



Making Medicines Affordable

EUROPEAN GENERIC MEDICINES ASSOCIATION

Transparency and commercially confidential information

EGA's perspective

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Access to Information versus Confidentiality

■ Complex environment:

- Permanent increase of demand from patients and health care professionals for early information on medicinal products
- Need for transparency on the decision making process at the competent authorities' level
- Increase of competition in the pharmaceutical sector
 - Access to information as part of a strategy

Access to Information versus Confidentiality

- The principles supported by the EGA:
 - Patients and health care professionals should have access to information which is important to them
 - Legal obligations of the authorities and the industry have to be fulfilled
 - The same principles and common rules regarding transparency should apply to the EMEA and the MSs
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EMA's Transparency Policy

EMA initiatives to improve transparency on product and non-product related issues welcomed by the EMA

- List of products submitted before 20 Nov 2005 ☺
- Various Eudra databases, publications on safety, revision of the website etc.
- Open dialogue with stakeholders



Access to Information versus Confidentiality

- Access to information should not become a tool for anticompetitive actions
 - More court cases will not improve patients' access to information
 - Intellectual property rights have to be respected
 - Commercially sensitive information should remain confidential
 - Not contradictory to transparency policy
 - Information which may not be commercially sensitive for an originator company could be highly sensitive for a generic medicines' producer
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What is Seen as Commercially Sensitive Information from the Generic Industry's Perspective?



Highly Competitive Environment

- Strong competition between generic medicines' companies
 - No monopolistic position on the market due to lack of data exclusivity and patent/SPC protection
 - Time of granting the (first) MA is crucial
 - Know-how and regulatory strategy as a part of competition



Highly Competitive Environment

■ Publication of on-going procedures

- EMEA/HMA recommendation on transparency related to agendas/ minutes (Nov 2008)
 - Publication of on-going procedures: INN, type of application, therapeutic class
- Court cases initiated after receiving information about on-going MA procedures
 - Access to the generics files in some MSs (data misused)
 - Confirmation in the EC Sector Inquiry Report
- EGA preferred approach: DK/UK policy on publication of agenda
 - *Product for treating illness X; full/abridged application*

EMA Policy

- Concept of “commercially confidential” info
 - *“Principles to be applied for the Deletion of Commercially Confidential Information for the Disclosure of EMA Documents” (15.04.2007)*
 - Commercial interest of a natural or legal person, including intellectual property should be protected, unless there is an overriding public interest in disclosure
 - EMA supports confidential treatment of intellectual property, “know-how” and commercial secrets
 - Quality part of the dossier seen as confidential 😊😊😊
 - Including the API manufacturer and suppliers 😊
 - Polymorph form and particle size 😊



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EMA Communication on Generic and Biosimilar Medicines



EPAR vs confidentiality

- Publication of EPAR as a part of the communication on generic/ biosimilar medicines to the public and health professionals
 - Still relatively limited experience
 - Current practice at EMA is seen as positive with regard to the opportunity to comment on EPAR and the final content of EPAR
 - There is consistency in the format and content
 - First draft of EPAR could respect the guideline on commercially sensitive information more
 - Link to the QA on generic/ biosimilar medicines very useful
 - Diversity of PARs at the national level causes more problems
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PSUR vs Confidentiality (1)

■ Commercially sensitive data in PSUR

- Commercial data
 - Sales data in the different countries including a total number of patients treated and breakdown by sub-population,
 - World-wide market authorisation status

■ All data related to individuals involved in a case

■ All personal data

- the staff of a pharmaceutical company (eg, employees preparing and reporting PSUR or being the PhVQP) and business partners

PSUR vs Confidentiality (2)

■ Access to other parts of PSUR

- Data on completed and planned studies or safety examinations, method employed for statistics and other processing of data, signal generation etc.
 - Confidentiality policy coherent with the outcome of discussions at the Eudravigilance Steering Committee
 - More comments on draft of Eudravigilance Access Policy as a part of consultation by 2 March

Access to EMEA Documents (1)

■ Practical issue regarding access to documents and contact with the holder of information

- Very tight time limit for disclosure of documents (15 days)
 - Consultation with the holder of information within 5 days
 - Feedback to the holder whether information has been disclosed and if so what was disclosed
 - More comments on classification of documents and the procedure as a part of consultation by 2 March
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Access to EMEA Documents (2)

- EMEA statistics (June 2008):
 - 92 requests/37 refused
 - 30% increase on 2006
- EGA would welcome more information on this data
 - Type of document requested?
 - Main reasons for refusals?



Conclusion

- Several initiatives to improve transparency on product and non-product related issues were welcomed by the EGA
 - Important communication process and trust building between Authorities and the industry
- Increase of cooperation between the EMEA and the MSs would be welcomed
 - Harmonised access to information independently of MS and of the procedure used for MA
- The EGA is willing to contribute to the debate on how to improve transparency and communication with all stakeholders
 - Discussion on the EMEA policy on access to EMEA documents

Thank You !

