## Mechanisms used to reduce the price of antiretroviral medicines in Eastern Europe and Central Asia

Eastern Europe and Central Asia (EECA) has one of the fastest growing HIV epidemics in the world.1

Since 2010 there has been a 48% increase in new HIV infections and a 32% increase in AIDS-related deaths.<sup>2</sup>



Treatment for HIV includes combined antiretroviral drugs (ARV) that assist with suppressing the viral load and allow for the immune system to repair itself.<sup>2-4</sup>



However, the regional average price per-person for first-line and second-line ARV therapy in EECA\* was higher than any other region at USD\$409 and USD\$1,206 respectively in 2021.2









It has been noted that some of the key factors contributing to reduced access and high medicine prices are corruption, lack of transparency, lack of competition, poor procurement processes and intellectual property and trade frameworks.5,6

**UNAIDS** have noted that the price reduction of ARV medicines can be achieved through the strategic use of TRIPS flexibilities and by rearranging procurement and supply management systems to take advantage of economies of scale.<sup>7</sup>









Upper-middle income



Georgia

Kazakhstan

Kyrgyzstan

Moldova **INCOME LEVEL** 

Lower-middle income

country<sup>19</sup>

Upper-middle income country<sup>8</sup>

Pooled procurement

(civil society organisations)

(via Global Fund)

**Budget advocacy** 

country<sup>12</sup>

Pooled procurement

(civil society organisations)

**Budget advocacy** 

(via UNICEF)

Upper-middle income

PRICE REDUCTION MECHANISMS USED

Generic competition

Pooled procurement

evelopment Programme and

(via United Nations

Budget advocacy

(civil society organisations)

Global Fund)

country<sup>14</sup>

Lower-middle income

country<sup>16</sup>

An improved and transparent

procurement system (a system known as MTender allows for the procurement and distribution of medicines to be

Generic competition

monitored creating more efficiency and competition)<sup>17</sup>

Budget advocacy (civil society organisations -Initiativa Pozitiva) Pooled procurement (via Global Fund)

State procurement agency An improved and

transparent procurement system (a system known as Prozorro allows for government information on public contracts to be accessed online, including tenders and competitive

Budget advocacy (civil society organisations)

71% [95% confidence interval (CI), 67-75]9

USD \$116.62

50% [95% CI, 47-55]<sup>15</sup>

COVERAGE OF PEOPLE RECEIVING ARV TREATMENT

[95% CI, 40-58]<sup>18</sup>

[95% CI, 55-71]<sup>21</sup>

USD \$103.12

**AVERAGE COST OF ARV TREATMENT PER PATIENT IN 2021**10

USD \$104.59

USD \$79.72

PERCENTAGE CHANGE OF ARV PRICE FOR ONE PATIENT BETWEEN 2018-2021<sup>10</sup>

**-40.73**%

**-29.29**%

USD \$661.32

**-50.45**%

<u>-41.71%</u>

**CUMULATIVE SAVINGS BETWEEN 2018-2021**1

USD \$501,272.40

USD \$5,539,635.67 USD \$457,047.92

USD \$506,189.69 USD \$6,294,448.91

\*The regional average includes Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan.

1 UNAIDS. UNAIDS data 2021. Geneva: Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), 2022. Available from: https://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media\_asset/JC3032\_AIDS\_Data\_book\_2021\_En.pdf.
2 UNAIDS. In danger: UNAIDS global AIDS update 2022. Geneva: Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS). Available from: https://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media\_asset/2022-global-aids-update\_en.pdf.

<sup>3</sup> WHO. Global HIV Programme: Treatment and care. Geneva: World Health Organization; [cited 30 January 2023]. Available from: https://www.who.int/teams/global-hiv-hepatitis-and-stis-programmes/hiv/treatment.

4 NHS. Treatment: HIV and AIDS. London: NHS; [22 April 2021; cited 30 January 2023]. Available from: https://www.nhs.uk/conditions/hiv-and-aids/treatment/.

5 UN Secretary General. Report of the United Nationas Secretary-General's High-Level Panel on Access to Medicines. 2016. Available from:

https://static1.squarespace.com/static/562094dee4b0d00c1a3ef761/t/57d9c6ebf5e231b2f02cd3d4/1473890031320/UNSG+HLP+Report+FINAL+12+Sept+2016.pdf.

WHO. Challenges and opportunities in improving access to medicines through ecient public procurement in the WHO European Region. Denmark: World Health Organization 2016. Available from: https://www.euro.who.int/\_\_data/assets/pdf\_file/0003/323598/Challenges-opportunities-improving-access-medicines-ecient-public-procurement.pdf.

7 UNAIDS. Upper-middle-income countries pay more for HIV medicines, but price reductions can be achieved. Geneva: Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS); [18 October 2021; cited 30 January 2023]. Available from: https://www.unaids.org/en/resources/presscentre/featurestories/2021/october/20211018\_hiv-medicines-price-reductions-can-be-achieved.

8 World Bank. Georgia. Washington, DC: World Bank; [cited 31 January 2023]. Available from: https://data.worldbank.org/country/georgia.

9 UNAIDS. Country: Georgia. Geneva: Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), 2021. Available from: https://www.unaids.org/en/regionscountries/countries/georgia.

10 Rahman F, Dang G, Montgomery R. Sustainability of services for key populations in Eastern Europe and Central Asia region project (SoS project): Final evaluation report. Matahari Global Solutions and Act for Involvement, 2022. Available from: https://eeca.aph.org.ua/wp-content/uploads/2022/09/Sustainability-of-Services.pdf.

Official country data collated by the Alliance for Public Health
World Bank. Kazakhstan. Washington, DC: World Bank; [cited 31 January 2023]. Available from: https://data.worldbank.org/country/kazakhstan.
UNAIDS. Country: Kazakhstan. Geneva: Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS); [cited 15 February 2023]. Available from: https://www.unaids.org/en/regionscountries/countries/kazakhstan.

13 UNAIDS. Country: Kazakhstan. Geneva: Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS); [cited 15 February 2023]. Available from: https://www.unaids.org/en/regionscountries/countries/kazakhstan.

14 World Bank. Kyrgyz Republic. Washington, DC: World Bank; [cited 31 January 2023]. Available from: https://data.worldbank.org/country/kyrgyz-republic?view=chart.

15 UNAIDS. Country: Kyrgyzstan. Geneva: Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), 2021. Available from: https://www.unaids.org/en/regionscountries/kyrgyzstan.

16 World Bank. Moldova. Washington, DC: World Bank; [cited 15 February 2023]. Available from: https://data.worldbank.org/country/moldova?view=chart.

17 Open Contracting Partnership. Patients, experts, and openness: A powerful combination therapy for unaordable medicines in Moldova. Washington, DC: Open Contracting Partnership; [23 November 2021; cited 16 February 2023]. Availablefrom:https://www.open-contracting.org/2021/11/23/patients-experts-and-openness-a-powerful-combination-therapy-for-unaordable-medicines-in-moldova/.

18 UNAIDS. Country: Republic of Moldova. Geneva: Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS); [cited 15 February 2023]. Available from: https://www.unaids.org/en/regionscountries/countries/republicofmoldova

19 World Bank. Ukraine. Washington, DC: World Bank; [cited 16 February 2023]. Available from: https://data.worldbank.org/country/ukraine?view=chart.

20 Hrytsenko Y. Fight for life: how Ukraine is fixing medical procurement and serving patients better. Washington, DC: Open Contracting Partnership; [22 February 2021; cited 16 February 2023]. Available from: https://www.open-contracting.org/2021/02/22/fight-for-life-how-ukraine-is-fixing-medical-procurement-and-serving-patients-better/.

21 UNAIDS. Country: Ukraine. Geneva: Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS); [cited 15 February 2023]. Available from: https://www.unaids.org/en/regionscountries/countries/ukraine.

