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Norwegian Medical
Products Agency

Regulations 2025-26 – Ready or not, here we come...

10/11/2025; ISPOR Europe; Glasgow

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Disclaimer

The views expressed are those of the presenter and should not be understood or quoted as being made on behalf of:

- ◆ Norwegian Medical Products Agency (NOMA)
- ◆ The European Medicines Agency (EMA) or its scientific committees
- ◆ The HTA Coordination Group (HTA CG)

Meanwhile in Europe....

- ◆ Revision of the Pharmaceutical legislation (Council Directive 65/65/ECC)
 - Critical Medicines Act – proposal from European Commission
- ◆ Regulation on health technology assessment (Regulation (EU) 2021/2282 of the European Parliament and of the Council)
- ◆ Biotech act
- ◆ Life Science Strategy – call for evidence out now

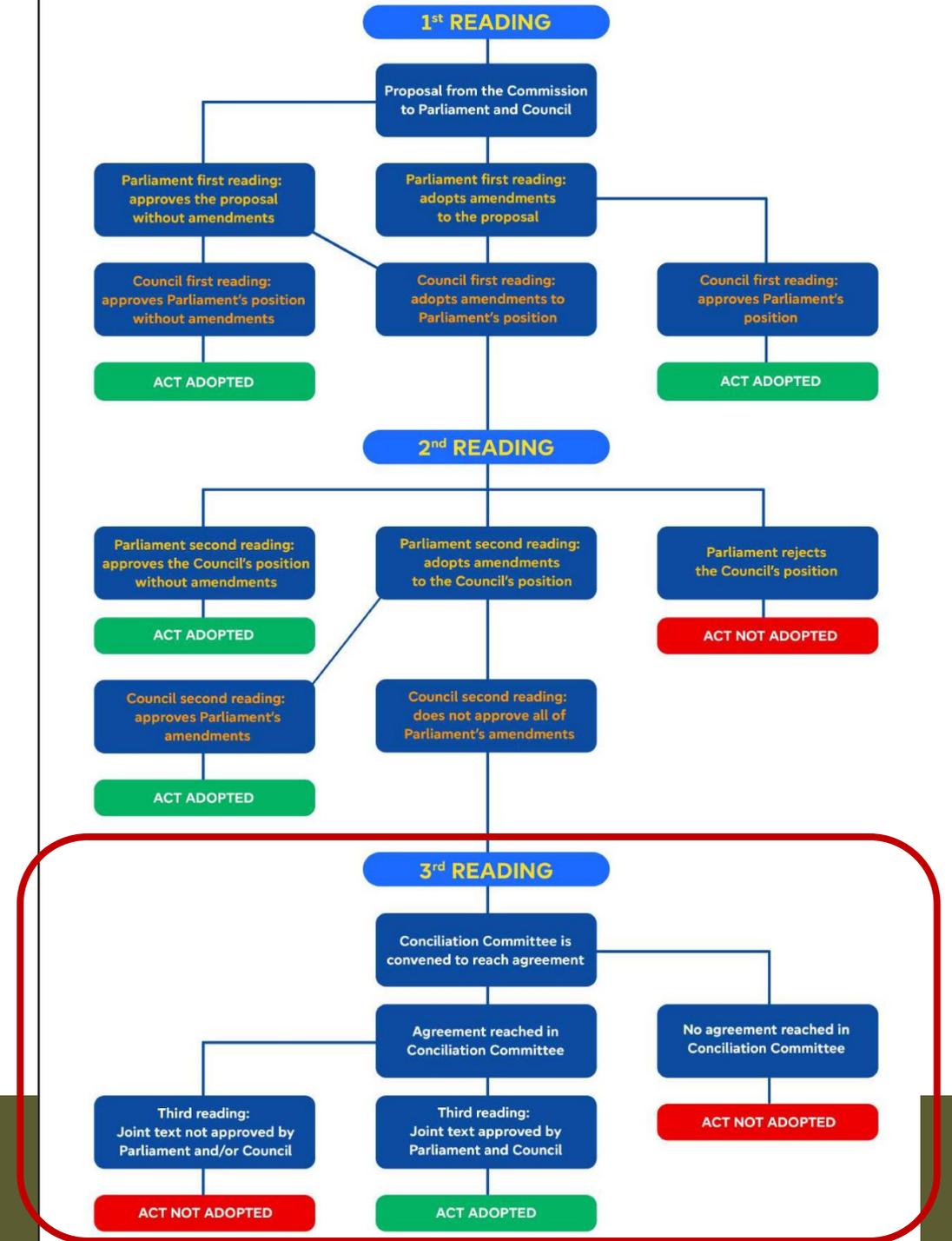


The two relevant legislations

- Directive 2001/83/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 November 2001 on the Community code relating to **medicinal products for human use (Pharma Leg)**
- **Superseded:** Regulation (EC) No 1901/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 December 2006 on medicinal products for paediatric use
- **Superseded:** Regulation (EC) No 141/2000 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 1999 on orphan medicinal products

The EU process

- The Ordinary Legislative Procedure
 - European Commission (EC): **proposes new laws**
 - European Parliament (EP): represents **EU citizens**
 - Council of the European Union: represents **member states**
- EC proposal published: **26 April 2023**
- ENVI (Parliament committee) adopted reports: **19 March 2024**
- European Parliament adopted its position / reports in plenary: **10 April 2024**
- Council (general approach / position) adopted: **4 June 2025**
- Trilogue / interinstitutional negotiations (first trilogue meeting) opened: **17 June 2025**



Critical Medicines Act

- In March 2025, the European Commission proposed the Critical Medicines Act to improve the availability, supply and production of critical medicines within the EU.

Context

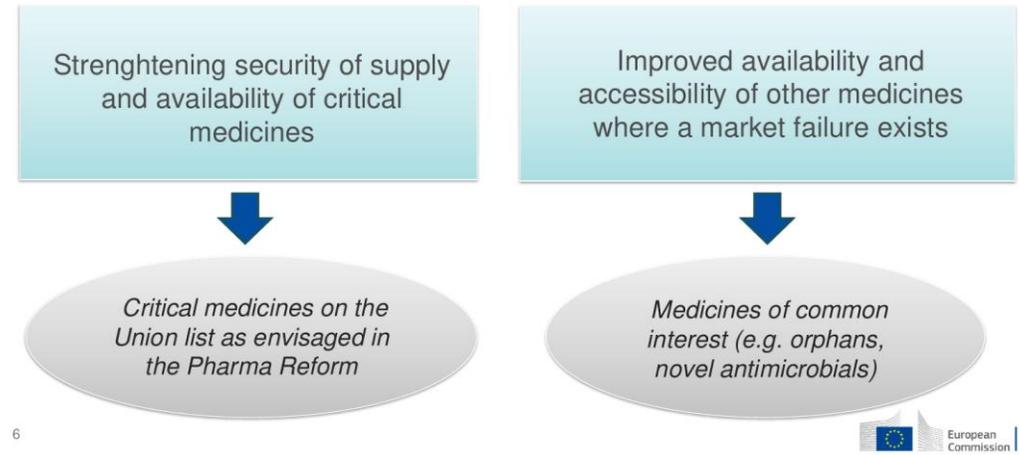


President von der Leyen:
 "... we will propose a Critical Medicines Act to reduce dependencies relating to critical medicines and ingredients, particularly for products where there are only a few supplying manufacturers or countries."

- Increasing attention and pressure (COVID-19, geopolitical context)
- Complex and multifactorial root causes
- 23 [Member States call](#) for an EU Critical Medicines Act
- Recent and ongoing EU initiatives, e.g.:
 - [Reform of the EU pharmaceutical legislation](#) (chapter X on shortages)
 - [Communication on addressing medicine shortages in the EU](#)
 - [Critical Medicines Alliance](#)

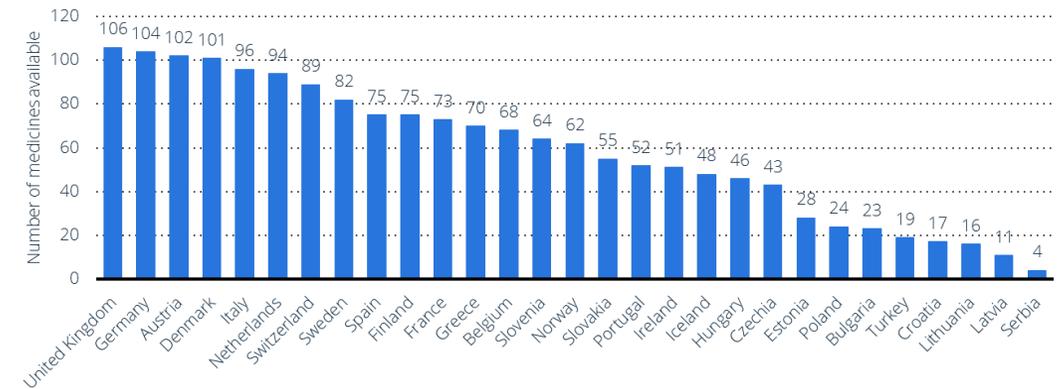


Objectives and scope



Number of medicines approved by the EMA between 2015-17 available to patients in Europe as of 2018, by country

Availability of new medicines in Europe in 2018, by country



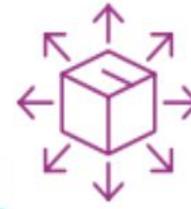
Note(s): Europe; 2017
 Further information regarding this statistic can be found on [page 8](#).
 Source(s): IQVIA; [ID.1011132](#)





KEY ELEMENTS OF THE ACT

ENSURING



**SECURITY OF SUPPLY AND AVAILABILITY
OF CRITICAL MEDICINES**

**ACCESSIBILITY AND AVAILABILITY
OF OTHER KEY MEDICINES**

STRATEGIC PROJECTS

Facilitate investments
in manufacturing
in the EU

PUBLIC PROCUREMENT

Incentivise
supply chain
diversification and
resilience

COLLABORATIVE PROCUREMENT

Harness the
combined
demand and
buying-power of
Member States

STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIPS

Support the
diversification of
supply chains

The two relevant legislations

- Regulation (EU) 2021/2282 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 December 2021 on **health technology assessment** and amending Directive 2011/24/EU (Text with EEA relevance)



Public Health

[Home](#) > [Health technology assessment](#) > [Implementation of the Regulation on health technology assessment](#)

Implementation of the Regulation on health technology assessment

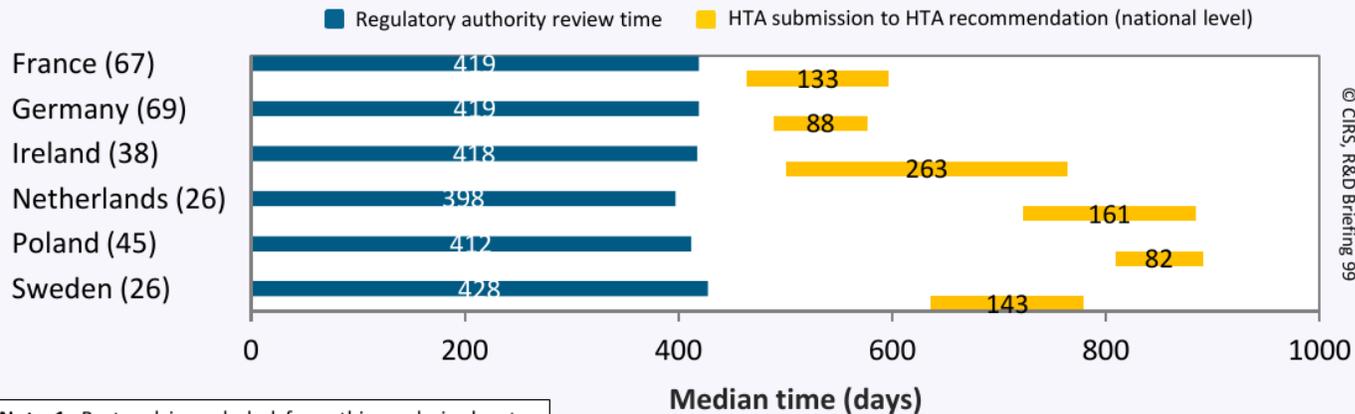
The [Regulation \(EU\) 2021/2282 on health technology assessment](#) (HTAR) entered into force on 11 January 2022 and **applies from 12 January 2025.**

The two relevant legislations

- Regulation (EU) 2021/2282 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 December 2021 on **health technology assessment** and amending Directive 2011/24/EU (Text with EEA relevance)



Figure 8. Timing from EMA submission to 1st HTA recommendation (oncology EMA approvals between 2018 and 2023 with an HTA recommendation)



Note 1: Portugal is excluded from this analysis due to unavailable HTA submission dates in the public domain.

Note 2: For Ireland, both rapid and full reviews are included in this analysis. In addition, the HTA review for Ireland time is calculated as (Rapid review completed - Rapid review commissioned) + (NCPE assessment completed - Full submission received from applicant)

(n) = number of NASs

The problems we are trying to solve with the HTAR

- ‘Regulatory grade’ evidence isn’t good enough for reimbursement decisions
 - Selected participants
 - Small sample sizes
 - Surrogate endpoints
 - Insufficient study length for long term claims
 - Poor study designs (the famous SAT)
 - What is helpful in terms of RWD/E and what is not
- Agree on ‘basics’
 - Methodological differences are here to stay
 - Minimum requirements for contextualisation and generalisation?
 - Not everyone has the same purchasing power, national prioritisation must be respected -> ATP vs WTP!
 - Opportunity costs are system dependent
- Voluntary collaboration is working better than trying to get a square peg in a round hole
- The 3 S’s (instead of the 3 A’s): Sustainability – Solidarity – Social contract

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  Direktoratet for medisinske produkter