

#### Equitable access to ATMPs in the Netherlands: Impact of the EU regulation and the BENELUXA initiative on HTA

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#### Presenter disclosure information

Potential conflict of interest	None
Potentially relevant company relationships for this meeting	None
<ul> <li>Sponsorship or research funding</li> <li>Honorarium or other (financial) compensation</li> <li>Shareholder</li> <li>Other relations, namely</li> </ul>	None

### Introduction National Healthcare Institute

#### National Healthcare Institute— what do we do?

National Healthcare Institute is an independent governmental body

Acts as a referee and adviser

#### Key roles of ZIN

- Managing the basic health care package (<u>health technology assessment and appraisal</u>)
- Encouraging improvement in health care quality, affordability and accessibility
- Funding of the health care insurers
- Development of information standards
- Taking care of risk adjustment in the care sector



#### Management of the basic health care package

#### The four package criteria

1. Effectiveness (knock out criterium) ← **EU collaboration** 

*Is there evidence that a given treatment works?* 

2. Necessity

*Is the disease serious enough? Is insurance the right instrument?* 

3. Cost-effectiveness

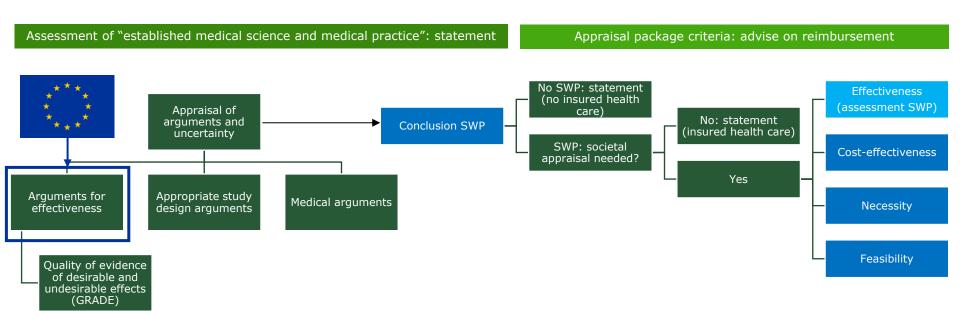
Is the ratio between the costs of a treatment and its results acceptable?

4. Feasibility

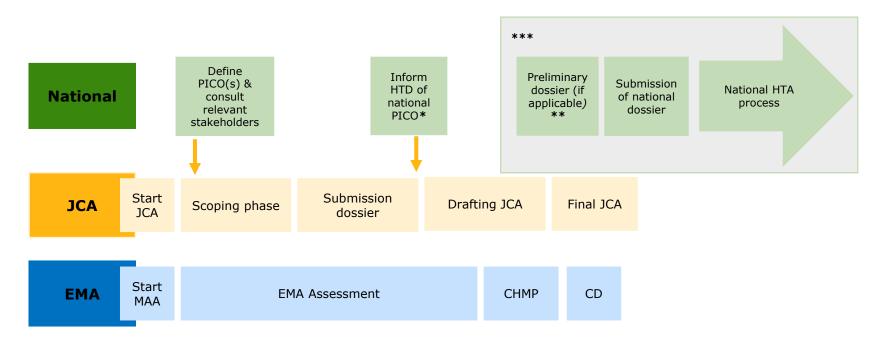
Is inclusion of a given treatment in the package sustainable and feasible?



#### General process – Evidence to decision



## Dutch implementation of EU HTAR



**Abbreviations:** EMA=European Medicines Agency; CHMP=Committee for Human use of Medicinal Products; CD=Commission Decision on Marketing Authorization; HTD=Health Technology Developer; JCA=Joint Clinical Assessment; MAA=Marketing Authorization Application; PICO=Patient, Intervention, Comparator(s) and Outcome(s);

- \*: only upon request by the HTD
- \*\*: may include a renewed national scoping, this may especially be relevant when the HTD submits much later as the treatment landscape could have changed
- \*\*\*: it should be noted that this figure presents the earliest timepoints possible for these steps, however, the exact timelines will depend on the national submission by the HTDs.



#### **Dutch** assessment

- Must give <u>due consideration to the JCA report</u>
  - National appraisal can only start upon publication of JCA report
- National reimbursement dossier still required
  - For pharmaco-economic assessment
- ZIN writes (shortened) assessment reports
  - Referencing the JCA-report
  - Add: conclusion therapeutical value and reimbursement advice

### Changes and challenges on the implementation of the EUTHAR

- Scoping starts much earlier
  - Involvement of patient organizations, health insurers and clinical experts
  - Scope is not data-driven
- ZIN can only take on assessor role for products that follow the 'lock procedure'
  - (Very) high-cost in-hospital pharmaceuticals with high budget impact
- JCA report is starting point of clinical assessment
- National scope may be renewed after submission of the national dossier
  - Dependent on the launch strategy of the HTD or changes in therapeutic landscape



## BENELUXA initiative

#### Beneluxa initiative

#### Beneluxa initiative is a partnership between 5 EU member states

- Belgium, the Netherlands, Ireland, Austria and Luxembourg
- Objectives are broader than the scope of the EUHTAR
- Focus is on new, complex and often very expensive medicines for a (very) small group patients or severely sick people.
- Assessments conducted within Initiative automatically qualify as national assessments

The main goal is to improve accessibility and affordability of medicines



force health technology assessment: a comparison of member countries' past health technology assessments. Int J Technol Assess Health Care. 2023 Jun 15;39(1):e44. doi: 10.1017/S0266462323000338. PMID: 37317832; PMCID: PMC11570237.

#### Areas of coorperation

#### - Horizon scanning

- Identification of emerging health technology
- Select those for joint assessment
- E.g. International Horizon Scanning Initiative (ISHI)

#### - Health Technology Assessments

Comparative effectiveness, cost-effectiveness and budget impact

#### - Pricing and reimbursement

- Sharing information on the cost build-up of pharmaceuticals

#### - Information sharing and policy exchange

 Exchange information on medicinal product policy (such as insured package advice), the assessment of innovative care technology and best practices with each other

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#### Example

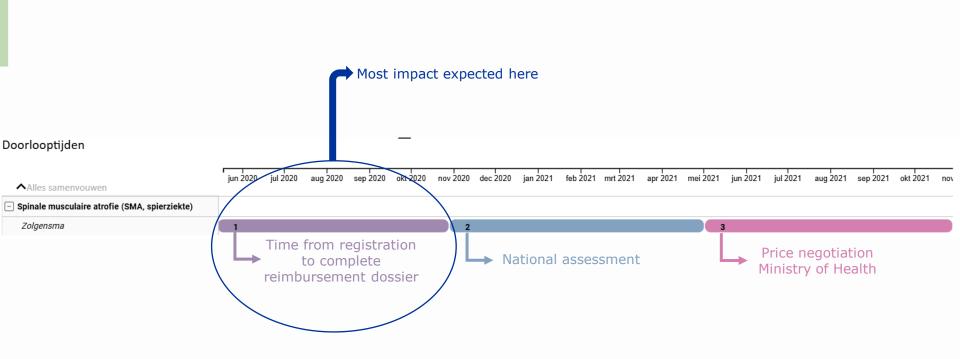
Name	Active	Therapeutic area	Year	Type of HTA-collaboration
pharmaceutical	substance			
SPINRAZA	Nusinersen	Spinal muscular atrophy	2018	-RIZIV-INAMI used assessment report by ZIN -Other HTA organisations used the final report -Joint negotiation with Belgium & the Netherlands -> successful
ZOLGENSMA	Onasemnogene abeparvovec	Spinal Muscular Atrophy	2020/2021	-Joint writing by Belgium, the Netherlands and Ireland - DSVS acted as external referee for RIZIV-INAMI -Joint negotiation with Belgium, the Netherlands and Ireland -> successful
ZYNTEGLO	Betibeglogene autotemcel	Beta thalassemia	2021	-Joint writing by Belgium & the Netherlands -NCPE acted as external referee for RIZIV-INAMI -Joint negotiation with Belgium & the Netherlands -> manufacturer withdrew application for reimbursement

# Implications for ATMP

#### Current challenges

- > Evidence is scarce (e.g., single arm trials)
- > Number of patients is often low
- Very expensive
- > Preparation reimbursement dossier takes times







#### How can EU HTAR and Beneluxa enhance reimbursement of ATMPs?

- Early EU HTAR assessment parallel to EMA registration
  - Sharing scope of the assessment prior to registration
    - HTD can use this for reimbursement dossier preparation
  - Improving quality of evidence
    - e.g., indirect comparison for single arm trials
  - Reducing duplication in national process
  - Joint assessment on cost-effectiveness
     and collaborations on price negotiations