



Hearing on 'Overreliance on imports of Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients (APIs)'





Proposal (i)

DESIGNING AN INVESTMENT FRAMEWORK FOR RESILIENT MANUFACTURING OF CRITICAL MEDICINES AND APIS IN EUROPE

Supporting manufacturing technology and production in Europe is critical for open strategic autonomy in healthcare and competitiveness with Asia and reduce shortages.

As per IQVIA, c.2/3 of all reported shortages between January 2023 and 2024 are associated with medicines **with low supplier count** (i.e., less than 5 suppliers).

The Critical Medicines ACT should prioritise investments in manufacturing critical medicines and APIs by:

- Expanding the definition of innovation for State Aids and IPCEI in line with the Draghi report- to include manufacturing processes that support green and digital transitions, as well as security of supply, to enable greater investment in this sector.
- 2. Simplifying the funding procedures and the allowance of regional aid for the development of sustainable and secure pharmaceutical manufacturing in Europe.
- 3. Dedicating funds under the Multi-Annual Financial Framework (EU4Health).



Hearing on 'Overreliance on imports of Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients (APIs)'



Proposal (ii)

MORE SUSTAINABLE MARKET POLICIES

Current economic policies, especially aggressive pricing strategies, have unintentionally **increased the risk of supply shortages** by consolidating production and limiting adaptability.

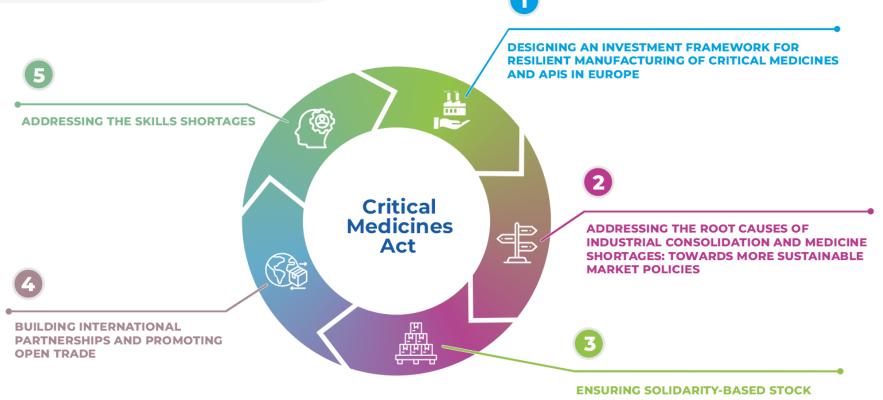
The Critical Medicines ACT must address root causes of shortages by:

- Introducing a **dedicated procurement framework** mandating the use of MEAT criteria to prioritise **supply chain security**, **sustainability**, **and reliability** alongside cost considerations.
- Enforcing the **Transparency Directive as a framework**, the EU could build a more **responsive and resilient pricing system** to ensure **supply security**.
- Establishing a specific criterion for European Commission impact assessments on legislation affecting critical medicines and API production, aligning environmental protection with cost-effective, resilient supply chains to ensure access to medicines.

European Critical Medicines Act

The EU's off-patent medicines manufacturers are committed to providing equitable access to essential medicines in Europe. For that, they need a favourable and sustainable policy framework in place.





ALLOCATION AND DOWNSTREAM SUPPLY CHAIN VISIBILITY

Special thanks for the data and slides contribution from:





