

CONFERENCE “AVAILABILITY, ACCESSIBILITY, AFFORDABILITY OF
MEDICINES AND MEDICAL DEVICES FOR A STRONGER AND RESILIENT EU”

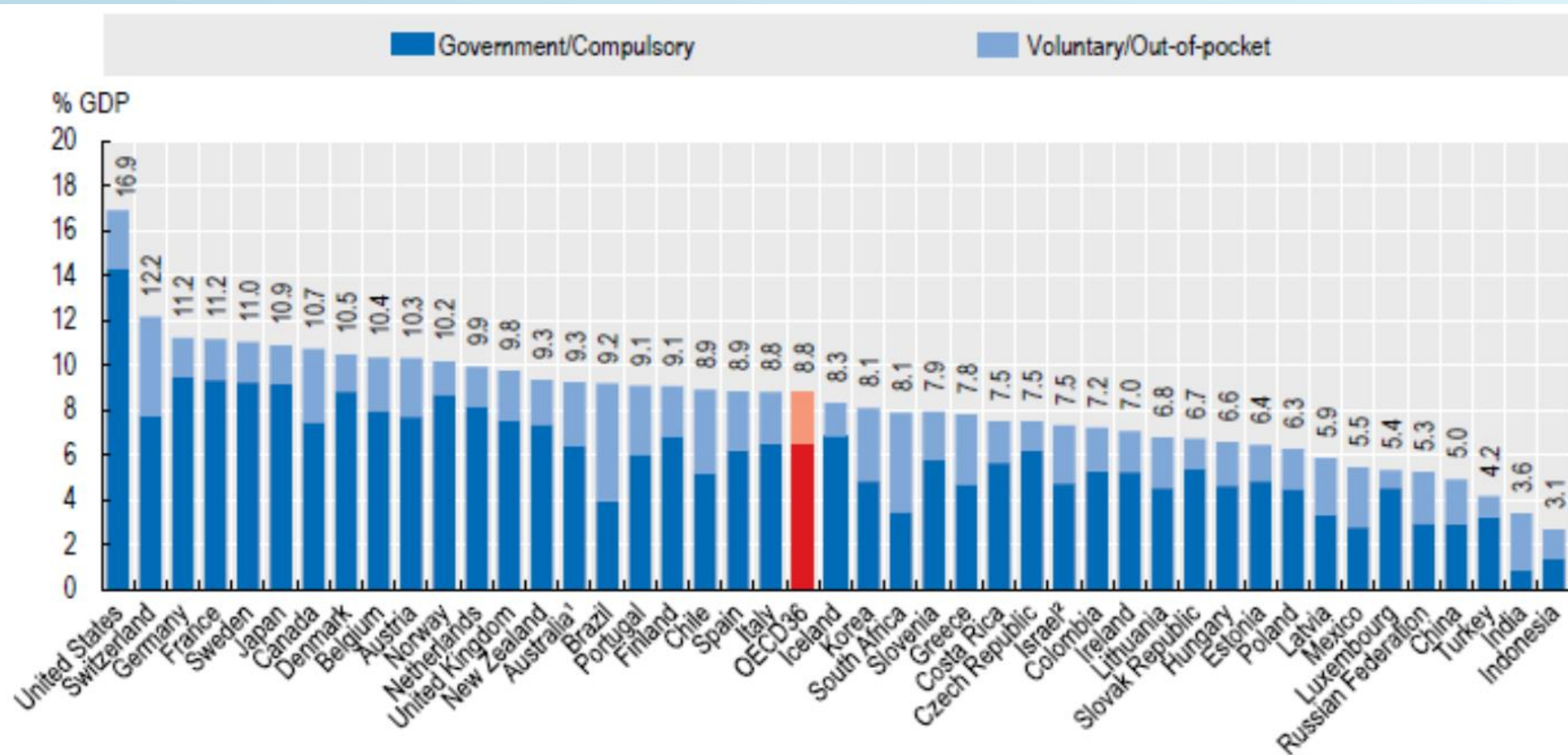
PAINEL "AFFORDABILITY OF MEDICINES"

**Sustainability of healthcare systems: What costs? What
value?**

Francisco Ramos

30.April.2021

Health expenditure as a share of GDP, 2018 (or nearest year)

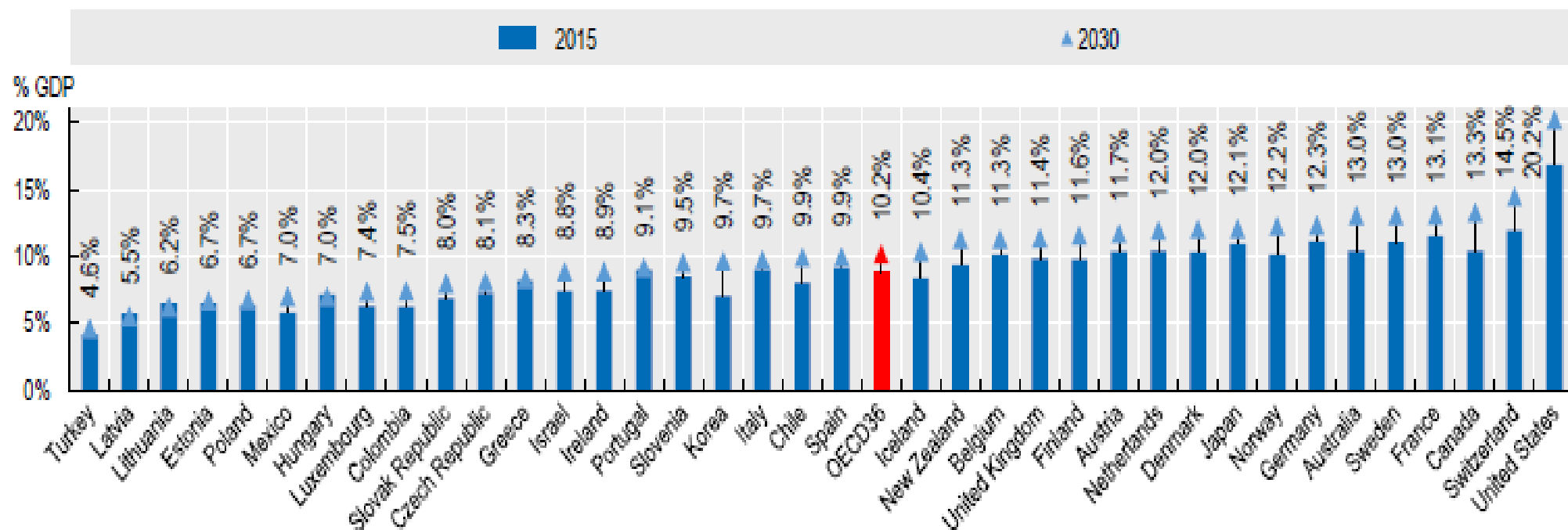


Note: Expenditure excludes investments, unless otherwise stated.

1. Australia expenditure estimates exclude all expenditure for residential aged care facilities in welfare (social) services. 2. Includes investments.

Source: OECD Health Statistics 2019, WHO Global Health Expenditure Database.

Health expenditure as a share of GDP, projection to 2030

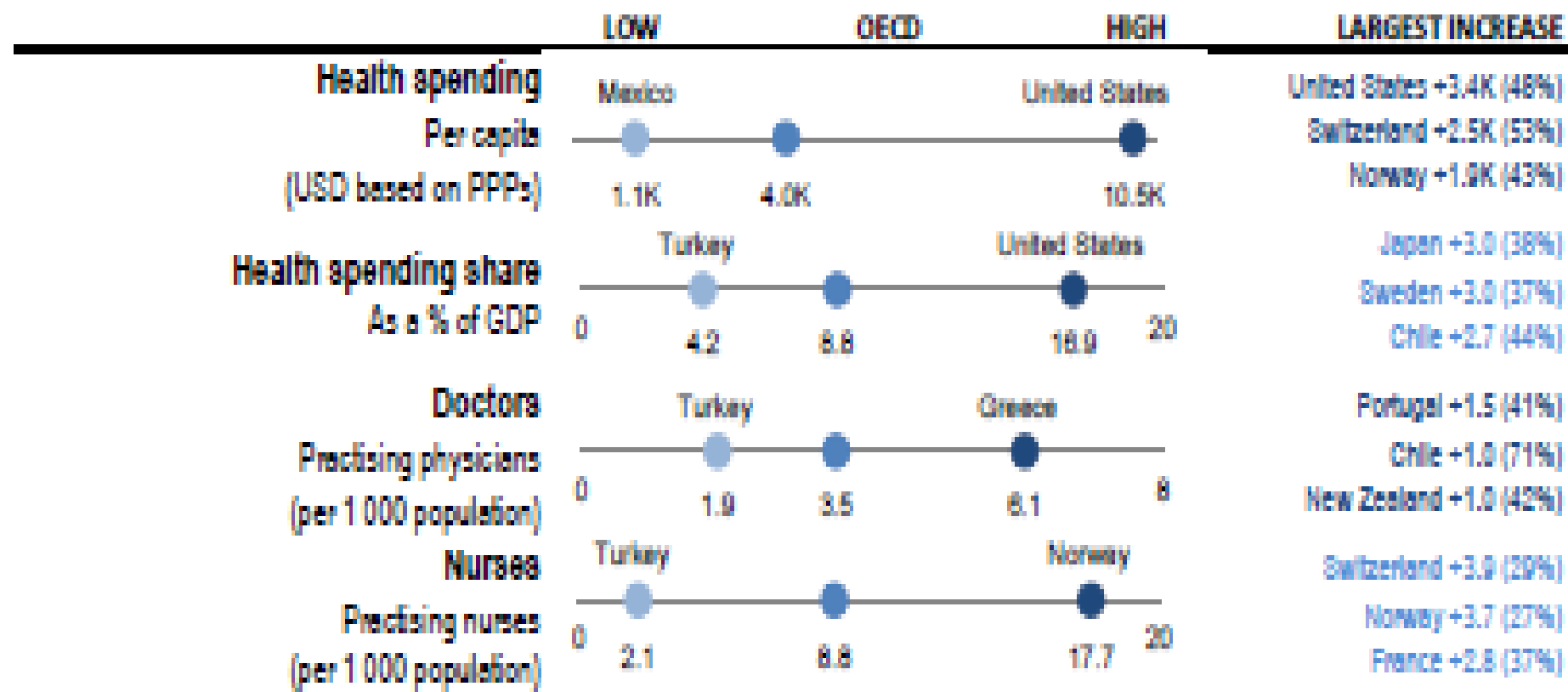


Source: OECD Health Division projections, 2019.

Health expenditures

- Health sector traditionally grows faster than the economy
 - Inequalities between countries persist
 - Out of pocket payments continue to be an important source of financing, even in middle income countries
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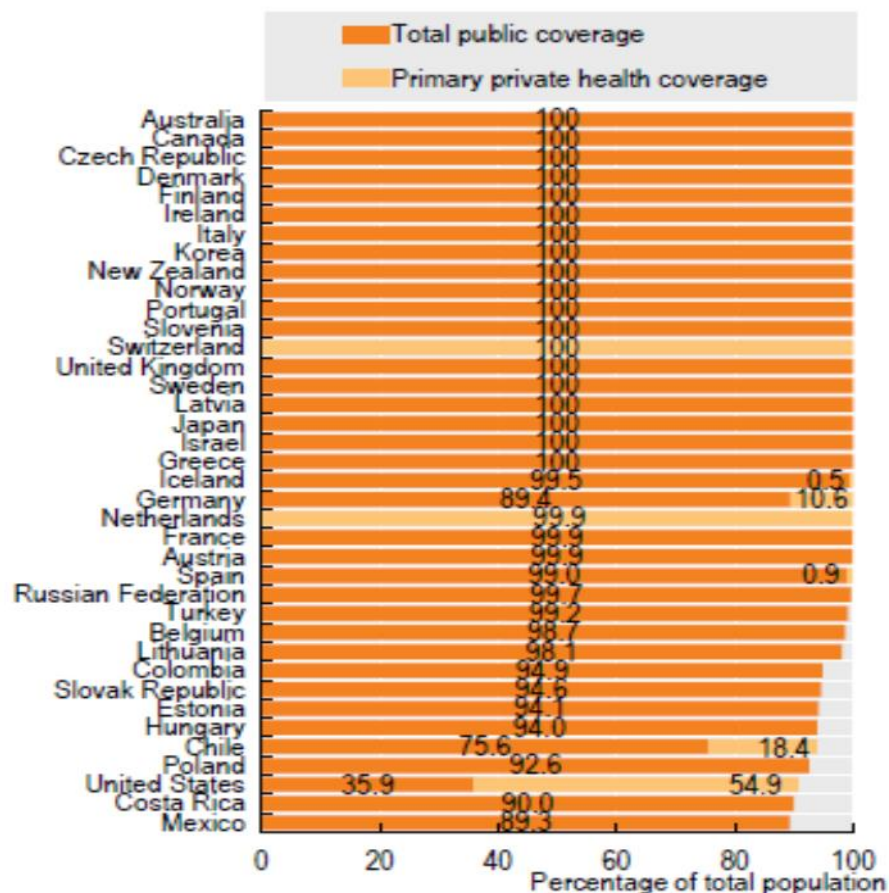
Snapshot on access to care across the OECD



Note: Largest improvement shows countries with largest changes in value over time (% change in brackets).

Source: OECD Health Statistics 2019.

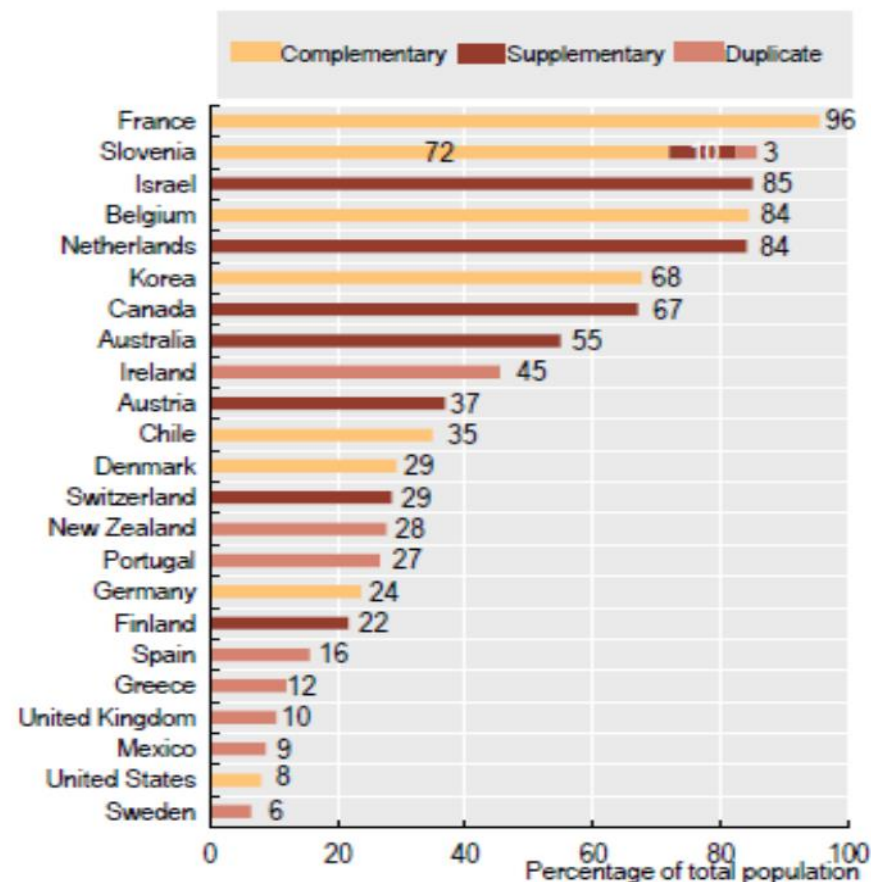
Population coverage for a core set of services, 2017 (or nearest year)



Source: OECD Health Statistics 2019.

StatLink <https://doi.org/10.1787/888934015619>

Voluntary private health insurance coverage by type, 2017 (or nearest year)



Note: Private health insurance can be both duplicate and supplementary in Australia; complementary and supplementary in Denmark and Korea; and duplicate, complementary and supplementary in Israel and Slovenia. In the United States, 55% of the population also has primary private health insurance.

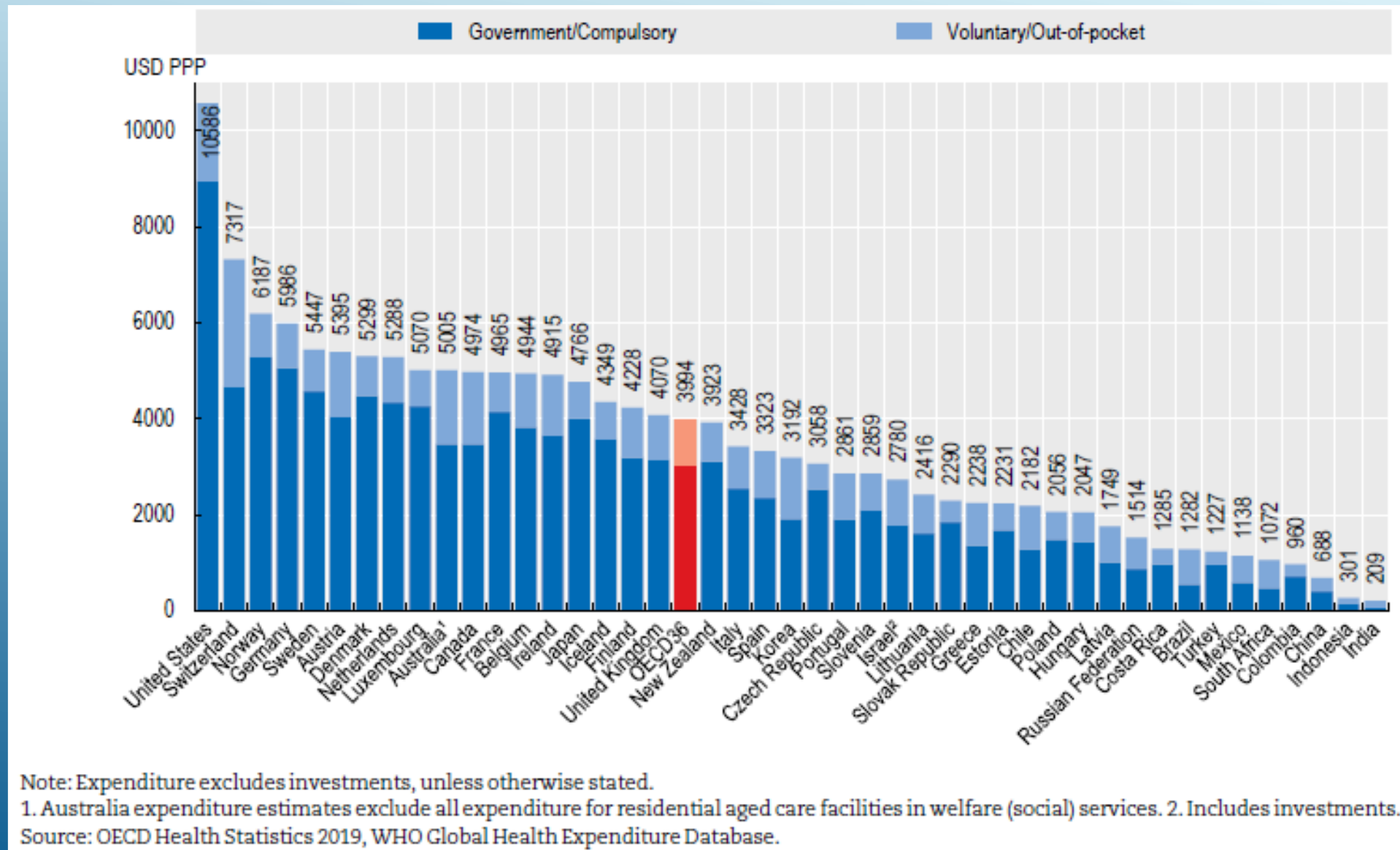
Source: OECD Health Statistics 2019.

Health expenditures

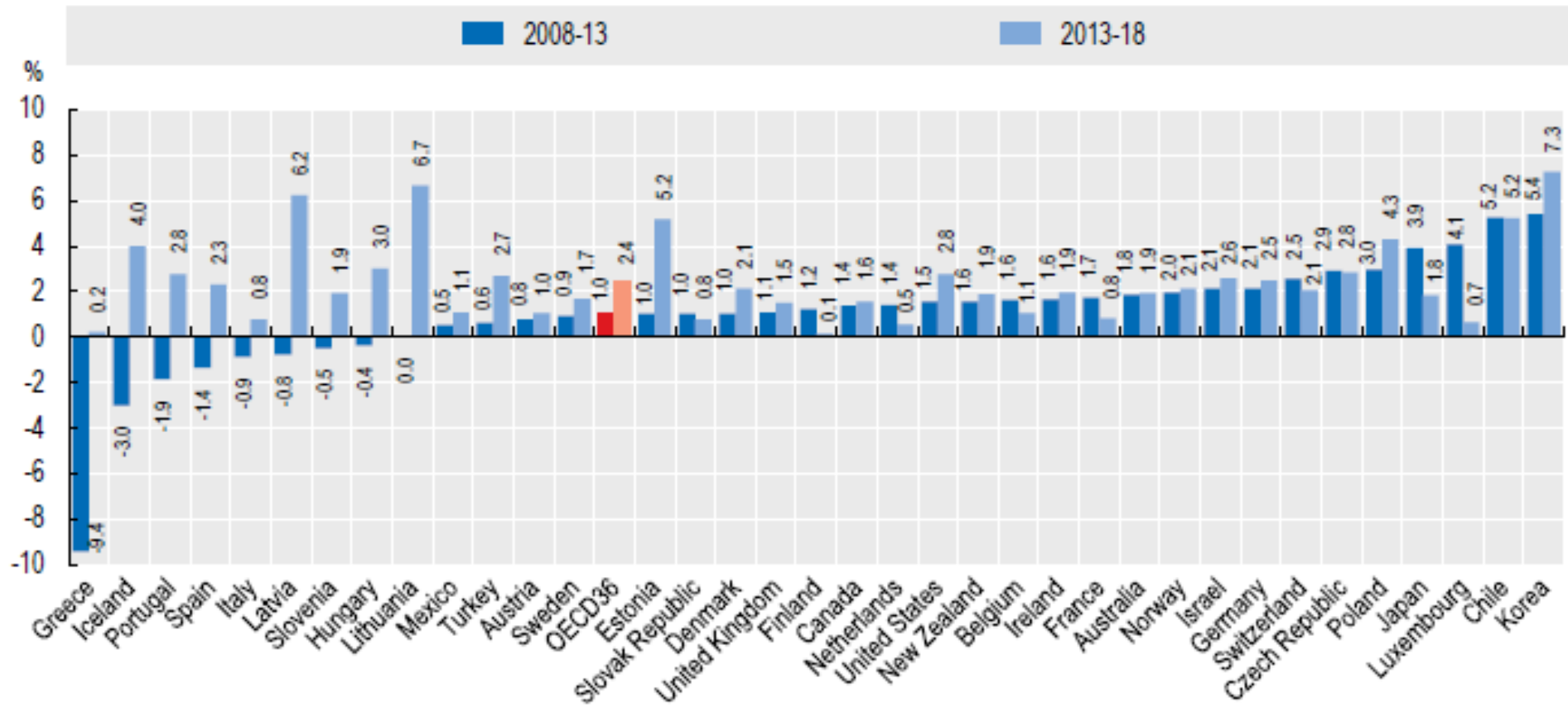
Spending on health is in large part a political choice reflecting decisions about how much the government budget to allocate to health and coverage policy designed to reduce out-of-pocket spending

(Source: WHO, 2021)

Health expenditure per capita, 2018 (or nearest year)

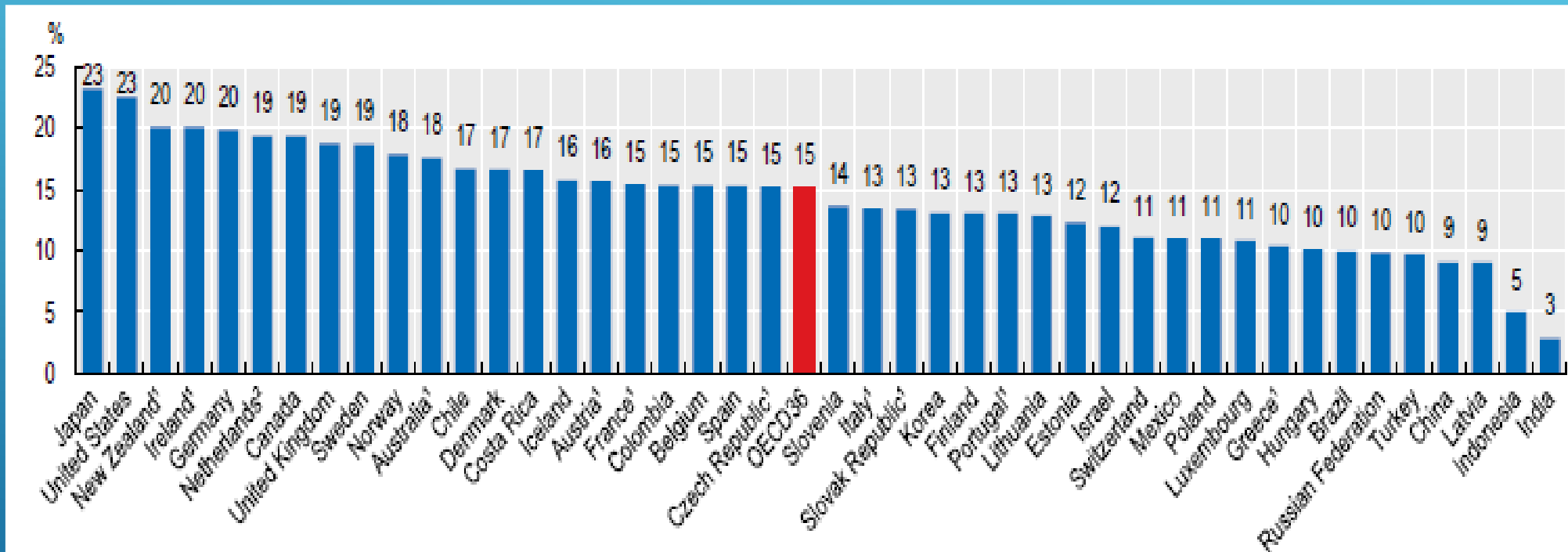


Annual growth in health expenditure per capita, 2008 to 2018 (or nearest year)



Source: OECD Health Statistics 2019.

Health expenditure from public sources as a share of total governmental expenditure, 2017 (or nearest year)

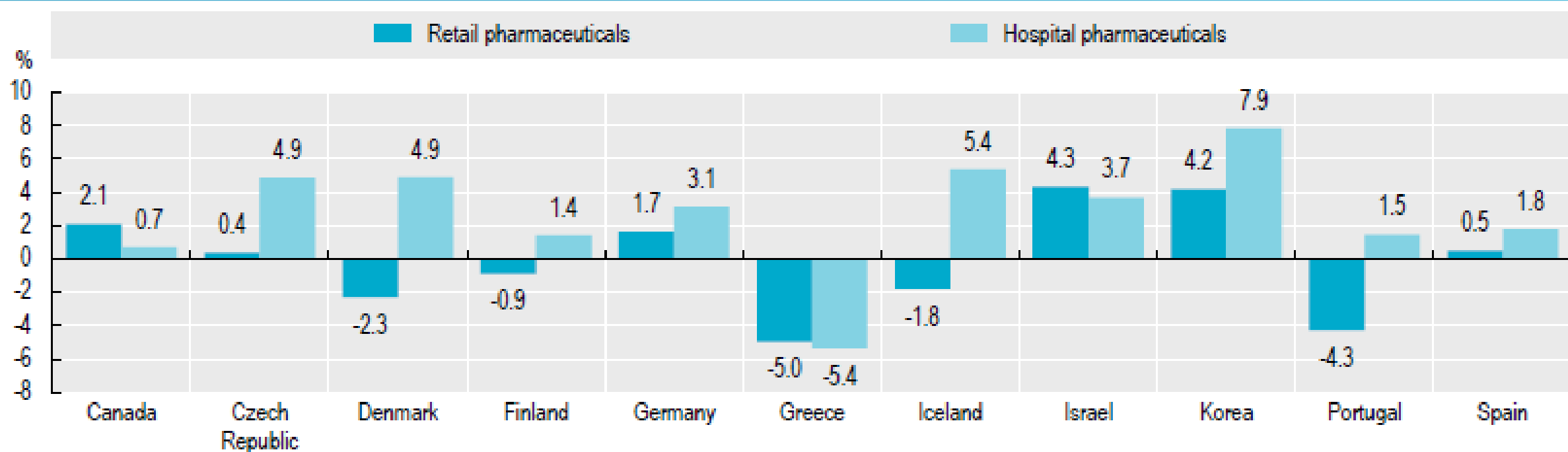


1. Government expenditure includes expenditure by government schemes and social health insurance.

2. Government expenditure includes expenditure by government schemes, social health insurance, and compulsory private insurance.

Source: OECD Health Statistics 2019.

Annual average growth in retail and hospital pharmaceutical expenditure (in real terms), 2008-18 (or nearest year)



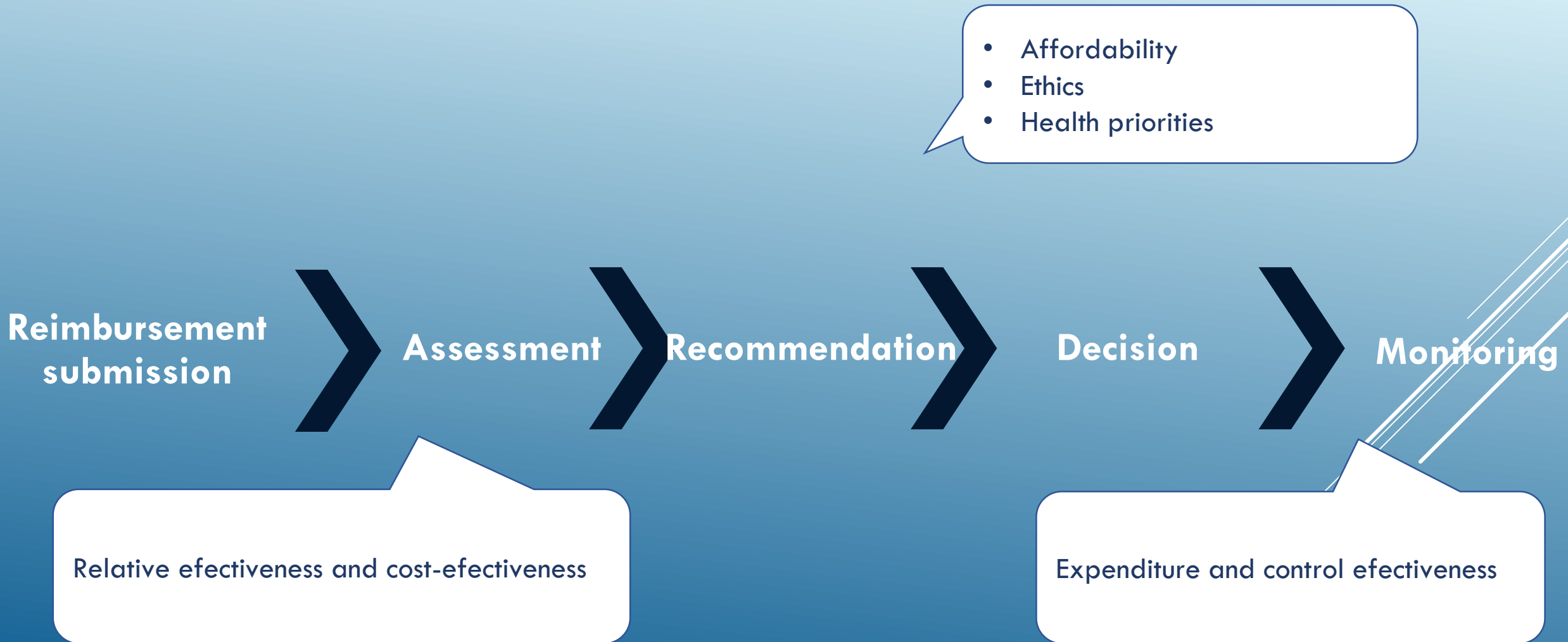
Note: OECD estimates for Portugal exclude expenditure on other medical products from retail spending.

Source: OECD Health Statistics 2019.

Annual growth in health expenditure per capita, 2008 to 2018 (or nearest year)

- ❖ Cost and value
 - ❖ The HTA process
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Pharmaceutical financing cycle (PORTUGAL)



HTA guidelines for public financing of pharmaceuticals

Portaria (rule) n.º 391/2019, de 30 de outubro

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Prices of innovative drugs

- **Transparency**
 - **Research support**
 - **Competition rules**
 - **Micro and nano markets: the orphan drugs**
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European initiatives



Participation in EUnetHTA



Horizon Scanning Initiative

IHSI provides data that empowers political decision-makers and payer organisation negotiators to drive for better pricing in medicinal products. IHSI data enables healthcare systems to prepare for disruptive technologies through data insights that deliver the leverage required to confidently assess new products coming to market

Covid-19

Joint procurement of vaccines

COVID-19: Implications for health spending

- Countries were quick to mobilize additional funds for the health system in 2020. This higher level of public investment will need to be sustained in the years ahead
- Well-designed public policy can mitigate the negative effects of COVID-19 and build health system resilience
- Countries may find it challenging to invest more publicly in health as government revenue falls, but austerity is not a viable option

(Source: WHO, 2021)