## Securing the Opportunity for UK Life Sciences by 2022





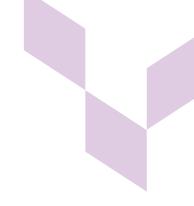
# Securing health and wealth for the UK

The pharmaceutical industry is critical to the health of our population and the success of our economy. We invest billions of pounds in research and development<sup>1</sup>. We support hundreds of thousands of highly-skilled jobs<sup>2</sup>. And we change the lives of patients in every corner of the UK.

Right now, we're in a golden age of new medicines. Innovation in treatments for conditions such as cancer, Alzheimer's and rare diseases have the potential to change healthcare globally, with the UK a world leader in researching and developing new medicines.

There is a real opportunity for the Government elected in June 2017 to set out a clear strategy to secure and grow the UK's status as a global hub for the pharmaceutical industry and improve patients' access to the medicines they need.





#### The ABPI calls on the next government to prioritise:

#### **1** Securing a world-class NHS for patients

A strategy to make patient outcomes in the NHS the best in the world. This should start by increasing health care investment to the G7 average and ensuring the UK is in the top quartile of OECD countries for patient access to new cost effective medicines and vaccines by 2022.

#### 2 Securing global investment and jobs

A new industrial strategy that cements the UK's position as a leading global hub for the life science and pharmaceutical industry, attracting significant new international investment.

## **3** Securing a new relationship with the EU that prioritises patient and public health

A new relationship with the European Union that secures patient access to medicines and protects public health.

#### Securing a world-class NHS for UK patients

The Government elected in June 2017 should set out a clear plan for how the NHS will support the health of the nation. This should include how patients can access the medicines they need.

Right now, the UK spends a total of 9.9% of GDP on healthcare<sup>3</sup>. This places us sixth out of the G7 nations for healthcare investment, with only Italy spending less. With an ageing population, this risks reducing the availability of care when we need it most.

Medicines and vaccines transform lives. However, patients in the UK are still unable to get cost effective new treatments. Government analysis shows that, on average, for every 100 patients in comparable countries who get access to a new medicine in its first year of launch, just 18 patients in the UK receive the same<sup>4</sup>.

Reforming the NHS to embrace new treatments is crucial to providing quality care to more patients within a sustainable budget.



The ABPI calls on the next Government to implement a strategy to make patient outcomes in the NHS the best in the world. This should start by increasing health care investment to the G7 average and ensuring the UK is in the top quartile of OECD countries for patient access to new cost effective medicines and vaccines by 2022.

- Increase investment in the NHS to bring the UK in line with the G7 average, currently 11.3% of GDP<sup>3</sup>, by the end of the next Parliament.
- Agree a new long term, voluntary Pharmaceutical Price Regulation Scheme (PPRS) in partnership with the pharmaceutical industry. This should balance investment in new medicines, value for money for the NHS and the need to maintain a strong pharmaceutical industry.
- Create a streamlined, NICE-led, system for the assessment of medicines in England, integrated into a new, voluntary PPRS. The introduction of changes to NICE technology appraisals, including the £20m budget impact threshold, should be reversed. A new system should be evidence based, reduce duplication and recognise the wide-ranging benefits that new medicines bring to the lives of patients and the NHS.

- **Implement the independent Accelerated Access Review**, with an expanded Accelerated Access Pathway, giving NHS patients the fastest possible access to more treatments.
- Measure NHS patient outcomes through a new, independent assessment. This should measure the adoption of, and patient access to, new medicines in the NHS as part of the NHS Innovation Scorecard. Performance should be tracked and reported on throughout the NHS.
- Increase NHS collaborative programmes for clinical research and improve the operational performance of clinical trials. This should include investing in infrastructure to enable the collection, access and use of real world data.
- Create 2 4 regional health data hubs, underpinned by national standards and building on the experience of the Greater Manchester and Pharmaceutical Industry Partnership, to attract clinical research and improve patients' access to this.

### Securing global investment and jobs

The pharmaceutical industry in the UK is critical to the strength of the UK economy. Our industry invests more than any other in research and development. We provide tens of thousands of highly skilled jobs. And at a time when productivity remains a key economic challenge, life sciences workers are twice as productive as the UK average<sup>2</sup>.

The global life sciences market is also growing. The UK is recognised as the third largest cluster, as a world leader in researching and developing medicines.

That's why the economic plan set out by the Government elected in June 2017 needs to have the pharmaceutical industry at its heart. By investing in a strong science base and ensuring the NHS is seen as a global early adopter of innovation, the new Government can boost the UK's attractiveness as a destination for global pharmaceutical investment and jobs.



The ABPI calls on the next Government to implement a new industrial strategy that cements the UK's position as a leading global hub for the life science and pharmaceutical industry, attracting significant new international investment.

- Increase funding for basic science so that the UK reaches a target of 3% of GDP spend on research and development by 2022. This should help ensure that the UK maintains its world-class science base.
- Attract global scientists to the UK and encourage the colocation of commercial discovery and development science.
- Implement an 'end to end' plan to build the pipeline of highly skilled research and innovation talent in the UK. This plan should develop talent at multiple entry-points, from Manufacturing Technicians to Post-doctoral and Professional levels.
- Improve the global competitiveness of UK medicines manufacturing, through targeted infrastructure investment that supports the commercialisation of UK research. This should include the creation of collaborative centres of excellence for medicines manufacturing.

- **Deliver a strategic vision for publically funded research** that facilitates inter-disciplinary research initiatives and enables the UK to collaborate at scale in global scientific projects.
- Continually monitor the global competiveness of the UK's tax regime. This should include a regular review of corporation tax and retaining a competitive patent box. R&D tax credits should be extended to incentivise the growth of advanced manufacturing in the UK.
- Ensure the NHS is seen as a global early adopter of new cost effective medicines and vaccines. This should be shown by year on year improvement in the metric contained in the Government's Life Sciences Competitiveness Indicators report.

### 3 Securing a new relationship with the EU that prioritises patients and public health

The negotiations that determine Britain's new relationship with the European Union (EU) will be critical to how medicines are delivered to patients in the UK and in Europe, and the future success of the pharmaceutical industry.

The UK is currently part of the EU's European Medicines Agency (EMA) network, covering more than 500 million people<sup>5</sup>. It is in the mutual interests of our new Government and the EU to minimise the potential impact to patient health and wellbeing. Agreeing a phased transition for the UK's new relationship with the EU can help prevent 'day one' disruption.



The ABPI calls on the next Government to negotiate a new relationship with the European Union that secures patient access to medicines and protects public health.

- Secure co-operation with the EU on the regulation of medicines. This should achieve alignment between the UK and EU regulatory framework, to deliver proportionate, robust and effective regulation of medicines in the UK.
- Secure the ability to freely trade and move medicines and pharmaceutical supplies across borders. This should be 'frictionless' and include access to free trade agreements already in place between third countries and the EU.
- Secure access to the best talent. This should achieve an immigration system which allows global pharmaceutical companies to attract and transfer talented and skilled students, scientists and other professionals from around the world.

• Secure predictable access to funding and collaboration for scientific research. This should achieve agreements on existing and future funding and collaboration opportunities such as Horizon 2020 (and its successor), including the Innovative Medicines Initiative. UK life science entrepreneurs should also be able to access the European Investment Bank and European Investment Fund.

# Health and wealth in the UK

Medicines are one of the greatest hopes we have for the future of human health, helping us live longer, helping us live better

- UK life expectancy has increased by 11 years since 1960<sup>6</sup>
- Cancer survival has doubled in the last 40 years<sup>7</sup>
- Heart Disease deaths have decreased by 75% since 19618
- HIV/AIDS has been transformed into a chronic, manageable condition<sup>9</sup>
- We are pioneering the development of more than 7,000+ new medicines and vaccines globally<sup>10</sup>

#### Our life sciences industry is world-leading, making a significant contribution to the UK's economic strength

- 5,500+ companies<sup>2</sup>
- 140,000 direct employees<sup>2</sup>
- 2.5 jobs supported elsewhere in the economy<sup>2</sup>
- £30.4bn a year in GDP<sup>2</sup>
- £4.2bn a year on pharma R&D1
- £104,000 GVA per employee<sup>2</sup>



#### About the ABPI

The Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry (ABPI) represents innovative research-based biopharmaceutical companies, large, medium and small, leading an exciting new era of biosciences in the UK.

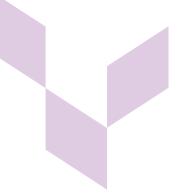
Our industry, a major contributor to the economy of the UK, brings life-saving and life-enhancing medicines to patients. We represent companies who supply more than 80 per cent of all branded medicines used by the NHS and who are researching and developing the majority of the current medicines pipeline, ensuring that the UK remains at the forefront of helping patients prevent and overcome disease.

Globally our industry is researching and developing more than 7,000 new medicines.

The ABPI is recognised by government as the industry body negotiating on behalf of the branded pharmaceutical industry for statutory consultation requirements including the pricing scheme for medicines in the UK.

#### References

- <sup>1</sup> ABPI, 'Open for Innovation, UK Biopharma R&D Sourcebook', 2016
- <sup>2</sup> PwC UK, 'The Economic contribution of the UK Life Sciences industry', 2017
- <sup>3</sup> ONS Digital, 'How does UK healthcare spending compare internationally', 2016
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- <sup>5</sup> European Medicines Agency, 'A well-established Agency of the EU protecting human and animal health for all EU citizens', 2016
- <sup>6</sup> World Bank, 'Life expectancy at birth', 2014
- <sup>7</sup> Cancer Research UK, 'Cancer survival', 2017
- <sup>8</sup> British Heart Foundation, 'BHF CVD Statistics Factsheet UK', 2017
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