

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.

A R E A S O F I M P A C T



Pharmaceutical industry

(costs, operations,
manufacturing capacity, etc.)



Environment

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



Member State markets

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



Patient access to essential medicines

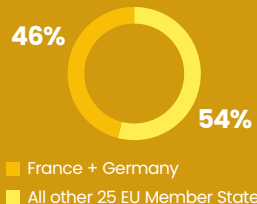
(collateral effects, shortages
affecting other countries, etc.)

“ 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. ”

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.

Germany's one-month stockpile volume equals the combined monthly supply of Poland, Netherlands, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, and Hungary.

