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### ► To cite this version:

Aurélie Mahalatchimy, Joséphine Juët, Blanka Bartos, Florence Taboulet. The European regulation on Health Technology Assessment Balancing European and National Levels. International Society for Cell & Gene Therapy 2023 Annual Meeting, May 2023, Paris Palais des congrès, France. Elsevier, Abstract published in Cytotherapy, 25 (6 Supplement), pp.S161, 2023. halshs-04290552

**HAL Id: halshs-04290552**

**<https://shs.hal.science/halshs-04290552>**

Submitted on 16 Nov 2023

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# The European regulation on Health Technology Assessment Balancing European and National Levels

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In order to harmonize and optimize access to health technologies\*, including gene and cell therapies, the European Union changed its legislation with the adoption of a new regulation on Health Technology Assessment (HTA) in December 2021.

\*medicinal products, medical device or medical and surgical procedures, and measures for disease prevention, diagnosis or treatment used in healthcare

## What is HTA? EU Regulation 2021/2282

“A multidisciplinary process that summarises information about the medical, patient and social aspects and the economic and ethical issues related to the use of a health technology in a systematic, transparent, unbiased and robust manner.”

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### HTA conducted at national level

+ EU initiative → EUnetHTA (2006-2021): joint action, voluntary cooperation between 25 States

Consequences

- Redundancy of evaluation process
- Misallocation of resources
- Inequitable access to new technologies

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### Harmonization of procedure

**Regulation:** Rolling implementation plan, preparatory phase

- Setting up the **HTA Coordination Group (HTACG)** and the **Stakeholder Network**
- Drafting implementing & delegated acts, and guidance documents

+ New **EUnetHTA 21**: 13 States work to support the continuation of the HTA process at a European level

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### Step-by-step implementation

**2025**

Advanced Therapy Medicinal Products, cancer drugs

**2028**

Orphan medicines

**2030**

All health technologies

### National level

- **National bodies** provide expert views on HTA
- **Member States** remain responsible for:
  - drawing conclusions on added value of health technologies for their health system
  - taking decisions on their pricing & reimbursement

### European level

- **HTACG** manages the HTA process:
  - Joint clinical assessment (JCA)
  - Identification of emerging technologies
  - Joint scientific consultations
  - Voluntary cooperation
- **Stakeholder network** also supports HTACG's work, through exchange of scientific information
- **European Commission** supports HTACG's work, as the secretariat

- Regulation increases quality of joint work, and joint work increases quality of assessment.
- Better allocation of resources: reduced expenses for national bodies and the EU
- Improved accessibility to all medicines in the EU at medium and long term
- Among all processes, only joint clinical assessment will have to be taken into consideration at the national level.

### Remaining challenges

- Building EU processes from national HTA experiences and feedback from experts
- Training more external experts / organisations on HTA in general, and on EU procedure(s)