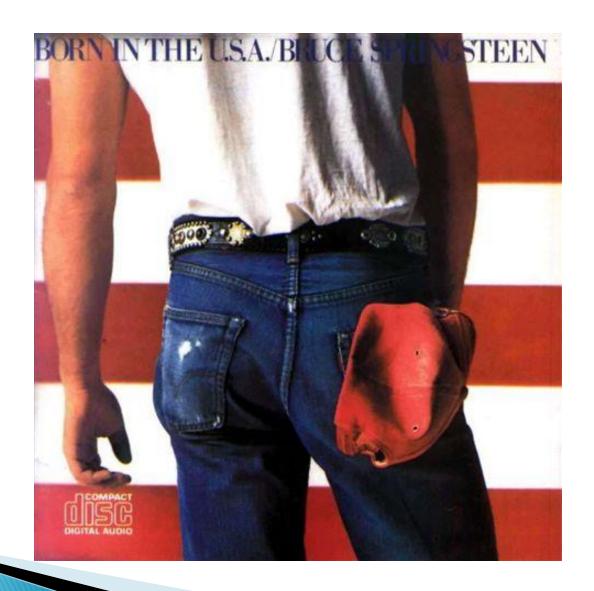
Do Start Believin'

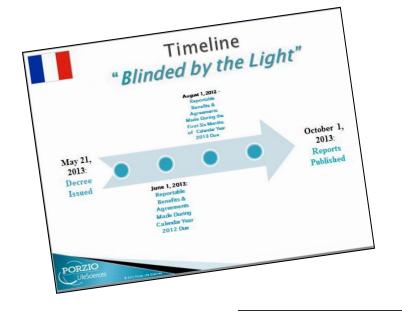




Born in the USA







EFPIA - "Waiting on a Sunny Day" EFPIA Code on Disclosure of Transfers of Value From Pharmaceutical

- Companies to Healthcare Professionals and Health Organisations
- First Disclosure 2016 (for 2015 data)

. Research & Development · Transfers of value to

- HCPs/HCOs related to the planning and conduct of:
- · Non-clinical studies · Clinical Trials

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· Non-interventional studies that are prospective in nature and that involve the collection of patient data from or on behalf of individual, or groups of, HCPs specifically for the

Individual HCO

Donations & Grants to HCOs/Contribution to costs of

- · Sponsorship agreements with HCOs/third parties appointed by HCOs to manage an event
- · Registration fees
- · Travel and accommodation
- · Fee-for-service & consultancy
- · Related expenses agreed in the fees for service or consultancy contract

Individual HCP

· Contribution to costs of event

- · Registration fees
- · Travel and accommodation

Fees for service & consultancy

- · Related expenses agreed in the fees for service or consultancy contract



Eucomed - "Dancing in the Dark"

Eucomed Code of Ethical Business Practice

- No financial transparency requirements
- Guidelines based on Principle of Transparency, along with other principles, which means: "Interaction between industry and Healthcare Professionals must be transparent and comply with national and local laws, regulations or professional codes of conduct.

In countries where specific provision is not made, members shall nevertheless maintain appropriate transparency by requiring prior written notification is made to the hospital administration, the Healthcare Professional's superior or other locally-designated competent authority, fully disclosing the purpose and scope of the interaction."









Journey

















A Journey Inspired by Journey





Themes

Pharmaceutical Industry

V.

Medical Device Industry



Laws v. Codes



DRZIO

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European Union

- European Union Directives or Regulations
 - No Disclosure/Reporting Requirements







France "Sunshine" Law

Passed in December 2011

Requires:

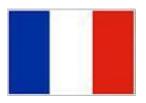
Companies to disclose to public all agreements they have with, and certain benefits given to, specified recipients.

Violations:

- ➤ Criminal sanctions: € 45 000 fine in case of deliberate omission of disclosure for an individual (€ 225 000 for a company)
- > Other sanctions: posting of sanctions, prohibition to manufacture products, civil rights suspension







Covered Recipients

The final decree imposes two main types of disclosure requirements on pharmaceutical and medical device companies: Companies must disclose the existence of agreements with and benefits provided to the following:

- 1. Healthcare professionals (e.g., physicians, nurses, but the disclosure requirements do not apply to the reporting company's employees);
- 2. Associations of healthcare professionals and associations of students for relevant occupations;
- 3. Students for relevant occupations;
- 4. User associations of the health system (public or private);
- 5. Health facilities;
- 6. Foundations, learned societies, and consulting companies or organisations in the health sector;
- 7. Publishing companies: press, radio, television, and on-line media;
- 8. Editors of prescription and dispensing software; and
- 9. Legal entities contributing to the initial training of healthcare professionals.





Agreements with Recipients

For agreements, companies must reveal the following:

- 1. the identity of the parties to the agreement:
 - a. For healthcare professionals: name, professional address, qualifications, title, specialty, and registration number with the relevant professional board;
 - b. For healthcare students: name and educational institution;
 - c. For legal entities, like associations, health institutions, etc.: name, corporate purpose, and registered address;
- 2. the date the agreement was signed;
- 3. the subject matter of the agreement (which can be phrased in such a way as to protect confidential and trade secret information);
- 4. Program of promotional/scientific events, if applicable.





Disclosing Benefits

Companies must disclose all **benefits** that they provide:

- whether direct or indirect, in kind or in cash, to the aforementioned recipients if the benefits are equal to or exceed ten Euros, inclusive of VAT.
- Benefits worth less than ten Euros do not have to be disclosed.
- In disclosing benefits, companies must identify the recipient and the recipient's personal information in the same manner as for agreements (e.g., name, address, title), the amount of each benefit the date and nature of each benefit and the **time period** (either the first six months of a year or the latter six months) during which the benefit was received.





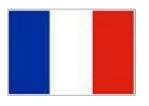


Timing

- Agreements: Companies must report the pertinent information for agreements to the public authority within <u>fifteen days</u> of the signing of the agreement.
- There is a pending, proposed decree that would eliminate the 15-day requirement and require agreements to be reported on the same schedule as benefits.

Benefits: Relevant information for **benefits** must be reported bi-annually: by August 1 for benefits provided from January to June of a calendar year, and by February 1 for benefits provided from July through December of the preceding calendar year.





Governmental Website For French Reporting

- In a 3 December 2013 decree, which became effective on December 19, the French government established the public website and charged the French Ministry of Health with the responsibility for operating it.
- The decree included additional provisions concerning how companies can register on the website; how data is to be transmitted to the website; and how individuals who have information reported about them can request correction of the information.
- The decree reiterated that the reported information must remain available on the website for five years and that the French Ministry of Health must retain the data for ten years. The information on the website was made available to the public in 2014.



Additional Countries











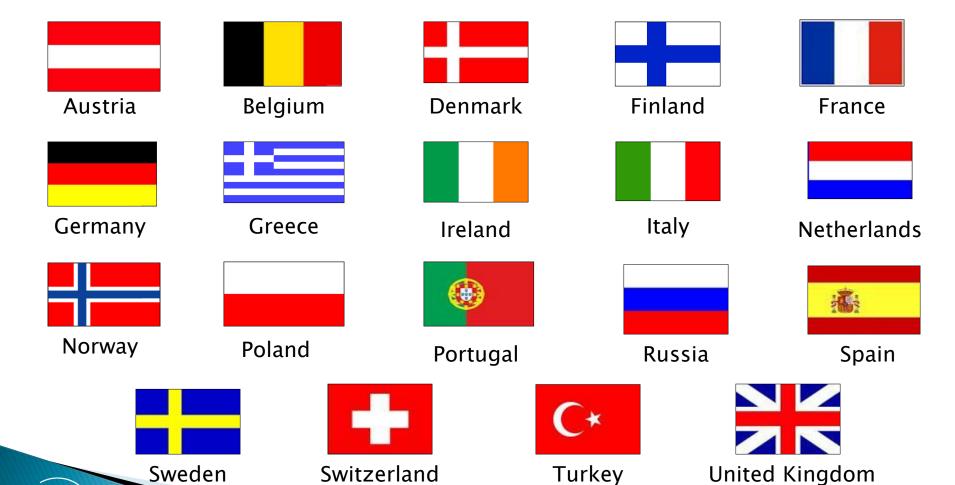
IFPMA

- International Federation of Pharmaceutical Manufacturers & associations Code of Pharmaceutical Practices ("IFPMA Code")
 - No Disclosure/Reporting Requirements





EFPIA Full Members



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EFPIA Affiliate Members



EFPIA Member Companies





















































































EFPIA CODE OF PRACTICE ON RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN THE PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY AND PATIENT ORGANISATIONS

Initially approved in 2007 Amended by decision of the General Assembly in June 2011

This updated EFPIA Patient Organisation Code of Practice was adopted by the Statutory General Assembly on 14 June 2011. Member Associations are asked to implement the revised code provisions by 31 December 2011.





EFPIA HCP CODE

EFPIA CODE ON THE PROMOTION OF PRESCRIPTION-ONLY MEDICINES TO, AND INTERACTIONS WITH, HEALTHCARE PROFESSIONALS

Adopted by EFPIA Board on 5 July 2007, and ratified by the EFPIA Statutory General Assembly of 19 June 2008

as amended by

the Statutory General Assembly on 14 June 2011 – amending Article 17 on Medical Samples (previously Article 16), and requiring implementation in national codes by 31 December 2011

as amended by

the Statutory General Assembly on 24 June 2013 – amending Article 10 (previously Article 9) on Events & Hospitality, Article 17 (previously Article 10) on Gifts, and introducing a new Article 9 on Informational & Educational Materials, and Items of Medical Utility, and requiring implementation in national codes by 31 December 2013

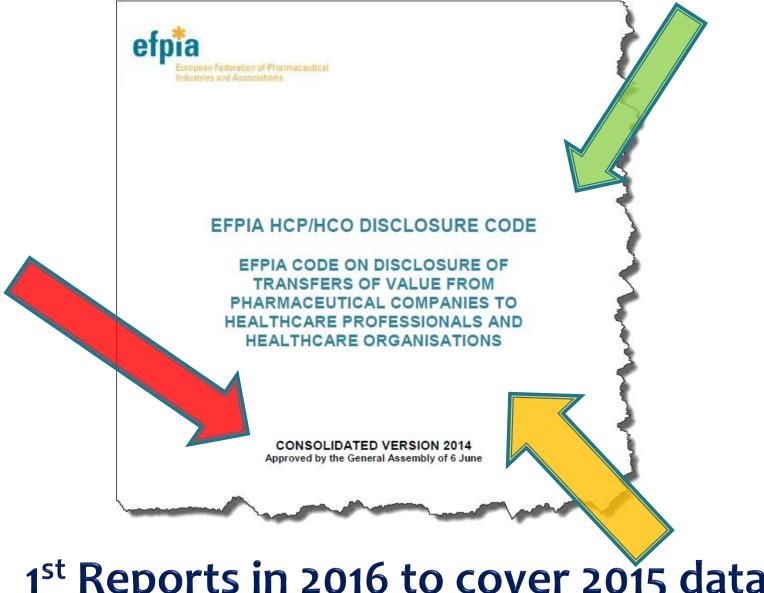
as amended by

the Statutory General Assembly on 6 June 2014 – amending para. 3 of the Section "Applicability of Codes" (p. 7), Section 9.03 (scope of materials and items condisered) (p. 11), Section 10.5 (monetary thresholds) (p. 12) and Article 17 (clarification) (p. 16-17)

FINAL CONSOLIDATED VERSION 2013

Approved by the General Assembly of 6 June 2014





1st Reports in 2016 to cover 2015 data



TOV Provisions: Individual HCO

- A. Donations & Grants to HCOs
- B. Contribution to costs of events
 - i. Sponsorship agreements with HCOs/third parties appointed by HCOs to manage an event
 - ii. Registration fees
 - iii. Travel and accommodation
- C. Fee-for-service & consultancy
 - i. Fees
 - ii. Related expenses agreed in the fees for service or consultancy contract



TOV Provisions:Individual HCP

- A. Contribution to costs of event
 - i. Registration fees
 - ii. Travel and accommodation
- B. Fees for service & consultancy
 - i. Fees
 - ii. Related expenses agreed in the fees for service or consultancy contract



TOV Provisions: Aggregate

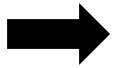
A. Research & Development

- i. Transfers of value to HCPs/HCOs related to the planning and conduct of:
 - a) Non-clinical studies
 - b) Clinical Trials
 - Non-interventional studies that are prospective in nature and that involve the collection of patient data from or on behalf of individual, or groups of, HCPs specifically for the study
- ii. When a company cannot report at the individual level for a HCP/HCO, e.g., lack of consent, the company must report in the aggregate.



Consent – When making a transfer of value to a healthcare professional/healthcare organisation, and in their written contracts, companies are encouraged to include provisions relating the recipient's consent to disclose transfers of value in accordance with the provisions of the EFPIA HCP/HCO Disclosure Code.









Language – Disclosures must be made in the language prescribed in the national code by the relevant member association. However, companies are encouraged to make disclosures in English in addition to the local language.





Methodology – Companies shall publish a note summarizing the methodologies used in preparing their disclosures and identifying transfer of value to each category. This note may include information on contracts, tax aspects, currency aspects or other issues related to the timing or amount of the transfer of value.





- Platform Company website or industry group website
- Reporting within 6 months of the end of the reporting period
- Aggregate by category but have itemized available
- Publicly available timeframe: disclosures shall remain in public domain for three years unless consent revoked or law calls for shorter time.





EFPIA - Exemptions

- The following transfers of value are exempted from the disclosure requirement:
 - Transfers of value that are solely related to over-the-counter medicines;
 - Transfers of value such as items of medical utility, meals and drinks, samples; or
 - 3. Transfers of value that are part of ordinary course purchases and sales of Medicinal Products by and between a company and a healthcare professional (such as a pharmacists) or a healthcare orgnaisation which does not fall within the scope of the disclosure obligation.





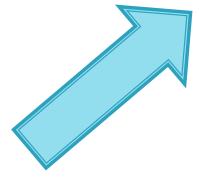
TOV Provisions: Template

SCHEDULE 2 - TEMPLATE													
							Date of publication:						
	Full Name	HCPs: City of Principal Practice HCOs: city where registered	Country of Principal Practice	Principal Practice Address	Unique country Identifier OPTIONAL		Contribution to costs of Events (Art. 3.01.1.b & 3.01.2.a)			Fee for service and consultancy (Art. 3.01.1.c & 3.01.2.c)			
	(Art. 1.01)	(Art. 3)	(Schedule 1)	(Art. 3)	(Art. 3)	Donations and Grants to HCOs (Art. 3.01.1.a)	Sponsorship agreements with HCOs / third parties appointed by HCOs to manage an Event	Registration Fees	Travel & Accommodation	Fees	Related expenses agreed in the fee for service or consultancy contract, including travel & accommodation relevant to the contract		TOTAL OPTIONAL
	INDIVIDUAL NAMED DISCLOSURE - one line per HCP (i.e. all transfers of value during a year for an individual HCP will be summed up: itemization should be available for the individual Recipient or public authorities' consultation only, as appropriate)												
	DrA					N/A	N/A	Yearly amount	Yearly amount	Yearly amount	Yearly amount		
	Dr B					N/A	N/A	Yearly amount	Yearly amount	Yearly amount	Yearly amount		
	etc.					N/A	N/A	Yearly amount	Yearly amount	Yearly amount	Yearly amount		
- S	OTHER, NOT INCLUDED ABOVE - where information cannot be disclosed on an individual basis for legal reasons												
	Aggregate amount attributable to transfers of value to such Recipients - Art. 3.02				N/A	N/A	Aggregate HCPs	Aggregate HCPs	Aggregate HCPs	Aggregate HCPs		Optional	
	Number of Recipients in aggregate disclosure - Art. 3.02				N/A	N/A	number	number	number	number		Optional	
	% of the number of Recipients included in the aggregate disclosure in the total number of Recipients disclosed - Art. 3.02					N/A	N/A	%	%	%	%		N/A
	INDIVIDUAL NAMED DISCLOSURE - one line per HCO (i.e. all transfers of value during a year for an individual HCO will be summed up: itemization should be available for the individual Recipient or public authorities' consultation only, as appropriate)												
	HCO 1					Yearly amount	Yearly amount	Yearly amount	Yearly amount	Yearly amount	Yearly amount		Optional
	HCO 2					Yearly amount	Yearly amount	Yearly amount	Yearly amount	Yearly amount	Yearly amount		Optional
	etc.					Yearly amount	Yearly amount	Yearly amount	Yearly amount	Yearly amount	Yearly amount		Optional
HCO	OTHER, NOT INCLUDED ABOVE - where information cannot be disclosed on an individual bacis for legal reasons												
	Aggregate amount attributable to transfers of value to such Recipients - Art. 3.02					Aggregate HCOs	Aggregate HCOs	Aggregate HCOs	Aggregate HCOs	Aggregate HCOs	Aggregate HCOs		Optional
	Number of Recipients in aggregate disclosure - Art. 3.02				number	number	number	number	number	number		Optional	
	% of the number of Recipients included in the aggregate disclosure in the total number of Recipients disclosed - Art. 3.02				%	%	%	%	%	%		N/A	

	AGGREGATE DISCLOSURE							
R &D	Transfers of Value re Research & Development as defined - Article 3.04 and Schedule 1	TOTAL AMOUNT	OPTIONAL					

latest update: 11 December 2013 v1









Code of Ethical Business Practice

Eucomed Guidelines on Interactions with Healthcare Professionals

Amended September 2008 - Board approved, 11 September 2008



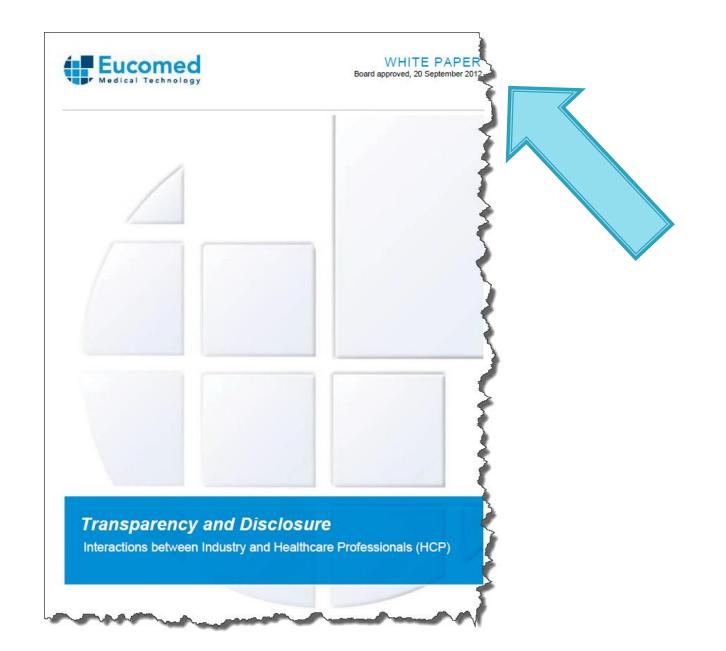






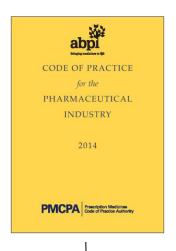




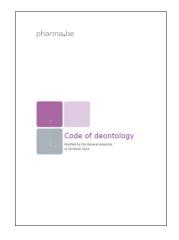


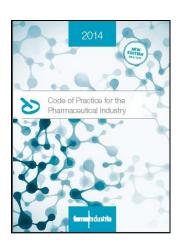


Pharmaceutical Industry Group Codes

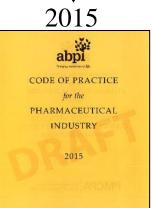




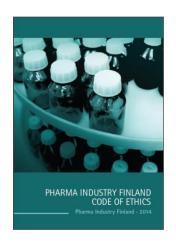




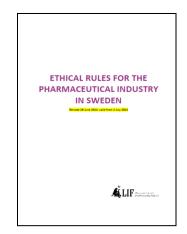




PMCPA Prescription Medicines Code of Practice Authority







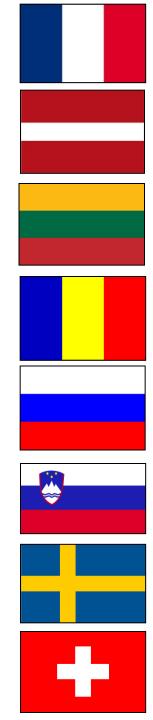




Challenge: Language

Country	Required Reportable Language (s)					
Austria	GermanorEnglish					
Belgium	Dutch (required)French (required)English (encouraged)					
Bulgaria	Bulgarian					
Czech Republic	Czech (required)English (required)					
Finland	• Finnish					
France	French					
Germany	German					
Romania	Romanian					
Russia	Russian (required)English (required)					
Serbia	Serbian (required)English (recommended)					
Slovenia	Slovenian (required)English (encouraged)					
Sweden	Swedish (required)English (encouraged)					
Switzerland	EnglishFrench*German*Italian*					





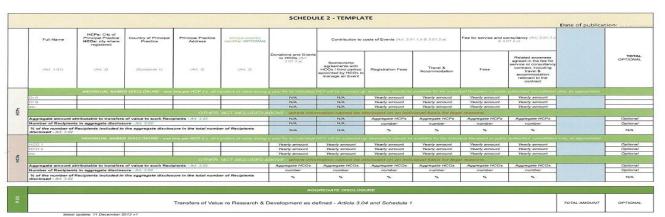
Location of Disclosure

- EFPIA: On member company's website or on a central platform
 - Disclosures to be made on the member company's website (Austria, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Spain, Switzerland, Slovenia);
 - Disclosures to be made on the national member association website/central platform (Czech Republic, Belgium, Greece, the Netherlands, United Kingdom);
 - Disclosures to be made on either the company's website or the national member association's website (Sweden, Turkey, Latvia, Croatia, Serbia, Russia, Ukraine);
 - Disclosures to be made on the company's website linked to the national member association's website (Bulgaria, Lithuania, Norway);
 - Disclosures to be made on the national member association's website linked to the company website (Cyprus, Romania);
 - Not yet identified (Ireland, Malta);
 - N/A (Denmark, France, Portugal, Slovakia).

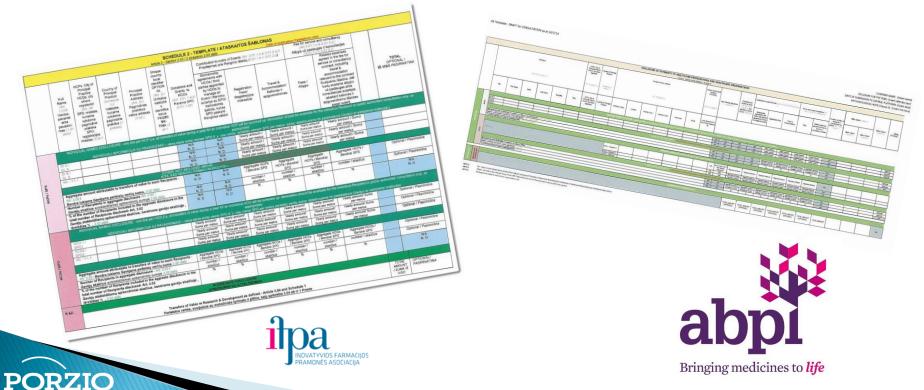




Challenge: Report Formats









EFPIA Fliers

Responsible Transparency

In 2016, EFPIA member companies and those members of our member associations will make public details of certain payments made to healthcare professionals (HCPs) and healthcare organisations (HCOs) during 2015. The purpose of this letter is to explain why we are taking this step, what it means for you and to ask for your support.



Collaborative working between healthcare professionals and commercial life sciences organisations has long been a positive driver for advancements in patient care and progression of innovative medicine. Both parties regularly join together, during early scientific research, clinical trials and medical education in the interest of delivering and advancing high quality patient care.



have worked together to continuously enhance the standards underpinning their relationship. However, this is an ongoing process and we are now taking the next step.



In recent years there has been growing public interest in the nature of the pharmaceutical industry's relationships with both HCPs and HCDs. Critically, the public want to know that such relationships do not influence clinical decisions, that they can trust their HCP to recommend, administer or purchase appropriate care and treatments based solely on clinical evidence and experience.



The European Commission recognises the need for good governance in the pharmaceutical sector and to this end published the Tajari Guiding Principles for the Promotion of Good Governance in the Pharmaceutical Industry signed off by all stakeholders in 2013. These Principles set out the expectation that all financial Interactions should be fully transparent. The concern for improved transparency at EU level is reflected in actions at



EFPA, along with its member companies, fully support these principles and have responded to this with the publication of the FPBA H2PPAC Disclosure Code and associated amendments to the FPBA H2PPAC Dods. This Disclosure Code, which has been transposed into national codes, requires that all member companies to make apparents to Inf. and Inf. Colin credit an elapority publicy available from 2015. The transactions disclosed could pay the property of the pro



However, the ultimate success of this initiative, as measured by public acceptance, depends in large part on the industry and HCP community working in partnership. We wish to ensure that our interactions will be profession are well undestood and accepted by healthcare stakeholders and the public at large. Only if we work together can we successfully enhance transpurercy and public trust in our mutual relationship. Therefore we ask that you, are healthcare professional, give your support to this initiative.



Over the next two years we will keep you informed of progress on the implementation of the Disdosure Code via the website of our member association in your country.

The Disdosure Code itself can be accessed at http://brancpaerncyefpia.eu/. We also encourage you to ask questions and provide comments (provide details of contact point). We will be providing a detailed set of explanatory QSA in

the near future, which we hope will answer many of your questions.



In dooing, we would like to emphasize that our goal is to strengthen the legitimate relationship between pharmaceutical companies and healthcare professionals by making these more transparent and therefore better understood by patients and other stakeholders. We look forward to continuing working with wor to increase the multib of patient transment reasons and one-general patient zero.



Leopold Plaza Building | Rue du Trône 108 | B-1050 Bruxelles reception@efpia.eu | www.efpia.eu (Spring 2014)

Introducing the EFPIA Disclosure Code

The EFPIA Disclosure Code on Disclosure of Transfers of Value from Pharmaceutical Companies to Healthcare Professionals and Healthcare Organisations

EFPIA believes that interactions between the pharmaceutical industry and healthcare professionals have a profound and positive influence on the quality of patient treatment and the value of future research. At the same time, the integrity of the decision of a healthcare solved in the healthcare prescribe or recommend a medicine is one of the pillars of the healthcare system. EFPIA recognises that interactions between



WHAT IS THE EFPIA DISCLOSURE CODE?

The EFFA Disclosure Code is a formal code of conduct that requires all EFFA member companies and companies which are members on EFFA member associations to disclose transfers of value to healthcare professionals (HCPs) and healthcare organisations (HCCS). Under the Code, EFFA member companies will have to disclose the names of healthcare professionals and organisations that have received payments or other transfers of value from them. They will also have to disclose – by HCP or HCO – the total amounts of value transferred, by type of transfer or value which could consist of, for instance, a grant to an HCC, a consultancy fee for speaking, payment for travel, or registration fees to attend a medical education congress. This information will be published on a public platform, which could be on the company's own website or a central platform combining data from different companies.



WHY WAS THE CODE CREATED?

Collaborative working between healthcare professionals and commercial life sciences organisations has long been a positive driver for advancements inpatient care and progression of innovative medicine. Both parties regularly join together, during early scientific research, clinical trials and medical education in the interests or delivering and advancing high outlive patient care.

What's more, as the primary point of contact with patients, the medical profession can offer invaluable and expert knowledge on patients' behaviour and management of diseases. This plays a big part in informing the pharmaceutical industry's efforts to improve patient care and treatment options — and is essential in improving health outcomes.

A healthy working relationship between the pharmaceutical industry and HCPsHCOs is in the best interest of patients. The EFFIA Disclosure Code was created to protect the integrity of these relationships, and represents a step towards tostering greater transparency and building greater trust between the pharmaceutical industry, the medical community and society across Europe. the industry and healthcare professionals can create the potential for conflicts of interest. In recent years, there have been calls for increased transparency around these relationships. Towards this end, EFPIA and its member associations and companies have adopted codes and guidelines to ensure that these interactions meet the high standards of integrity that patients, openments and other stakeholders expect.



WHO HAS AGREED TO THE DISCLOSURE CODE?

On June 24, 2013, the EFPA General Assembly formally adopted the EFPA Disclosure Code. In adopting the Code, EFPA member companies are required to Implement it by 2016, at which point they will make publicly available payments and transfers of value made to healthcare professionals and organisations from the previous year, 2015. In autumn of 2013, EFPA published letters signed by all CEOs of its member companies, renewing their commitment to the EFPA Codes, including the Disclosure Code.



WHERE CAN I FIND MORE INFORMATION?

EFPIA's transparency website (http://transparency.efpia.eu/) is a good place to start. It includes information on all of EFPIA's initiatives that are moving the industry towards greater openness, including the Disclosure Code.





EFPIA | Leopold Plaza Building | Rue du Trône 108 | B-1050 Bruxelles 2013-codes-review@efpia.eu | www.efpia.eu (Spring 2014)



Pharmadisclosure.eu



PHARMA DISCLOSURE

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United Kingdom

- Current System: Annual aggregate reporting; individual HCPs are not named.
- Earlier this year, ABPI, the British pharmaceutical industry group reported that in 2013 its member companies spent approximately £38.5m on support in 2013.
- After EFPIA adopted the Disclosure Code, the ABPI transposed those disclosure provisions into its own Code.
- However, in July 2014 the ABPI announced it would be amending its Code, including aspects of its disclosure provisions. The amended Code is expected to be adopted later this year. Although largely similar to EFPIA's disclosure provisions, there are some key differences:
 - Additional categories of reporting;
 - HCOs reported on per activity basis;
 - More information required by template.



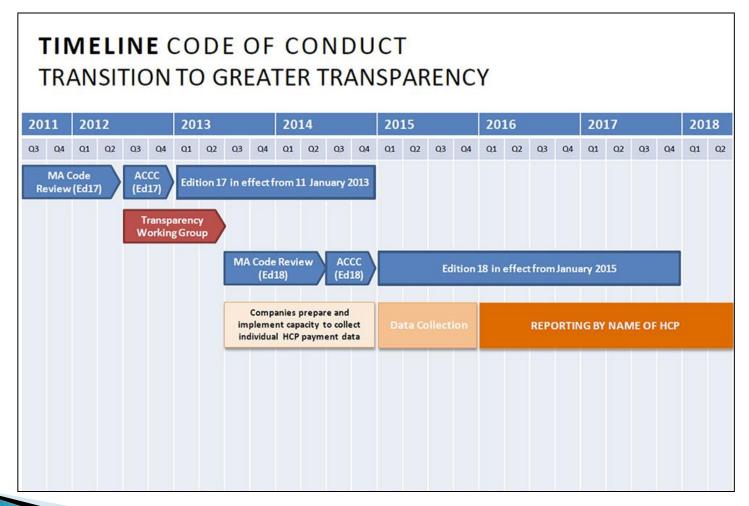


Netherlands

- Individual-level reporting that pre-dates the adoption of EFPIA's Code; first reports in 2013 to cover 2012 data
- Inspired by US Sunshine Act
- Disclose service agreements; sponsorship agreements; and support for patient organisations
- Unlike EFPIA, 500 euro threshold for reporting
- Central register, <u>www.transparentiergesiter.nl</u>, searchable by HCP but not by pharmaceutical company



Australia







Reporting Requirements

- Beginning on October 1, 2015, the following transfers of value to HCPs (HCPs are defined in the Code's glossary in the following manner: "a healthcare professional registered to practice in Australia who in the course their professional activities may prescribe, dispense, recommend, supply or administer a prescription medicine in Australia") must be reported:
 - Fees paid to HCPs in return for speaking at an educational meeting or event.
 - Sponsorship of a HCP to attend an educational event. Specific reportable items in regard to sponsorships are any airfare, accommodation or registration fees directly in association with the meeting, whether held inside or outside of Australia.







Reporting Requirements

- Reporting format: Companies must report the aforementioned transfers of value pursuant to a template provided in the Code's Guidelines. In the template, companies will be required to report all individual transfers of value for each HCP, indicating the following information:
 - Date of the event or provision of service;
 - HCP's name;
 - Type of HCP (e.g., medical practitioner, pharmacist, nurse practitioner);
 - HCP's principal practice address;
 - Description of the service (e.g., speaker; Advisory Board; etc.);
 - Description of the event (e.g., company sponsored meeting in Australia; independent meeting held in Australia; independent meeting held overseas; etc.);
 - Whether the payment was made to the HCP or a third party;
 - The amount of the payment or transfer of value, subdivided into (where relevant) registration fees, travel and accommodation, and fees for service.





Reporting Requirements continued

- Fees paid to HCP consultants in Australia, or to their employers on their behalf, for specific services rendered by them. Such services include, but are not limited to: all consultancy services provided in relation to educational meetings; preparation of promotional materials or product position papers; assistance with training; or any other advice to the company. Reportable items include all payments in respect to consulting fees, accommodation and airfares (both within and outside Australia) associated with the provision of consulting services.
 - Such services do not include payments to consultants in relation to research and development work, including the conduct of clinical trials. (Research and development is defined in the Code's glossary as follows: "any early-stage research, such as target discovery, drug discovery, mechanism of action or proof of concept studies; pre-clinical research, such as toxicological studies; and human clinical trials".)
- Fees paid to HCPs in their role as Advisory Board members. Specific reportable items include all payments with respect to Advisory Board sitting fees, accommodation and airfares (both within and outside Australia) associated with the activities of the Advisory Board.
- Fees paid to HCPs for the purpose of market research. Such fees must be reported when the company knows the identity of the HCP. Reporting is **not** required where the company contracting the marketing research is not involved in the selection of the participating HCPs and is not aware of the identities of the participating HCPs.
- Payment of an educational grant or sponsorship to a specific HCP.





Method of Publication

- Where is the report published: Each company must place its transparency report on its own website. Medicines Australia will provide hyperlinks to each company's report from its website.
- ▶ Timing: The initial reports which cover the period from October 1, 2015–April 30, 2016 must be published on company websites by August 31, 2016, and every 6 months thereafter. The reporting cycle is a six-month cycle (except for the initial report, which covers seven months).
- Consent: HCPs must consent to disclosure of payment information. If they do not, companies must report such transfers in the aggregate.
- Declaration: The most senior executive officer of the member company must provide to Medicines Australia a signed and dated declaration that the company has published the required report with the required information on its company website. The declaration must be provided to Medicines Australia within 7 calendar days following publication of each report. (In the Glossary to the Code, "senior executive officer" is defined as follows: "senior executive officer means the most senior executive officer of the member whether described as Managing Director, Chief Executive Officer, General Manager, Regional Director or otherwise For a non-member company this means the most senior executive responsible for the company's prescription medicines business.").



Exemptions

- Transfers of value only have to be reported that are related to prescription medicines. Companies that have separate divisions that do not supply prescription medicines for human use (e.g., animal health divisions) are only required to report transfers of value in relation to the human use prescription medicines.
- Companies do not have to report transfers of value made to their employees who are HCPs.
- Hospitality (food and beverages) does not have be reported. The cost of any meal (including drinks) provided by a company must be below the defined limit included in the Code (\$120 for food and beverages, exclusive of GST).
- Venue costs are not reportable (e.g., room and/or AV equipment hire).
- Airport ground transfers, taxis, parking fees.
- Research and development.





- The Australia Code has created a different reporting system for sponsorship of third party educational meetings and symposia (e.g., financial sponsorship of a third party educational event; monetary contribution to support the conduct of grand rounds, clinic meetings or journal club meetings; purchase space for providing a trade display at an educational event). Beginning on October 1, 2015, the following requirements apply to company reporting of such events organized by third parties:
 - Companies must complete the table set forth in the Code's appendix for each six month period of November 1 through April 30 and May 1 through October 31.
 - Companies must provide the completed table to Medicines Australia within four months from the end of each six-month period.
 - The initial report will cover seven months October 1, 2015 through April 30, 2016 -but subsequent reports will follow the six-month reporting cycle.
 - Medicines Australia will make publicly available on its website the completed reports provided by each member company within 2 months from when the reports are submitted to Medicines Australia.





Japan Transparency Requirements

The Japan Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association (JPMA)

"JPMA Guidelines on Transparency on Corporate Activities with Medical Institutions and Healthcare Professionals"

Japanese Federation of Medical Devices Association (JFMDA)

"Transparency Guidelines for the Medical Device Industry, and its Relationships with Medical Institutions and Other Organisations"

Requires:

- JPMA member companies to establish transparency policy based on JPMA guidelines
- JPMA member companies to publicly disclose payments to Medical Institutions and HCPs
 - Data will be uploaded on company's own website





Japan Transparency Requirements

Payments to be disclosed:

- R&D-related costs
- Grants/Donations
- Honoraria (Speaking, Writing, & Consulting)
- Information Exchange Costs (i.e. speaker programs)
- Meals and Hospitalities Provided to HCPs



Do Start Believin'

The US was super fun, now's the time for the world to get the sun Watch the global trend, goin' everywhere

Just another report -transparency we must support

Watch the global trend, goin' everywhere

A worker in an EFPIA room, concerned about France and impending doom For a TOV you must disclose, it goes on and on and on

> Companies reporting, up and down the continent Their compliance working through the night Compliance people convertin' foreign languages Trackin' spend and country lines

Workin' hard to get the OK, HCPs can consent or no way Praying the reports go all right – Just one more form Some will sign, Some will not, Some will sign then revoke Oh, the reports never end, It goes on and on and on

Templates waiting, For recipient spend, their KOLs consenting Across the globe, Compliance people Research and development spend, separate in the aggregate

Do start believin', hold on to that feelin'
Compliance people, do start believin'
Hold on, compliance people
Do start believin'
Hold on to that feelin'- Compliance people



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