
Ref.RB.MCP/ 65.623

7 June 2011

Tony MATHIE
President
EUROPEAN SOCIETY OF GENERAL PRACTICE/FAMILY MEDICINE
Poljanski Nasip, 58
SI – 1000 Ljubljana

Dear Mr Mathie,

Re: Ethical standards for pharmaceutical companies at scientific congresses

EFPIA is the voice of the research-based pharmaceutical industry in Europe, with 31 member associations and 40 leading pharmaceutical companies (corporate members), and two specialised groups – the European Biopharmaceutical Enterprises (EBE) and the European Vaccine Manufacturers (EVM).

The Federation represents the industry in a range of matters and it sets ethical standards for its members. For this purpose EFPIA has adopted a “Code on the Promotion of Prescription-only Medicines to, and Interactions with, Healthcare Professionals” (EFPIA HCP Code – *attached in ANNEX 1*) that, among other things, sets standards for member companies’ presence at scientific congresses; hospitality at such events; and conditions for companies to sponsor the attendance of healthcare professionals.

The Board of EFPIA – whose delegates are the CEOs of member companies – adopted a Leadership Statement on “Ethical Practices” (*attached in ANNEX 2*) that gives EFPIA the mandate to work with medical and scientific societies to raise awareness of the high ethical standards applying to interactions between medical doctors and pharmaceutical companies.

Considering that congresses are a vital forum where R&D-based pharmaceutical companies can present data and interact with scientific experts, industry leaders stress that any practice that might create confusion about the real scientific and educational purpose of events sponsored by industry and attended by healthcare professionals should not be tolerated.

They therefore asked EFPIA to coordinate monitoring of European events, by setting up an on-line platform to pre-assess events in regard of EFPIA’s HCP Code, and more particularly compliance with EFPIA HCP Code provisions relating to events and hospitality (Article 9).

EFPIA will soon be launching its **e4ethics** website – www.efpia-e4ethics.eu. **e4ethics** stands for **E**ducational **E**vents & **E**thical **E**valuation.

The website will include an Events Database, including pre-assessment reports addressing: (i) the scientific programme schedule / structure; (ii) location / venue; (iii) hospitality provided (directly or indirectly) to HCPs; (iv) other activities; (v) accompanying persons for multinational events taking place in Europe. The plan is to include events taking place from 15 August 2011 onwards.

The **EFPIA e4ethics** Events Database will serve as a reference for the EFPIA membership. Member companies will be encouraged to consult the Events Database before making their own individual decisions, and will be reminded of the rules and provisions applying when deciding about sponsoring, participating or collaborating in an event. For your information, the outline of the EFPIA **e4ethics** website is attached in **ANNEX 3**, as well as the legal notice (**ANNEX 4**).

The events' organisers of pre-assessed events and all EFPIA members will receive an electronically generated message informing them of the conclusions of EFPIA's pre-assessment posted on the **e4ethics** Events Database.

With this letter we want to inform you that you may be receiving such message – in principle, the messages will be sent to the President, the Executive Director and the Congress Manager of the organisation concerned.

We are available to discuss any matter arising from this project, which should raise awareness of the high ethical standards applying to interactions between medical doctors and pharmaceutical companies. Your queries, comments and suggestions can be sent to info-e4ethics@efpia.org.

We thank you for your understanding and support in this important effort.

Yours sincerely,

Richard BERGSTRÖM
Director General

Annexes: 4

**EFPIA CODE ON THE
PROMOTION OF PRESCRIPTION-ONLY MEDICINES TO,
AND INTERACTIONS WITH,
HEALTHCARE PROFESSIONALS**

Adopted by EFPIA*

* As adopted by EFPIA Board on 05/10/2007

TABLE OF CONTENTS

		<u>PAGE</u>
ARTICLE 1	MARKETING AUTHORIZATION	7
ARTICLE 2	INFORMATION TO BE MADE AVAILABLE	7
ARTICLE 3	PROMOTION AND ITS SUBSTANTIATION	8
ARTICLE 4	USE OF QUOTATIONS IN PROMOTION	9
ARTICLE 5	ACCEPTABILITY OF PROMOTION	9
ARTICLE 6	DISTRIBUTION OF PROMOTION	9
ARTICLE 7	TRANSPARENCY OF PROMOTION	9
ARTICLE 8	NO ADVICE ON PERSONAL MEDICAL MATTERS	10
ARTICLE 9	EVENTS AND HOSPITALITY	10
ARTICLE 10	GIFTS	11
ARTICLE 11	DONATIONS AND GRANTS THAT SUPPORT HEALTHCARE OR RESEARCH	12
ARTICLE 12	FEES FOR SERVICE	12
ARTICLE 13	SPONSORSHIP OF HEALTHCARE PROFESSIONALS.....	12
ARTICLE 14	THE USE OF CONSULTANTS	13
ARTICLE 15	NON-INTERVENTIONAL STUDIES OF MARKETED MEDICINES.....	14
ARTICLE 16	SAMPLES	16
ARTICLE 17	PHARMACEUTICAL COMPANY STAFF	16
ARTICLE 18	ENFORCEMENT	18
ARTICLE 19	AWARENESS AND EDUCATION	18
ANNEX A	IMPLEMENTATION AND PROCEDURE RULES.....	A-1
ANNEX B	GUIDELINES FOR INTERNET WEBSITE AVAILABLE TO HEALTHCARE PROFESSIONALS, PATIENTS AND THE PUBLIC IN THE EU	B-1

INTRODUCTION

The European Federation of Pharmaceutical Industries and Associations (“**EFPIA**”) is the representative body of the pharmaceutical industry in Europe. Its members are the national industry associations of thirty pharmaceutical producing countries in Europe and over forty leading pharmaceutical companies. EFPIA’s primary mission is to promote the technological and economic development of the pharmaceutical industry in Europe and to assist in bringing to market medicinal products which improve human health worldwide.

EFPIA and its members are conscious of the importance of providing accurate, fair and objective information about medicinal products so that rational decisions can be made as to their use. With this in mind, EFPIA has adopted the EFPIA Code on the Promotion of Prescription-Only Medicines to, and Interactions with, Healthcare Professionals (the “**EFPIA Code**”).¹ The EFPIA Code reflects the requirements of Council Directive 2001/83/EC, as amended, relating to medicinal products for human use (the “**Directive**”). The EFPIA Code fits into the general framework established by the Directive, which recognises the role of voluntary control of advertising of medicinal products by self-regulatory bodies and recourse to such bodies when complaints arise.

EFPIA encourages competition among pharmaceutical companies. The EFPIA Code is not intended to restrain the promotion of medicinal products to, or limit interactions with, healthcare professionals in a manner that is detrimental to fair competition. Instead, it seeks to ensure that pharmaceutical companies conduct such promotion and interaction in a truthful manner, avoiding deceptive practices and potential conflicts of interest with healthcare professionals, and in compliance with applicable laws and regulations. The EFPIA Code thereby aims

¹ Adopted in 1991 at the initiative of the European pharmaceutical industry, the EFPIA Code took effect on 1 January 1992. On 31 March 1992, the Council of the European Communities adopted Council Directive 92/28/EEC to govern the advertising of medicinal products for human use in European Community Member States. The EFPIA Code was therefore adapted in 1992 to make it fully consistent with Directive 92/28/EEC. The revised version of the EFPIA Code took effect on 1 January 1993. In November 2001, Council Directive 2001/83/EC superseded Council Directive 92/28/EEC. Council Directive 2001/83/EC was amended in 2004 by Council Directive 2004/27/EC. The EFPIA Code was further revised in 2004 to adopt various improvements and to make it fully consistent with Directive 2001/83/EC, as amended. This revised version of the EFPIA Code was adopted by EFPIA on 19 November 2004 and took effect in January 2006. In late 2006 and early 2007, the EFPIA Code was further revised to adopt various improvements and address additional topics suggested by the General Assembly. This revised version of the EFPIA Code was adopted by EFPIA Board on 28/09/2007 [date of written approval] with effect from no later than 1 July 2008 (depending on national transposition dates) (the “Implementation Date”). Recognising that the 2007 revision imposes certain obligations upon companies that may take time in order to be implemented fully, the EFPIA Code includes footnotes in the following sections to provide guidance to companies as to their obligations under the EFPIA Code during the transition period: (a) Section 14.02; and (b) Section 15.02. In general, companies should include any applicable provisions in their contracts with healthcare professionals or make any additional disclosures required by the EFPIA Code beginning on the Implementation Date, however, companies are encouraged to take such actions in advance of the Implementation Date.

to foster an environment where the general public can be confident that choices regarding their medicines are being made on the basis of the merits of each product and the healthcare needs of patients.

SCOPE OF THE EFPIA CODE

The EFPIA Code covers the promotion to healthcare professionals of prescription-only medicinal products and interactions between healthcare professionals and pharmaceutical companies. The EFPIA Code is applicable to EFPIA member companies, their subsidiaries, and any companies affiliated with EFPIA member companies or their subsidiaries if such affiliated companies have agreed to be bound by the EFPIA Code (“**Member Companies**”).

Member Companies shall also be responsible for the obligations imposed under any relevant Applicable Code (defined below) even if they commission other parties (e.g., contract sales forces, consultants, market research companies, advertising agencies) to design, implement or engage in activities covered by the Applicable Code (defined below) on their behalves. In addition, Member Companies shall take reasonable steps to ensure that any other parties that they commission to design, implement or engage in activities covered by the Applicable Code (defined below) but that do not act on behalf of the Member Company (e.g., joint ventures, licensees) comply with Applicable Codes (defined below).

“**Promotion**”, as used in the EFPIA Code, includes any activity undertaken, organised or sponsored by a Member Company, or with its authority, which promotes the prescription, supply, sale, administration, recommendation or consumption of its medicinal product(s). “**Medicinal products**”, as used in the EFPIA Code has the meaning set forth in Article 1 of the Directive: (a) any substance² or combination of substances presented as having properties for treating or preventing disease in human beings; or (b) any substance or combination of substances which may be used in or administered to human beings either with a view to restoring, correcting or modifying physiological functions by exerting a pharmacological, immunological or metabolic action, or to making a medical diagnosis. The EFPIA Code covers promotional activity and communication directed towards, and interactions with, any member of the medical, dental, pharmacy or nursing professions or any other person who in the course of his or her professional activities may prescribe, purchase, supply or administer a medicinal product (each, a “**healthcare professional**”).

The EFPIA Code covers all methods of promotion including, but not limited to, oral and written promotional activities and communications, journal and

² “Substance” is defined in Article 1 of the Directive as: Any matter irrespective of origin which may be (a) human (e.g., human blood and human blood products), (b) animal (e.g., micro-organisms, whole animals, parts of organs, animal secretions, toxins, extracts, blood products), (c) vegetable (e.g., micro-organisms, plants, parts of plants, vegetable secretions, extracts, or (d) chemical (e.g., elements, naturally occurring chemical materials and chemical products obtained by chemical change or synthesis).

direct mail advertising, the activities of Medical Sales Representatives (defined in Section 17.01), the use of internet and other electronic communications, the use of audio-visual systems such as films, video recordings, data storage services and the like, and the provision of samples, gifts and hospitality.

The EFPIA Code also covers interactions between Member Companies and healthcare professionals including, but not limited to, those in the context of research or contractual arrangements (including certain aspects of clinical trials, non-interventional studies and consultancy and advisory board arrangements). Interactions between Member Companies and patient organisations are covered by the EFPIA Code of Practice on Relationships between the Pharmaceutical Industry and Patient Organisations and the EFPIA Code on the Promotion of Prescription-Only Medicines to, and Interactions with, Healthcare Professionals requires compliance with such rules.

The EFPIA Code is not intended to restrain or regulate the provision of non-promotional medical, scientific and factual information; nor is it intended to restrain or regulate activities directed towards the general public which relate solely to non-prescription medicinal products. EFPIA, however, acknowledges that some member associations address these activities in their respective national codes, and encourages other member associations to do so, where appropriate.

The EFPIA Code does not cover the following:

- the labelling of medicinal products and accompanying package leaflets, which are subject to the provisions of Title V of the Directive;
- correspondence, possibly accompanied by material of a non-promotional nature, needed to answer a specific question about a particular medicinal product;
- factual, informative announcements and reference material relating, for example, to pack changes, adverse-reaction warnings as part of general precautions, trade catalogues and price lists, provided they include no product claims;
- non-promotional information relating to human health or diseases;
- activities which relate solely to non-prescription medicinal products; or
- non-promotional, general information about companies (such as information directed to investors or to current/prospective employees), including financial data, descriptions of research and development programmes, and discussion of regulatory developments affecting a company and its products.

Attached to the EFPIA Code are: Annex A, the “**Implementation and Procedure Rules**” which are binding upon member associations and companies and set forth the framework for the implementation of the EFPIA Code, the

processing of complaints and the initiation or administration of sanctions by member associations; and Annex B, the “**Guidelines for Internet Websites Available to Healthcare Professionals, Patients and the Public in the EU**” which provide guidance to member associations and companies with respect to the content of websites containing information on medicinal products subject to prescription.

APPLICABILITY OF CODES

The EFPIA Code sets out the minimum standards which EFPIA considers must apply. In a manner compatible with their respective national laws and regulations, member associations must, at a minimum, adopt in their national codes provisions no less rigorous than the provisions contained in the EFPIA Code. Member associations are encouraged to tailor their national codes to adapt to national conditions and to adopt additional provisions which extend further than the minimum standards included in the EFPIA Code.

Promotion and interaction which take place within Europe must comply with applicable laws and regulations. “Europe” as used in the EFPIA Code includes those countries in which the EFPIA member associations’ codes of practice apply. In addition, promotion and interaction which take place within Europe must also comply with each of the following “Applicable Codes”:

(a) (i) *in the case of promotion or interaction that is undertaken, sponsored or organised by or on behalf of, or with, a company located within Europe, the member association national code of the country in which such company is located; or (ii) in the case of promotion or interaction that is undertaken, sponsored or organised by or on behalf of, or with, a company located outside of Europe, the EFPIA Code; and*

(b) *the member association national code of the country in which the promotion or interaction takes place.*

In the event of a conflict between the provisions of the Applicable Codes set forth above, the more restrictive of the conflicting provisions shall apply (unless as otherwise covered by Section 13.01). For the avoidance of doubt, the term “company” as used in this EFPIA Code, shall mean any legal entity that organises or sponsors promotion, or engages in interactions with healthcare professionals covered by an Applicable Code, which takes place within Europe, whether such entity be a parent company (e.g., the headquarters, principal office, or controlling company of a commercial enterprise), subsidiary company or any other form of enterprise or organisation.

Member Companies must comply with any Applicable Codes and any laws and regulations to which they are subject. All companies that are members of EFPIA must either (i) be a member of the member association in each country where it conducts activities covered by the EFPIA Code (either directly or through the relevant subsidiary) or (ii) agree in writing with each such member association that it (or its relevant subsidiary) is bound by such member association’s code (including any applicable sanctions that may be imposed thereunder).

To facilitate compliance with Applicable Codes, each member association must establish adequate procedures for ensuring that each of its member companies complies with the requirements of such member association's national code and any other member association's national code which may be applicable to its conduct, even if the company does not belong to the other member association. In order to establish adequate procedures for ensuring compliance with Applicable Codes, member associations will be required to, among other things, establish appropriate complaint procedures and sanctions for breaches of their respective codes. Additionally, all international events (as defined in Section 9.02 of the EFPIA Code) must be notified to any relevant local subsidiary or, alternatively, local advice must be taken.

The spirit, as well as the letter of the provisions of the EFPIA Code must be complied with. EFPIA also encourages compliance with the letter and spirit of the provisions of the International Federation of Pharmaceutical Manufacturers and Associations ("IFPMA") Code of Pharmaceutical Marketing Practices, where applicable.

PROVISIONS OF THE EFPIA CODE

ARTICLE 1 MARKETING AUTHORIZATION

Section 1.01. A medicinal product must not be promoted prior to the grant of the marketing authorization allowing its sale or supply or outside of its approved indications.

Section 1.02. Promotion must be consistent with the particulars listed in the summary of product characteristics of the relevant medicinal product.

ARTICLE 2 INFORMATION TO BE MADE AVAILABLE

Section 2.01. Subject to applicable national laws and regulations, all promotional material must include the following information clearly and legibly:

(a) essential information consistent with the summary of product characteristics, specifying the date on which such essential information was generated or last revised;

(b) the supply classification of the product; and

(c) when appropriate, the selling price or indicative price of the various presentations and the conditions for reimbursement by social security bodies.

Section 2.02. Subject to applicable national laws and regulations, where an advertisement is intended only as a reminder, the requirements of Section 2.01 above need not be complied with, provided that the advertisement includes

no more than the name of the medicinal product or its international non-proprietary name, where this exists, or the trademark.

ARTICLE 3 PROMOTION AND ITS SUBSTANTIATION

Section 3.01. Promotion must be accurate, balanced, fair, objective and sufficiently complete to enable the recipient to form his or her own opinion of the therapeutic value of the medicinal product concerned. It should be based on an up-to-date evaluation of all relevant evidence and reflect that evidence clearly. It must not mislead by distortion, exaggeration, undue emphasis, omission or in any other way.

Section 3.02. Promotion must be capable of substantiation which must be promptly provided in response to reasonable requests from healthcare professionals. In particular, promotional claims about side-effects must reflect available evidence or be capable of substantiation by clinical experience. Substantiation need not be provided, however, in relation to the validity of elements approved in the marketing authorization.

Section 3.03. Promotion must encourage the rational use of medicinal products by presenting them objectively and without exaggerating their properties. Claims must not imply that a medicinal product, or an active ingredient, has some special merit, quality or property unless this can be substantiated.

Section 3.04. When promotion refers to published studies, clear references should be given.

Section 3.05. Any comparison made between different medicinal products must be based on relevant and comparable aspects of the products. Comparative advertising must not be misleading or disparaging.

Section 3.06. All artwork, including graphs, illustrations, photographs and tables taken from published studies included in promotional material should:

- (a) clearly indicate the precise source(s) of the artwork;
- (b) be faithfully reproduced; except where adaptation or modification is required in order to comply with any Applicable Code(s), in which case it must be clearly stated that the artwork has been adapted and/or modified.

Particular care must be taken to ensure that artwork included in promotion does not mislead about the nature of a medicine (for example whether it is appropriate for use in children) or mislead about a claim or comparison (for example by using incomplete or statistically irrelevant information or unusual scales).

Section 3.07. The word “**safe**” must never be used to describe a medicinal product without proper qualification.

Section 3.08. The word “**new**” must not be used to describe any product or presentation which has been generally available, or any therapeutic indication which has been generally promoted, for more than one year.

Section 3.09. It must not be stated that a product has no side-effects, toxic hazards or risks of addiction or dependency.

ARTICLE 4 USE OF QUOTATIONS IN PROMOTION

Section 4.01. Quotations from medical and scientific literature or from personal communications must be faithfully reproduced (except where adaptation or modification is required in order to comply with any Applicable Code(s), in which case it must be clearly stated that the quotation has been adapted and/or modified) and the precise sources identified.

ARTICLE 5 ACCEPTABILITY OF PROMOTION

Section 5.01. Companies must maintain high ethical standards at all times. Promotion must: (a) never be such as to bring discredit upon, or reduce confidence in, the pharmaceutical industry; (b) be of a nature which recognises the special nature of medicines and the professional standing of the recipient(s); and (c) not be likely to cause offence.

ARTICLE 6 DISTRIBUTION OF PROMOTION

Section 6.01. Promotion should only be directed at those whose need for, or interest in, the particular information can reasonably be assumed.

Section 6.02. Mailing lists must be kept up-to-date. Requests by healthcare professionals to be removed from promotional mailing lists must be complied with.

Section 6.03. Subject to applicable national laws and regulations, the use of faxes, e-mails, automated calling systems, text messages and other electronic data communications for promotion is prohibited except with the prior permission, or upon the request, of the recipient.

ARTICLE 7 TRANSPARENCY OF PROMOTION

Section 7.01. Promotion must not be disguised.

Section 7.02. Clinical assessments, post-marketing surveillance and experience programmes and post-authorization studies (including those that are retrospective in nature) must not be disguised promotion. Such assessments, programmes and studies must be conducted with a primarily scientific or educational purpose.

Section 7.03. Where a company pays for or otherwise secures or arranges the publication of promotional material in journals, such promotional material must not resemble independent editorial matter.

Section 7.04. Material relating to medicines and their uses, whether promotional in nature or not, which is sponsored by a company must clearly indicate that it has been sponsored by that company.

ARTICLE 8 NO ADVICE ON PERSONAL MEDICAL MATTERS

Section 8.01. In the case of requests from individual members of the general public for advice on personal medical matters, the enquirer should be advised to consult a healthcare professional.

ARTICLE 9 EVENTS AND HOSPITALITY

Section 9.01. All promotional, scientific or professional meetings, congresses, conferences, symposia, and other similar events (including, but not limited to, advisory board meetings, visits to research or manufacturing facilities, and planning, training or investigator meetings for clinical trials and non-interventional studies) (each, an “**event**”) organised or sponsored by or on behalf of a company must be held in an “appropriate” venue that is conducive to the main purpose of the event and may only offer hospitality when such hospitality is appropriate and otherwise complies with the provisions of any Applicable Code(s).

Section 9.02. No company may organise or sponsor an event that takes place outside its home country unless:

(a) most of the invitees are from outside of its home country and, given the countries of origin of most of the invitees, it makes greater logistical sense to hold the event in another country; or

(b) given the location of the relevant resource or expertise that is the object or subject matter of the event, it makes greater logistical sense to hold the event in another country (an “**international event**”).

Section 9.03. Promotional information which appears on exhibition stands or is distributed to participants at international events may, unless prohibited or otherwise regulated by local laws and regulations, refer to medicinal products (or

uses) which are not registered in the country where the event takes place, or which are registered under different conditions, so long as (i) any such promotional material (excluding promotional aids) is accompanied by a suitable statement indicating countries in which the product is registered and makes clear that the product or use is not registered locally, and (ii) any such promotional material which refers to the prescribing information (indications, warnings etc.) authorized in a country or countries where the medicinal product is registered should be accompanied by an explanatory statement indicating that registration conditions differ internationally.

Section 9.04. Hospitality extended in connection with events shall be limited to travel, meals, accommodation and genuine registration fees.

Section 9.05. Hospitality may only be extended to persons who qualify as participants in their own right.

Section 9.06. All forms of hospitality offered to healthcare professionals shall be “reasonable” in level and strictly limited to the main purpose of the event. As a general rule, the hospitality provided must not exceed what healthcare professional recipients would normally be prepared to pay for themselves.

Section 9.07. Hospitality shall not include sponsoring or organising entertainment (e.g., sporting or leisure) events. Companies should avoid using venues that are “renowned” for their entertainment facilities or are “extravagant”.

Section 9.08. Member associations shall provide guidance on the meaning of the term “**reasonable**”, as used in this Article 9. Member associations shall also provide guidance on “**appropriate**”, “**renowned**” and “**extravagant**” venues, as used in Section 9.01 and Section 9.07. Companies must comply with any relevant guidance provided under this Section 9.08 in connection with any Applicable Code(s).

ARTICLE 10 GIFTS

Section 10.01. No gift, pecuniary advantage or benefit in kind may be supplied, offered or promised to a healthcare professional as an inducement to recommend, prescribe, purchase, supply, sell or administer a medicinal product.

Section 10.02. Subject to Section 10.01 above, where medicinal products are being promoted to healthcare professionals, gifts, pecuniary advantages or benefits in kind may be supplied, offered or promised to such persons only if they are “inexpensive” and relevant to the practice of medicine or pharmacy.

Section 10.03. Except where they carry all the information stipulated in Section 2.01 above, gifts may bear no more than the name and logo of the company and the name of the medicinal product, or its international non-proprietary name, where this exists, or the trademark.

Section 10.04. Gifts for the personal benefit of healthcare professionals (such as tickets to entertainment events) should not be offered or provided.

Section 10.05. Member associations shall provide guidance on the meaning of the term “**inexpensive**”, as used in this Article 10. Companies must comply with any relevant guidance provided under this Section 10.05 in connection with, any Applicable Code(s).

ARTICLE 11

DONATIONS AND GRANTS THAT SUPPORT HEALTHCARE OR RESEARCH

Section 11.01. Donations, grants and benefits in kind to institutions, organisations or associations that are comprised of healthcare professionals and/or that provide healthcare or conduct research (that are not otherwise covered by the EFPIA Code or the EFPIA Code of Practice on Relationships between the Pharmaceutical Industry and Patient Organisations) are only allowed if: (i) they are made for the purpose of supporting healthcare or research; (ii) they are documented and kept on record by the donor/grantor; and (iii) they do not constitute an inducement to recommend, prescribe, purchase, supply, sell or administer specific medicinal products. Donations and grants to individual healthcare professionals are not permitted under this section. Company sponsorship of healthcare professionals to attend international events is covered by Article 13. Companies are encouraged to make available publicly information about donations, grants or benefits in kind made by them covered in this Section 11.01.

ARTICLE 12

FEES FOR SERVICE

Section 12.01. Contracts between companies and institutions, organisations or associations of healthcare professionals under which such institutions, organisations or associations provide any type of services to companies (or any other type of funding not covered under Article 11 or not otherwise covered by the EFPIA Code) are only allowed if such services (or other funding): (i) are provided for the purpose of supporting healthcare or research; and (ii) do not constitute an inducement to recommend, prescribe, purchase, supply, sell or administer specific medicinal products.

ARTICLE 13

SPONSORSHIP OF HEALTHCARE PROFESSIONALS

Section 13.01. Companies must comply with criteria governing the selection and sponsorship of healthcare professionals to attend training or events as provided in, or in connection with, any Applicable Code(s). Funding must not be offered to compensate merely for the time spent by healthcare professionals in attending events. In the case of international events for which a company

sponsors the attendance of a healthcare professional, if any funding is provided to such healthcare professional in accordance with the provisions of this Section 13.01, such funding is subject to the rules of the jurisdiction where such healthcare professional carries out his/her profession, as opposed to those in which the international event takes place. For the avoidance of doubt, this Section 13.01 is not intended to prohibit the extension of hospitality to healthcare professionals in accordance with Article 9 hereof.

ARTICLE 14 THE USE OF CONSULTANTS

Section 14.01. It is permitted to use healthcare professionals as consultants and advisors, whether in groups or individually, for services such as speaking at and chairing meetings, involvement in medical/scientific studies, clinical trials or training services, participation at advisory board meetings, and participation in market research where such participation involves remuneration and/or travel. The arrangements that cover these genuine consultancy or other services must, to the extent relevant to the particular arrangement, fulfill all the following criteria:

(a) a written contract or agreement is agreed in advance of the commencement of the services which specifies the nature of the services to be provided and, subject to clause (g) below, the basis for payment of those services;

(b) a legitimate need for the services has been clearly identified in advance of requesting the services and entering into arrangements with the prospective consultants;

(c) the criteria for selecting consultants are directly related to the identified need and the persons responsible for selecting the consultants have the expertise necessary to evaluate whether the particular healthcare professionals meet those criteria;

(d) the number of healthcare professionals retained is not greater than the number reasonably necessary to achieve the identified need;

(e) the contracting company maintains records concerning, and makes appropriate use of, the services provided by consultants;

(f) the hiring of the healthcare professional to provide the relevant service is not an inducement to recommend, prescribe, purchase, supply, sell or administer a particular medicinal product; and

(g) the compensation for the services is reasonable and reflects the fair market value of the services provided. In this regard, token consultancy arrangements should not be used to justify compensating healthcare professionals.

Section 14.02. In their written contracts with consultants, companies are strongly encouraged to include provisions regarding the obligation of the consultant to declare that he/she is a consultant to the company whenever he/she writes or speaks in public about a matter that is the subject of the agreement or any other issue relating to that company. Similarly, companies that employ, on a part-time basis, healthcare professionals that are still practising their profession are strongly encouraged to ensure that such persons have an obligation to declare his/her employment arrangement with the company whenever he/she writes or speaks in public about a matter that is the subject of the employment or any other issue relating to that company. The provisions of this Section 14.02 apply even though the EFPIA Code does not otherwise cover non-promotional, general information about companies (as discussed in the “Scope of the EFPIA Code” section).³

Section 14.03. Limited market research, such as one-off phone interviews or mail/e-mail/internet questionnaires are excluded from the scope of this Article 14, provided that the healthcare professional is not consulted in a recurring manner (either with respect to the frequency of calls generally or of calls relating to the same research) and that the remuneration is minimal. Member associations shall provide guidance on the meaning of “**minimal**” in connection with any Applicable Code(s).

Section 14.04. If a healthcare professional attends an event (an international event or otherwise) in a consultant or advisory capacity the relevant provisions of Article 9 shall apply.

ARTICLE 15 NON-INTERVENTIONAL STUDIES OF MARKETED MEDICINES

Section 15.01. A non-interventional study of a marketed medicine is defined as a study where the medicinal product(s) is (are) prescribed in the usual manner in accordance with the terms of the marketing authorisation. The assignment of the patient to a particular therapeutic strategy is not decided in advance by a trial protocol but falls within current practice and the prescription of the medicine is clearly separated from the decision to include the patient in the study. No additional diagnostic or monitoring procedures shall be applied to the patients and epidemiological methods shall be used for the analysis of collected data.

Section 15.02. Non-interventional studies that are prospective in nature and that involve the collection of patient data from or on behalf of individual, or groups of, healthcare professionals specifically for the study must comply with all of the following criteria:

³ Companies are strongly encouraged to include such provisions in any contracts entered into or renewed on or after the Implementation Date that are covered by this Section 14.02. In addition, companies are encouraged to renegotiate existing contracts at their earliest convenience to include such provisions.

- (a) The study is conducted with a scientific purpose;
- (b) (i) There is a written study plan (protocol) and (ii) there are written contracts between healthcare professionals and/or the institutes at which the study will take place, on the one hand, and the company sponsoring the study, on the other hand, which specify the nature of the services to be provided and, subject to clause (c) immediately below, the basis for payment of those services;
- (c) Any remuneration provided is reasonable and reflects the fair market value of the work performed;
- (d) In countries where ethics committees are prepared to review such studies, the study protocol should be submitted to the ethics committee for review;
- (e) Local laws, rules and regulation on personal data privacy (including the collection and use of personal data) must be respected;
- (f) The study must not constitute an inducement to recommend, prescribe, purchase, supply, sell or administer a particular medicinal product;
- (g) The study protocol must be approved by the company's scientific service and the conduct of the study must be supervised by the company's scientific service as described in Section 17.02(b);
- (h) The study results must be analysed by or on behalf of the contracting company and summaries thereof must be made available within a reasonable period of time to the company's scientific service (as described in Section 17.02(a)), which service shall maintain records of such reports for a reasonable period of time. The company should send the summary report to all healthcare professionals that participated in the study and should make the summary report available to industry self-regulatory bodies and/or committees that are in charge of supervising or enforcing Applicable Codes upon their request. If the study shows results that are important for the assessment of benefit-risk, the summary report should be immediately forwarded to the relevant competent authority;⁴ and
- (i) Medical Sales Representatives may only be involved in an administrative capacity and such involvement must be under the supervision of the company's scientific service that will also ensure that the representatives are adequately trained. Such involvement must not be linked to the promotion of any medicinal product.

⁴ Companies must begin to comply with these obligations in connection with any non-interventional studies that are completed after 1 July 2008, though companies are encouraged to do so prior to 1 July 2008. In addition, companies are encouraged to publicly disclose the summary details and results of non-interventional studies in a manner that is consistent with the parallel obligations with respect to clinical trials.

Section 15.03. To the extent applicable, companies are encouraged to comply with Section 15.02 for all other types of studies covered by Section 15.01, including epidemiological studies and registries and other studies that are retrospective in nature. In any case, such studies are subject to Section 12.01.

ARTICLE 16 SAMPLES

Section 16.01. In accordance with national and/or Community laws and regulations, a limited number of samples of a particular medicinal product may be supplied on an exceptional basis for a limited period of time only to healthcare professionals who are qualified to prescribe that medicinal product in order to familiarise them with the product; but only in response to a written request, signed and dated, from the recipient. Samples must not be given as an inducement to recommend, prescribe, purchase, supply, sell or administer specific medicinal products.

Section 16.02. Companies must have adequate systems of control and accountability for samples which they distribute and for all medicines handled by its representatives.

Section 16.03. Each sample shall be no larger than the smallest presentation on the market.

Section 16.04. Each sample must be marked 'free medical sample– not for resale' or words to that effect and must be accompanied by a copy of the summary of product characteristics.

Section 16.05. No samples of the following medicinal products may be supplied: (a) medicinal products which contain substances defined as psychotropic or narcotic by international convention, such as the United Nations Conventions of 1961 and 1971; and (b) any other medicinal products for which the supply of samples is inappropriate, as determined by competent authorities, from time to time.

Section 16.06. Member associations are encouraged to provide guidance on the meaning of the phrases "**limited number**" and "**limited period of time**" as used in Section 16.01, in the event that national law does not provide such guidance or if they otherwise determine that there is a need for such guidance.

ARTICLE 17 PHARMACEUTICAL COMPANY STAFF

Section 17.01. Each company shall ensure that its sales representatives, including personnel retained by way of contract with third parties, and any other company representatives who call on healthcare professionals, pharmacies, hospitals or other healthcare facilities in connection with the promotion of medicinal products (each, a "**Medical Sales Representative**") are familiar with

the relevant requirements of the Applicable Code(s), and all applicable laws and regulations, and are adequately trained and have sufficient scientific knowledge to be able to provide precise and complete information about the medicinal products they promote.

(a) Medical Sales Representatives must comply with all relevant requirements of the Applicable Code(s), and all applicable laws and regulations, and companies are responsible for ensuring their compliance.

(b) Medical Sales Representatives must approach their duties responsibly and ethically.

(c) During each visit, and subject to applicable laws and regulations, Medical Sales Representatives must give the persons visited, or have available for them, a summary of the product characteristics for each medicinal product they present.

(d) Medical Sales Representatives must transmit to the scientific service of their companies forthwith any information they receive in relation to the use of their company's medicinal products, particularly reports of side effects.

(e) Medical Sales Representatives must ensure that the frequency, timing and duration of visits to healthcare professionals, pharmacies, hospitals or other healthcare facilities, together with the manner in which they are made, do not cause inconvenience.

(f) Medical Sales Representatives must not use any inducement or subterfuge to gain an interview. In an interview, or when seeking an appointment for an interview, Medical Sales Representatives must, from the outset, take reasonable steps to ensure that they do not mislead as to their identity or that of the company they represent.

(g) The provisions of Section 15.02(i) are also applicable to the activities of Medical Sales Representatives.

Section 17.02. All company staff, and any personnel retained by way of contract with third parties, who are concerned with the preparation or approval of promotional material or activities must be fully conversant with the requirements of the Applicable Code(s) and relevant laws and regulations.

(a) Every company must establish a scientific service in charge of information about its medicinal products and the approval and supervision of non- interventional studies. Companies are free to decide how best to establish such service(s) in accordance with this Section 17.02 (i.e., whether there is one service in charge of both duties or separate services with clearly delineated duties), taking into account their own resources and organisation. The scientific service must include a medical doctor or, where appropriate, a pharmacist who will be responsible for approving any promotional material before release. Such person must certify that he or she has examined the final form of the promotional material and that in his or her belief it is in accordance with the requirements of the Applicable Code(s) and any applicable advertising laws and regulations, is

consistent with the summary of product characteristics and is a fair and truthful presentation of the facts about the medicine. In addition, the scientific service must include a medical doctor or, where appropriate, a pharmacist, who will be responsible for the oversight of any non-interventional study (including the review of any responsibilities relating to such studies, particularly with respect to any responsibilities assumed by Medical Sales Representatives). Such person must certify that he or she has examined the protocol relating to the non-interventional study and that in his or her belief it is in accordance with the requirements of the Applicable Code(s).

(b) Each company must appoint at least one senior employee who shall be responsible for supervising the company and its subsidiaries to ensure that the standards of the Applicable Code(s) are met.

ARTICLE 18 ENFORCEMENT

Section 18.01. Member associations must, within current applicable rules and legislation enforce the provisions of the EFPIA Code. In the event that a breach is established pursuant to the procedures of its national code, each member association shall require from the offending company an immediate cessation of the offending activity and a signed undertaking by the company to prevent recurrence.

Section 18.02. Each member association shall also include in its national code provisions governing the imposition of sanctions for breaches of its national code. Sanctions should be proportionate to the nature of the infringement, have a deterrent effect and take account of repeated offences of a similar nature or patterns of different offences. A combination of publication and fines is generally considered to be the most effective sanction; however, each member association may use any other effective sanction to enforce its national code. Each member association should consider any applicable legal, regulatory or fiscal requirements which would affect the nature of sanctions which may be imposed. Where publication or fines are not permitted due to applicable legal, regulatory or fiscal requirements, member associations should impose the best alternative effective sanction.

ARTICLE 19 AWARENESS AND EDUCATION

Section 19.01. Member associations must, within current applicable rules and legislation facilitate companies' awareness of and education about the EFPIA Code, including by providing guidance to companies in order to prevent breaches of the EFPIA Code. EFPIA member associations are encouraged to share their respective interpretations of the EFPIA Code through the IFPMA Code Compliance Network and the regular meetings organised by EFPIA (see Annex A, Section 2).

IMPLEMENTATION AND PROCEDURE RULES

The Implementation and Procedure Rules set forth herein establish the framework for the implementation of the European Federation of Pharmaceutical Industries and Associations (“**EFPIA**”) Code on the Promotion of Prescription-Only Medicines to, and Interactions with, Healthcare Professionals (the “**EFPIA Code**”), the processing of complaints and the initiation or administration of sanctions by member associations.

SECTION 1. *Member Association Implementation.* Each member association is required to:

(a) establish national procedures and structures to receive and process complaints, to determine sanctions and to publish appropriate details regarding the same including, at a minimum, a national body of the member association that is designated to handle complaints and consists of a non-industry chairman and, besides any industry members, membership from other stakeholders;

(b) ensure that its national code, together with its administrative procedures and other relevant information, are easily accessible through, at a minimum, publication of its national code on its website; and

(c) prepare, and provide to the EFPIA Code Committee (defined below), an annual report summarizing the work undertaken by it in connection with the implementation, development and enforcement of its national code during the year.

SECTION 2. *EFPIA Code of Practice Committee Implementation and Key Tasks.*

(a) The EFPIA Code of Practice Committee (the “EFPIA Code Committee”) shall assist member associations to comply with their obligations under Section 1 above.

(b) The EFPIA Code Committee will be composed of all the national code secretaries, and chaired by the EFPIA Director General, assisted by one person from the EFPIA staff.

(c) As a key part of its role of assisting member associations in their national code compliance activities, the EFPIA Code Committee shall monitor the adoption of compliant national codes. The EFPIA Code Committee will not participate in the adjudication of any individual complaint under any national code.

(d) In order to promote the EFPIA Code and to share best practice, the EFPIA Code Committee will, at least annually, invite member associations and company representatives to participate in a meeting at which the participants will be encouraged to share their respective relevant experiences relating to the EFPIA Code. Any conclusions from the meeting shall be summarised in the

annual code report (referred to under (e) of this Section 2 below) and, if appropriate, be presented to the EFPIA Board.

(e) The EFPIA Code Committee shall publish an annual code report which summarizes the work and operations which have taken place in connection with the implementation, development and enforcement of the various national codes during the applicable year, based on the country reports provided by the member associations pursuant to Section 1(c) above.

(f) On an annual basis, the EFPIA Code Committee shall (i) advise the EFPIA Board of its work and operations and the work and operations of the member associations, as summarized in the member association annual reports and (ii) review with the EFPIA Board any additional recommendations to improve the EFPIA Code with a view towards increasing transparency and openness within the pharmaceutical industry and among member associations and companies.

SECTION 3. *Reception of Complaints.*

(a) Complaints may be lodged either with a member association or with EFPIA. Adjudication of complaints shall be a matter solely for the national associations.

(g) Complaints received by EFPIA shall be processed as follows:

(i) EFPIA will forward any complaints it receives (without considering their admissibility or commenting upon them) to the relevant member association(s).

(ii) EFPIA will send an acknowledgement of receipt to the complainant, indicating the relevant national association(s) to which the complaint has been sent for processing and decision.

(iii) In addition, upon receipt by EFPIA of multiple external complaints (i.e. several complaints on the same or similar subjects lodged from outside the industry against several subsidiaries of a single company), EFPIA will communicate these complaints to the national association either of the parent company or of the EU subsidiary designated by the parent company.

SECTION 4. *Processing of Complaints and Sanctions by Member Associations.*

(a) Member associations shall ensure that industry and non-industry complaints are processed in the same manner, without regard to who has made the complaint.

(b) Complaints will be processed at the national level through the procedures and structures established by the member associations pursuant to Section 1(a) above. Each member association's national body shall take

decisions and pronounce any sanctions on the basis of the national code in force in its country.

(c) Where a complaint fails to establish a prima facie case for a violation of an Applicable Code, such complaint shall be dismissed with respect to that national code. Member associations may also provide that any complaint which pursues an entirely or predominantly commercial interest shall be dismissed.

(d) Each member association should establish effective procedures for appeals against the initial decisions made by its national body. Such procedures and appeals should also take place at the national level.

(e) National committees shall ensure that any final decision taken in an individual case shall be published in its entirety or, where only selected details are published, in a level of detail that is linked to the seriousness and/or persistence of the breach as follows:

(i) in cases of a serious/repeated breach, the company name(s) should be published together with details of the case;

(ii) in cases of a minor breach, or where there is no breach, publication of the details of the case may exclude the company name(s).

(f) National committees are encouraged to publish summaries in English of cases that have precedential value and are of international interest (keeping in mind that cases resulting in the finding of a breach as well as those where no breach is found to have occurred may each have such value and/or interest).

ANNEX B (guidelines)

GUIDELINES FOR INTERNET WEBSITES AVAILABLE TO HEALTHCARE PROFESSIONALS, PATIENTS AND THE PUBLIC IN THE EU

The Guidelines for Internet Websites Available to Healthcare Professionals, Patients and the Public in the EU set forth herein are intended as a supplement to the provisions of the European Federation of Pharmaceutical Industries and Associations Code on the Promotion of Prescription-Only Medicines to, and Interactions with, Healthcare Professionals (the “**EFPIA Code**”). Member associations and companies may find it necessary to adapt these guidelines to meet their particular requirements or needs and are encouraged to adopt additional measures which extend further than the provisions included in these guidelines.

SECTION 1. *Transparency Of Website Origin, Content And Purpose.* Each website shall clearly identify:

- (a) the identity and physical and electronic addresses of the sponsor(s) of the website;
- (b) the source(s) of all information included on the website, the date of publication of the source(s) and the identity and credentials (including the date credentials were received) of all individual/institutional providers of information included on the website;
- (c) the procedure followed in selecting the content included on the website;
- (d) the target audience of the website (e.g., healthcare professionals, patients and the general public, or a combination thereof); and
- (e) the purpose or objective of the website.

SECTION 2. *Content Of Websites.*

- (a) Information included in the website shall be regularly updated and shall clearly display, for each page and/or item, as applicable, the most recent date as of which such information was up-dated.
- (b) Examples of the information that may be included in a single website or in multiple websites are: (i) general information on the company; (ii) health education information; (iii) information intended for healthcare professionals (as defined in the EFPIA Code), including any promotion; and (iv) non-promotional information intended for patients and the general public about specific medicinal products marketed by the company.

(iv) General information on the company. Websites may contain information that would be of interest to investors, the news media and the general public, including financial data, descriptions of research and development programmes, discussion of regulatory developments

affecting the company and its products, information for prospective employees, etc. The content of this information is not regulated by these guidelines or provisions of medicines advertising law.

(v) Health education information. Websites may contain non-promotional health education information about the characteristics of diseases, methods of prevention and screening and treatments, as well as other information intended to promote public health. They may refer to medicinal products, provided that the discussion is balanced and accurate. Relevant information may be given about alternative treatments, including, where appropriate, surgery, diet, behavioural change and other interventions that do not require use of medicinal products. Websites containing health education information must always advise persons to consult a healthcare professional for further information.

(vi) Information for healthcare professionals. Any information on websites directed to healthcare professionals that constitutes promotion (as defined in the EFPIA Code) must comply with Applicable Code(s) (as defined in the EFPIA Code) and any other industry codes of practice governing the content and format of advertisement and promotion of medicinal products. Such information must be clearly identified as information for healthcare professionals, but need not be encrypted or otherwise restricted.

(vii) Non-promotional information for patients and the general public. Subject to any applicable national laws and regulations, websites may include non-promotional information for patients and the general public on products distributed by the company (including information on their indications, side-effects, interactions with other medicines, proper use, reports of clinical research, etc.), provided that such information is balanced, accurate and consistent with the approved summary of product characteristics. For each product that is discussed, the website must contain full, unedited copies of the current summary of product characteristics and patient leaflet. These documents should be posted in conjunction with other information about the products or be connected with that discussion by a prominent link advising the reader to consult them. In addition, the website may provide a link to the full, unedited copy of any public assessment report issued by the Committee for Medicinal Products for Human Use or a relevant national competent authority. Brand names should be accompanied by international non-proprietary names. The website may include links to other websites containing reliable information on medicinal products, including websites maintained by government authorities, medical research bodies, patient organisations, etc. The website must always advise persons to consult a healthcare professional for further information.

SECTION 3. *E-mail Enquiries.* A website may invite electronic mail communications from healthcare professionals and patients or the general public seeking further information regarding the company's products or other matters (e.g., feedback regarding the website). The company may reply to such

communications in the same manner as it would reply to enquiries received by post, telephone or other media. In communications with patients or members of the general public, discussion of personal medical matters must be avoided. If personal medical information is revealed, it must be held in confidence. Where appropriate, replies shall recommend that a healthcare professional be consulted for further information.

SECTION 4. *Links From Other Websites.* Links may be established to a company-sponsored website from websites sponsored by other persons, but companies should not establish links from websites designed for the general public to company-sponsored websites that are designed for healthcare professionals. In the same manner, links may be established to separate websites, including websites sponsored by the company or by other persons. Links should ordinarily be made to the home page of a website or otherwise managed so that the reader is aware of the identity of the website.

SECTION 5. *Website Addresses In Packaging.* Subject to any applicable national laws and regulations, uniform resource locators (URLs) of company-sponsored websites that comply with these guidelines may be included in packaging of medicinal products.

SECTION 6. *Scientific Review.* Companies should ensure that scientific and medical information prepared by them for inclusion in their websites is reviewed for accuracy and compliance with the Applicable Code(s). The scientific service established within the company pursuant to those provisions of the Applicable Code that adopt Section 17.02 of the EFPIA Code may perform this function, or it may be entrusted to other appropriately qualified persons.

SECTION 7. *Privacy.* The website must conform to legislation and applicable codes of conduct governing the privacy, security and confidentiality of personal information.

LEADERSHIP STATEMENT

As industry leaders, we are committed to working in partnership with all stakeholders to improve healthcare across Europe.

In doing so, we are conscious of the importance of providing accurate, fair and objective information about our medicines to allow rational decisions to be made about their use. As such, we fully respect the role that EU legislation¹ plays in regulating interactions between pharmaceutical companies and healthcare professionals.

In this same spirit, we are committed to working towards greater transparency, accountability and ethical behaviour within an industry framework of self regulation.

Our companies have already adopted EFPIA Codes establishing standards for appropriate behaviour in our relations with healthcare professionals and with patient organisations².

We believe that adherence to these Codes is essential. Breaches should not be tolerated.

Recognising however that society has particularly high expectations of our industry, we have today asked EFPIA to develop additional guidance around the following areas to ensure that our industry continues to uphold the highest standards.

1. Provision of information
2. Medical sales representatives
3. Medical samples
4. Congresses and other meetings, including exhibitions at congresses
5. Relationships with patient organisations

We have asked that this guidance be made available during the second part of 2010.

Today, we have also called for the establishment of National Ethics Groups in EFPIA's 31 member associations.³ These Groups will further ensure effective oversight of

¹ Title VIIIa of Directive N° 2001/83/CE

² "Code on the Promotion of Prescription-only Medicines to, and Interactions with, Healthcare Professionals" (EFPIA's HCP Code) and the "Code of Practice on Relationships between the Pharmaceutical Industry and Patient Organisations" (EFPIA's PO Code) – see www.efpia.eu

³ EFPIA's member associations represent (R&D-based) pharmaceutical companies operating in: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom, as full members; and Albania, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia and Slovenia, as affiliate members.

industry standards, as well as implementation of the new Guidance within one year of its issuance.

Going forward we will continue to challenge ourselves to exceed society's expectations and we welcome suggestions from others regarding how we might further strengthen confidence in our industry and our companies' behaviour.

We also invite companies that are not within EFPIA's (direct or indirect) membership to adhere to the self-regulatory rules and guidance adopted by the R&D-based industry.

Brussels, June 24th 2010

1. Provision of information

<p>Directive Article 88a:</p> <p>... the Commission shall ... report on practice with regard to information provision ... and its risks and benefits for patients.</p> <p>... the Commission shall ... put forward proposals setting out an information strategy ...</p>	<p>We, leaders of the industry, believe European citizens should have equal access to high-quality information on health and prescription medicines, including information provided by industry on diseases and treatments they have researched. We therefore believe that the R&D-based pharmaceutical industry has a legitimate role to play in the ongoing debate around the provision of such information.</p> <p>We have therefore asked EFPIA to answer any calls from the EU Institutions to contribute constructively to the debate on the provision of information.</p>
--	--

2. Medical sales representatives

<p>Directive Recital 49</p> <p>Medical sales representatives have an important role in the promotion of medicinal products. Therefore, certain obligations should be imposed on them ...</p> <p>Article 17 of EFPIA HCP Code</p>	<p>Medical sales representatives are an important source of information to prescribers. They have a sensitive role to play in providing timely and high quality information while ensuring that their practices do not impair patients' access to healthcare professionals.</p> <p>All EFPIA member associations must follow high standards for the appropriate training of sales representatives in scientific matters. Medical sales representatives must also comply with industry ethical rules.</p> <p>Building on existing legal obligations and industry standards, we, leaders of the industry, ask EFPIA to provide guidance for defining standards and house-keeping rules for medical sales representatives.</p>
--	---

3. Medical samples

<p>Directive Article 96:</p> <p>Free samples shall be provided on an exceptional basis only ...</p> <p>Article 16 of EFPIA HCP Code</p>	<p>Medical samples are provided to health professionals so that they may familiarise themselves with the medicines and acquire experience in dealing with them. Samples of a medicine shall only be given in response to a written request from health professionals qualified to prescribe that particular medicine. Samples should however not be given for the sole purpose of treating patients.</p> <p>The EU Directive limits sampling to “exceptional” cases; this means that in principle, no samples should be given, except on an exceptional basis. There are still important disparities in the provision of medical samples across Europe.</p> <p>We, leaders of the industry, consider that it is reasonable that each healthcare professional should receive, per year, no more than 4 samples of a particular medicine he / she is qualified to prescribe; and that sampling should not extend beyond the two years after the product is first launched.</p> <p>Therefore, we have asked EFPIA and its member associations to support (self-)regulation moves towards this “4 x 2” standard.</p>
---	--

4. Congresses and other meetings, including exhibitions at congresses

<p>Directive Article 94:</p> <p>...</p> <p>Hospitality at sales promotion events shall always be strictly limited to their main purpose and must not be extended to persons other than healthcare professionals.</p>	<p>Promotional, scientific or professional meetings include – but are not limited to – congresses, conference, symposia, advisory board meetings, training meetings, investigator meetings for clinical trials and non-interventional studies, etc. Through such events, pharmaceutical companies contribute to continuous medical education of healthcare professionals and scientific information exchange between the attendees and between these and industry representatives.</p> <p>Any practice that might create confusion about the real scientific and educational purpose of these events should not be tolerated.</p> <p>We, leaders of the industry, have asked EFPIA to</p>
--	---

<p>...</p> <p>Article 9 of EFPIA HCP Code</p>	<p>develop common standards for meetings organised / sponsored by industry and attended by healthcare professionals.</p> <p>We have also asked that EFPIA coordinate monitoring of European events, by setting up an on-line platform to pre-assess events in regard of EFPIA's HCP Code. Reports will be shared with corporate compliance officers, the National Ethics Groups, and congress and meeting organisers to promote compliance with industry standards. EFPIA is also asked to work with medical and scientific societies to raise awareness of the high ethical standards applying to interactions between medical doctors and pharmaceutical companies.</p>
<p>Articles 9 & 10 of EFPIA HCP Code</p>	<p>Considering that congresses are a vital forum where R&D-based pharmaceutical companies can present data and interact with scientific experts, industry leaders stress that it is critical that exhibitions at congresses do not over-shadow the main purpose of scientific events. In this respect, EFPIA HCP Code provisions relating to events and hospitality (Article 9) and gifts (Article 10) apply to exhibitions at congresses.</p> <p>In recognition of this, we, leaders of the industry, have asked that EFPIA coordinate the monitoring of congress activities – including exhibitions at congresses, drawing company compliance officers to problematic behaviour, exerting peer pressure through site visits at congresses. Congress organisers would receive notice of planned visits.</p>

5. Relationships with patient organisations

<p>EFPIA Code on Relationships between the Pharmaceutical Industry and Patient Organisations</p> <p>Article 5.a. (Transparency)</p> <p>Each company must make publicly available a list of patient organisations to which it provides financial support and / or significant indirect / non-financial support. ...</p>	<p>The pharmaceutical industry recognises that it has many common interests with patient organisations, which represent and / or support the needs of patients and / or caregivers.</p> <p>As an additional step towards increased transparency, we, leaders of the industry, have instructed EFPIA to review its PO Code with a view to requiring mandatory disclosure of financial and significant indirect / non-financial support to patient organisations. The total amounts of support provided to patient organisations should include: (i) the amount of financial support; (ii) the amount of cost invoiced to the sponsoring company for significant non-financial support; (iii) for significant indirect support not covered by invoices and for significant non-financial support, the sponsoring company will provide its best estimate established in good faith of costs incurred. EFPIA may also consider providing additional guidance on the format of disclosure of support.</p>
--	--

EVENTS' PRE-ASSESSMENT ON-LINE PLATFORM

BACKGROUND

Leaders of industry have asked that EFPIA coordinate monitoring of European events, by setting up an **on-line platform including pre-assessment reports of events sponsored by industry and attended by healthcare professionals (HCP)** in regard of EFPIA's HCP Code, in particular **in regard of Article 9 provisions of this Code on "events & hospitality"**. Reports will be shared with corporate compliance officers, the national ethics groups, and congress and meeting organisers to promote compliance with industry standards. The reports will also be viewable by the general public.

GENERAL STRUCTURE

e4ethics stands for **E**ducational **E**vents & **E**thical **E**valuation

www.efpia-e4ethics.eu is EFPIA's new website including information on EFPIA's activities relating to the promotion of industry's high ethical standards and their full and consistent implementation and enforcement. Information on the new website is organised under 4 tabs:

- **General Information** – providing background information on applicable regulation and codes in Europe;
- **Events Database** – including pre-assessment reports of international events taking place in Europe
- **Regulation & Self-regulation** – providing access to relevant regulatory provisions and self-regulatory standards
- **Q & A** – clarification to "frequently asked questions" that constitute additional guidance for the consistent application of highest standards.

Direct access to codes of EFPIA member associations in English will be available through a hyper-link from the **e4ethics** website.

The purpose of **e4ethics** is to serve as a reference for the EFPIA membership¹. Companies belonging to the EFPIA membership are encouraged to consult the Events Database and should be mindful of the rules and provisions applying when deciding about sponsoring, participating or collaborating in an event. **It is however the company's individual decision to decide to sponsor / participate in the event.**

Access to the **Events Database** will be possible only after having confirmed reading of the **General Information**, including provisions of Article 9 of the EFPIA HCP setting standards applicable to events and other meetings, to which all EFPIA member companies are committed by virtue of their membership.

The attached document provides a General Introduction to the e4ethics website.

¹ EFPIA membership includes 40 global and international R&D-based companies and 31 national associations. Corporate membership expands to all entities of the member company: the parent company (e.g. headquarters, principal office or controlling company of a commercial enterprise), subsidiary companies and any other form of enterprise or organisation.




Educational Events & Ethical Evaluation
www.efpia-e4ethics.eu

The EFPIA website dedicated to Ethics and Codes

General introduction
June 2011

TAB 1 – General Information

Restating the legitimacy of companies' interactions with healthcare professionals (HCP) and confirmation that industry continues to uphold the highest standards

	<p style="text-align: right;"><i>EFPIA logo</i> <i>EVM logo</i> <i>EBE logo</i></p>			
<p>National Associations Codes of Practice on the promotion of prescription-only medicines to, and interactions with, healthcare professionals</p> <p>For ease of consultation, each web-page will provide direct one-click access to each and all national codes in English.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">General information</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Events Database</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Regulation & Self-regulation</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Q & A</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">PRE-ASSESSMENT OF EVENTS WITH REGARD TO THE EFPIA HEALTHCARE PROFESSIONALS (HCP) CODE – ARTICLE 9 CODE PROVISIONS</p> <p>EFPIA and its members are conscious of the importance of providing accurate, fair and objective information about medicinal products so that rational decisions can be made as to their use. The EFPIA Code on the Promotion of Prescription-Only Medicines to, and Interactions with, Healthcare Professionals – the EFPIA HCP Code – fits into the general framework established by the EU Directive 2001/83/EC (Title VIII & Title VIIIa – p. 49 to 54), including provisions on the information and advertising of medicines. The EFPIA HCP Code seeks to ensure that pharmaceutical companies conduct such promotion and interactions with prescribers in a truthful manner, avoiding deceptive practices and potential conflicts of interest with healthcare professionals, and in compliance with applicable laws and regulations.</p> <p>Any practice that might create confusion about the real scientific and educational purpose of scientific events sponsored by industry or to which industry sponsors HCPs should not be tolerated.</p> <p>Article 9 of the EFPIA HCP Code provides that:</p> <p>Section 9.01. All promotional, scientific or professional meetings, congresses, conferences, symposia, and other similar events (including, but not limited to, advisory board meetings, visits to research or manufacturing facilities, and planning, training or investigator meetings for clinical trials and non-interventional studies) (each, an “event”) organised or sponsored by or on behalf of a company must be held in an “appropriate” venue that is conducive to the main purpose of the event and may only offer hospitality when such hospitality is appropriate and otherwise complies with the provisions of any Applicable Code(s).</p> <p>Section 9.02. No company may organise or sponsor an event that takes place outside its home country unless:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) most of the invitees are from outside of its home country and, given the countries of origin of most of the invitees, it makes greater logistical sense to hold the event in another country; or (b) given the location of the relevant resource or expertise that is the object or subject matter of the event, it makes greater logistical sense to hold the event in another country (an “international event”). <p>Section 9.03. Promotional information which appears on exhibition stands or is distributed to participants at international events may, unless prohibited or otherwise regulated by local laws and regulations, refer to medicinal products (or uses) which are not registered in the</p>				

	<p>country where the event takes place, or which are registered under different conditions, so long as (i) any such promotional material (excluding promotional aids) is accompanied by a suitable statement indicating countries in which the product is registered and makes clear that the product or use is not registered locally, and (ii) any such promotional material which refers to the prescribing information (indications, warnings etc.) authorized in a country or countries where the medicinal product is registered should be accompanied by an explanatory statement indicating that registration conditions differ internationally.</p> <p>Section 9.04. Hospitality extended in connection with events shall be limited to travel, meals, accommodation and genuine registration fees.</p> <p>Section 9.05. Hospitality may only be extended to persons who qualify as participants in their own right.</p> <p>Section 9.06. All forms of hospitality offered to healthcare professionals shall be “reasonable” in level and strictly limited to the main purpose of the event. As a general rule, the hospitality provided must not exceed what healthcare professional recipients would normally be prepared to pay for themselves.</p> <p>Section 9.07. Hospitality shall not include sponsoring or organising entertainment (e.g., sporting or leisure) events. Companies should avoid using venues that are “renowned” for their entertainment facilities or are “extravagant”.</p> <p>Section 9.08. Member associations shall provide guidance on the meaning of the term “reasonable”, as used in this Article 9. Member associations shall also provide guidance on “appropriate”, “renowned” and “extravagant” venues, as used in Section 9.01 and Section 9.07. Companies must comply with any relevant guidance provided under this Section 9.08 in connection with any Applicable Code(s).</p> <div style="background-color: red; color: white; padding: 10px; text-align: center;"> <p>Yes, I confirm that I have read the General Information section and that I want to proceed to the Events Database</p> <p><i>Click here</i></p> </div>
--	--

Links by a click on the words in blue


[Members](#) – link to the EFPIA membership list, on EFPIA’s website

[The EFPIA HCP Code](#) – link to the EFPIA HCP Code under the “Regulation & Self-regulation” tab

[EU Directive 2001/83/EC](#) – link to the relevant section of the EU Directive

TAB 2 – Events Database

Clarifying scope, assessment criteria and disclaimer

	<i>EFPIA logo EVM logo EBE logo</i>			
<p>National Associations Codes of Practice on the promotion of prescription-only medicines to, and interactions with, healthcare professionals</p> <p>For ease of consultation, each web-page will provide direct one-click access to each and all national codes in English.</p>	General information	Events Database	Regulation & Self-regulation	Q & A
<p>PRE-ASSESSMENT OF EVENTS</p> <p>The Leadership Statement, adopted by industry leaders on the EFPIA Board in June 2010, recognises that society has particularly high expectations of the pharmaceutical industry. Leaders of industry asked that EFPIA develop additional guidance to ensure that EFPIA members continue to uphold the highest ethical standards, including sponsorship and/or participation in events, congresses and other meetings, as well as exhibitions at congresses.</p> <p>Through e4ethics EFPIA supports monitoring of multinational events in Europe, by pre-assessing events with regard to the EFPIA HCP Code. Companies belonging to the EFPIA membership are encouraged to consult e4ethics and should be mindful of the rules and provisions applying when deciding sponsoring, participating or collaborating in an event.</p> <p>EFPIA will initially focus on major multinational events taking place in Europe – i.e. events in which healthcare professionals from more than 5 countries may take part, and which are expected to attract more than 1,000 participants. Each event will be assessed with regard to common standards applicable, in particular with respect to provisions included in the EFPIA HCP Code Article 9.</p> <p>The pre-assessment will be based on the following aspects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Scientific Programme Schedule/Structure – the programme should show that the event has a genuine scientific purpose; <i>the programme posted on the web-site of the event will be used for reference.</i> ➤ Location and Venue – the venue must be conducive to the main purpose of the event (scientific / professional), avoiding venues that are renowned for their entertainment facilities or are extravagant. ➤ Hospitality Provided (Directly or Indirectly) to Healthcare Professionals – hospitality extended in connection with events shall be limited to travel, accommodation, genuine registration fees and meals, but cannot be extended beyond the official duration of the event; hospitality offered shall be reasonable in level and strictly limited to the main purpose of the event – as a general rule, the hospitality provided must not exceed what healthcare professional recipients would normally be prepared to pay for themselves. ➤ Other Activities – hospitality shall not include sponsoring or organising entertainment (e.g. sporting or leisure) events. ➤ Accompanying Persons – hospitality must not be extended beyond persons who qualify as participants in their own right. <p>The pre-assessment process involves an assessors’ team appointed by the EFPIA Board. For further information please consult the observations index.</p>				

	<p>Conclusions of the pre-assessment posted on e4ethics, with the following colour-code <u>for of each of the 5 areas</u> (in contrast to a single composite assessment) covered by the EFPIA Article 9 HCP Code provisions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ GREEN: based on information available from the event’s website (on the date indicated), arrangements would not raise concern with regard to provisions of the EFPIA Article 9 HCP Code provisions. However, EFPIA members are invited to check application of laws, regulations and codes that may apply in the country where the event takes place and/or rules of the jurisdiction where healthcare professionals carry out their profession. ➤ ORANGE: based on information available from the event’s website (on the date indicated), arrangements may raise concern with regard to provisions of the EFPIA Article 9 HCP Code provisions. EFPIA members are asked to also check application of laws, regulations and codes that may apply in the country where the event takes place and/or rules of the jurisdiction where healthcare professionals carry out their profession. ➤ BLUE: EFPIA’s pre-assessment process is ongoing. Meanwhile, please consult the observations’ index. <p>Where the Member Association of the event’s hosting country communicates comments regarding national laws, regulations and/codes, these will be reflected in the pre-assessment report.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; background-color: #e0f2f7; padding: 10px; margin: 10px 0;"> <p>The pre-assessment of events provided on e4ethics cannot, under any circumstance, be interpreted as a judgement on the quality or content of the scientific programme, or on the quality of the speakers.</p> <p>It is the company’s individual decision to decide to sponsor / participate in the event. Companies belonging to the EFPIA membership should be mindful of the rules and provisions that apply when deciding to sponsor, participate or collaborate in an event.</p> </div> <p>The organisers of pre-assessed events and all EFPIA members will receive an electronically generated message informing them of the conclusions of EFPIA’s pre-assessment. Other organisations – including IPCAA, IFAPP, EGA and Eucomed – will also be informed.</p>
--	---

Links by a click on the words in blue

[Leadership Statement](#) – link to the Leadership Statement under the “Regulation & Self-regulation” tab

[Companies belonging to the EFPIA membership](#) – link to “Applicability of Codes” under Q & A: Which companies are required to comply with the EFPIA HCP Code under the “Q&A” tab


[EFPIA HCP Code Article 9](#) – link to the EFPIA HCP Code under the “Regulation & Self-regulation” tab

[Pre-assessment Process](#) – link to the process (steps and flow-chart) under the Q&A tab

[Observations’ index](#) – link to observations’ index under the “Regulation & Self-regulation” tab

[IPCAA](#), [IFAPP](#), [EGA](#), [Eucomed](#) – link to the respective homepage of these organisations

List of events assessed and presentation of conclusions

		<p>EFPIA logo EVM logo EBE logo</p>		
<p>National Associations Codes of Practice on the promotion of prescription-only medicines to, and interactions with, healthcare professionals</p> <p>For ease of consultation, each web-page will provide direct one-click access to each and all national codes in English.</p> <p>Below the title reference should be made to each national code in the national language(s); these should be accessible on second click.</p>	<p>General information</p>	<p>Events Database</p>	<p>Regulation & Self-regulation</p>	<p>Q & A</p>
	<p>EVENTS PRE-ASSESSED FOLLOWING THE EFPIA PROCEDURE</p> <p>For each event, general information (retrieved from public sources, in particular the events' websites) includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Name/title of the event ➤ Name of the organisers ➤ City/Place ➤ Country ➤ Starting date of the event ➤ Ending date of the event ➤ A link to the event's website <p>To help locate information on a particular event, the database can be searched by the following classifications:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ by names of the events (alphabetically ordered) ➤ by names / acronym of the organiser of the events ➤ by medical speciality / (healthcare) area ➤ by dates of the events (from the nearest in time to the most distant) ➤ by country where the events take place ➤ 15 last days (referring to events being updated in the latest 15 days) <p>EFPIA can update the information included in e4ethics at any moment. It is therefore recommended to consult the website regularly.</p> <p>Any question, suggestion, commentary or clarification can be shared by e-mail at: info-e4ethics@efpia.org using the proposed template.</p> <p>It is the company's individual decision to decide to sponsor / participate in the event. Companies belonging to the EFPIA membership should be mindful of the rules and provisions that apply when deciding to sponsor, participate or collaborate in an event.</p> <div style="background-color: #00b050; color: white; padding: 10px; text-align: center;"> <p>To access the list of events pre-assessed / under review</p> <p><i>Click here</i></p> </div>			


Links by a click on the words in blue

[Colour-code](#) – link to meaning of the colours used;

[Template](#) – link to form / format to be used when submitting a question, suggestion or commentary

TAB 3 – Regulation & Self-regulation

Reference to relevant EU regulation and EFPIA Codes

		<i>EFPIA logo</i> <i>EVM logo</i> <i>EBE logo</i>		
<p>National Associations Codes of Practice on the promotion of prescription-only medicines to, and interactions with, healthcare professionals</p> <p>For ease of consultation, each web-page will provide direct one-click access to each and all national codes in English.</p>	General information	Assessment of events	Regulation & Self-regulation	Q & A
	<p>Directive 2001/83/CE, as amended</p> <p>EFPIA HCP Code EFPIA Code on the Promotion of Prescription-Only Medicines to, and Interactions with, Healthcare Professionals – <i>latest update: October 2007</i></p> <p>EFPIA PO Code EFPIA Code of Practice on Relationships between the Pharmaceutical Industry and Patient Organisations – <i>adopted in October 2007</i></p> <p>Member Associations Codes</p> <p>Leadership Statement Issued by Leaders of Industry on 21 June 2010</p> <p>Additional Guidance</p> <p>Observations index</p>			

Links by a click on the words in blue

[EU Directive 2001/83/EC](#) – link to the relevant section of the EU Directive

[EFPIA HCP Code](#) – link to the EFPIA HCP Code under the “Regulation & Self-regulation” tab

[EFPIA PO Code](#) – link to the EFPIA PO Code under the “Regulation & Self-regulation” tab

[Member Associations Codes](#) – link to the national code through one click on the flag of the country selected


[Leadership Statement](#) – link to the Leadership Statement under the “Regulation & Self-regulation” tab

[Additional Guidance](#) – link to Q & A section

[Observations’ index](#) – link to observations’ index under the “Regulation & Self-regulation” tab

TAB 4 – Q & A

“Frequently asked questions”

 <p>EFPIA logo EVM logo EBE logo</p>				
<p>National Associations Codes of Practice on the promotion of prescription-only medicines to, and interactions with, healthcare professionals</p> <p>For ease of consultation, each web-page will provide direct one-click access to each and all national codes in English.</p>	<p>General information</p>	<p>Assessment of events</p>	<p>Regulation & Self-regulation</p>	<p>Q & A</p>
<p>Q 1 – What is the scope of Article 9 of the EFPIA Healthcare Professionals Code?</p> <p>Promotional, scientific or professional meetings include – but are not limited to – congresses, conferences, symposia, advisory board meetings, training meetings, investigator meetings for clinical trials and non-interventional studies, etc. Through these events, pharmaceutical companies contribute to continuous medical education of healthcare professionals and scientific information exchange between the attendees and between these and industry representatives.</p> <p>Any practice that might create confusion about the real scientific and educational purpose of these events should not be tolerated.</p> <p>Article 9 sets the ethical standards that EFPIA’s members will apply when the deciding upon sponsorship, participation or contribution to events.</p> <p><i>Reference:</i> EFPIA HCP Code – Article 9</p> <p>Latest update: 03/2011</p> <p>Q 2 – Which companies have committed to the EFPIA Code on the Promotion of Prescription-Only Medicines to, and Interactions with, Healthcare Professionals (EFPIA HCP Code)?</p> <p>EFPIA membership includes 40 global / international R&D-based companies and 31 national associations. Corporate membership expands to all entities of a member company: the parent company (e.g. headquarters, principal office or controlling company of a commercial enterprise), subsidiary companies and any other form of enterprise or organisation. EFPIA’s membership also includes two specialised groups: the European Biopharmaceutical Enterprises (EBE) and the European Vaccine Manufacturers (EVM).</p> <p>By virtue of their membership, EFPIA member companies commit to comply with the highest ethical standards laid down in the EFPIA HCP Code. All companies that are members of EFPIA – either through direct membership or through membership with its specialised groups – must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – <u>Either</u> be a member of the member association in each country where it conducts activities covered by the EFPIA Code (either directly or through the relevant subsidiary) – <u>Or</u> agree in writing with each such member association that it (or its relevant subsidiary) is bound by such member association’s code. 				

	<p>The Leadership Statement of June 2010 also invites companies that are not within EFPIA's (direct or indirect) membership to adhere to the self-regulatory rules and guidance adopted by the R&D-based industry.</p> <p><i>References:</i> EFPIA HCP Code – Applicability of Codes Leadership Statement</p> <p>Latest update: 06/2011</p> <p>Q 3 – Does the EFPIA HCP Code prevail over national codes?</p> <p>Promotion and interaction which take place within Europe must comply with applicable laws and regulations.</p> <p>The EFPIA HCP Code sets out minimum standards which EFPIA considers must apply. In a manner compatible with their respective national laws and regulations, member associations must, at a minimum, adopt in their national codes provisions no less rigorous than the provisions contained in the EFPIA HCP Code.</p> <p>In the event of a conflict between the provisions of applicable codes, the more restrictive of the conflicting provisions shall apply.</p> <p><i>References:</i> EFPIA HCP Code – Applicability of Codes National Codes</p> <p>Latest update: 06/2011</p>
--	---

FOR REFERENCE – OBSERVATIONS INDEX

It is the company's individual decision to sponsor / participate in the event. Companies belonging to the EFPIA membership should be mindful of the rules and provisions that apply when deciding sponsorship, participation or collaboration in an event.


Sentences in blue will appear in the pre-assessment report posted on the “Events Database” – the text in black provides further clarification on the pre-assessment, referring to the relevant provisions in [Directive 2001/83/CE](#) and in the [EFPIA HCP Code](#).

The pre-assessment is based on the information available on the event's website. In principle, a first pre-assessment will be conducted no later than 6 months prior to the start of the event. A second pre-assessment will be conducted 3 months prior to the event, which will be based on updated / additional information posted on the event's website after the first pre-assessment.

Criteria / Observations	Directive 2001/83/CE	EFPIA HCP Code
I. Scientific Programme Schedule / Structure		
<p>1. No scientific programme could be found on the event's website - the full programme should be available 6 months in advance of the event, at the latest; the detailed programme must include a timetable, the themes that speakers will address, and the duration of any breaks; unnecessarily duplications in the scientific programme must be avoided.</p>	Article 94	Article 9 – Section 9.01
<p>2. The programme on the event's website is incomplete – the full programme should be available 6 months in advance of the event, at the latest; the detailed programme must include a timetable, the themes that speakers will address, and the duration of any breaks; unnecessarily duplications in the scientific programme must be avoided.</p>	Article 94	Article 9 – Section 9.01
<p>3. With the event taking place within less than 6 months, only a preliminary programme is available – the programme posted on the event's website at the time of assessment does not provide enough detail to allow a valuable pre-assessment; the full detailed programme should be available 6 months in advance of the event, at the latest.</p>	Article 94	Article 9 – Section 9.01

Criteria / Observations	Directive 2001/83/CE	EFPIA HCP Code
<p>4. There is an imbalance between the time dedicated to scientific programme and the total duration of the event – scientific activities must take up the majority of the time allocated each day (i.e. minimum 6 hours for a full day event; 3 hours for an half-day event, considering the remainder of the day is to facilitate arrival and departure of participants.</p>		Action 9 – Section 9.01
<p>II. Location and Venue</p>		
<p>1. The location is renowned for entertainment – venue mainly promoted as sport resort, theme park, wine hotels, etc. – the location chosen for the event and the travel arrangements to the event must be justified</p> <p>It is recommended to check the rules prevailing under applicable national codes.</p>	Article 94	Article 9 – Section 9.01
<p>2. In the season when the event takes place, location renowned as a destination for vacation (ski-resort in winter; beach-resort in summer) – the place and date of the event must not lead to any confusion regarding the scientific nature of the event</p> <p>It is recommended to check the rules prevailing under applicable national codes.</p>	Article 94	Article 9 – Section 9.01
<p>3. Travelling abroad may not be justified since the international nature of the event does not arise from the scientific programme – participation of HCPs in events outside their country must be justified; the international nature of an event can arise from the countries of origin of the speakers, and must be clearly stated in the programme; travel abroad must be justified on reasons linked to the purpose of the scientific event</p>	Article 94	Article 9 – Section 9.02
<p>4. The venue chosen may bring into disrepute the good reputation of the pharmaceutical industry – the venue where the event takes place may seem extravagant.</p> <p>It is recommended to check the rules prevailing under applicable national codes.</p>		

Criteria / Observations	Directive 2001/83/CE	EFPIA HCP Code
III. Hospitality Provided (Directly or Indirectly) to Healthcare Professionals (HCP) HCP include any member of the medical, dental, pharmacy or nursing professions or any other person who in the course of his/her professional activities may prescribe, purchase, supply or administer a medicinal product.		
<p>1. Hospitality is not reasonable – hospitality includes: travel, accommodation, meals and drinks; hospitality must remain reasonable – the hospitality arrangements include accommodation in a location / venue that may seem extravagant</p> <p>Local rules and local prices should be assessed and taken into consideration in order to ensure the application of reasonable hospitality costs.</p>	Articles 94 & 95	Article 9 – Section 9.06
<p>2. Accommodation is provided beyond the duration of the scientific programme – hospitality provided (directly or indirectly) to HCP must not cover any period of stay beyond the official duration of the event; no extra overnight stay may be covered</p> <p>Companies shall not participate in the organisation of extending of stays for personal reasons by participants and shall not contribute to the financial costs thereby incurred. Any healthcare professional who wishes to extend his / her stay must organise personally and pay for all costs of associated travel / accommodation arrangements.</p>		Article 9 – Section 9.04
<p>3. Hospitality provided may bring into disrepute the good reputation of the pharmaceutical industry – hospitality must in no way prejudice the industry's reputation.</p>	Articles 94 & 95	Article 9 – Section 9.06
IV. Other Activities		
<p>1. Entertainment, sporting or leisure events are organised in connection with the event – hospitality provided (directly or indirectly) to HCP must be limited to participation in registration fees, travel expenses, meals, overnight stay; hospitality shall not include sponsoring or organising of sporting or leisure events or other entertainment events.</p>	Articles 94 & 95	Article 9 – Section 9.07

Criteria / Observations	Directive 2001/83/CE	EFPIA HCP Code
EXHIBITIONS – please read carefully the provisions of the EFPIA HCP Code and the additional guidance – click here		Article 9 – Section 9.03
V. Accompanying Persons		
<p>1. Non-healthcare professionals / accompanying persons shall not be invited to the event – hospitality may only be extended to persons who qualify as participants in their own right</p> <p>It is recommended to check the rules prevailing under applicable national codes.</p>	Article 95	Article 9 – Section 9.05
<p>2. An alternative programme is proposed for non-healthcare professionals / accompanying persons – no alternative programme shall be prepared for those accompanying participants to the event; no activities shall be organised for individuals accompanying participants, even if these individuals would bear the cost of such activities</p>	Article 95	Article 9 – Section 9.05
<p>3. The event’s programme permits attendance of non-healthcare professionals / accompanying persons to the exhibition area. Please adopt the necessary measures to avoid carrying out any promotional activity related to prescription-only medicines directed to public at large.</p>	Article 88	
	National Codes	
<p>EFPIA’s member association in the event hosting country draws attention to local provisions regarding the promotion of medicines and interaction with healthcare professionals. Arrangements may raise concern in regard of these provisions.</p> <p>The EFPIA HCP Code sets out minimum standards which EFPIA considers must apply. National laws and regulations, or national codes provisions may include more rigorous provisions than those contained in the EFPIA HCP Code.</p> <p>Where rules prevailing in the event hosting country raises concern, comments of the member association will be signalled, using the orange colour-code.</p>		

Criteria / Observations	Directive 2001/83/CE	EFPIA HCP Code
Pending		
<p>1. EFPIA is considering assessment of the event upon request of (one of) its member(s) – evaluation process is ongoing</p>		
<p>2. Only a preliminary programme is available – the scientific programme posted on the event's website at the time of assessment does not provide enough details to allow a valuable pre-assessment; the detailed scientific programme should be available 6 months in advance of the event, at the latest.</p>		
<p>3. The event's organisers have communicated changes to the programme and / or arrangements relating to the event – pre-assessment process is ongoing</p>		
<p>4. Information that would allow pre-assessment is not yet available on the event's website – pre-assessment process will start when relevant information is available on the event's website</p>		Article 9 – section 9.01

PRE-ASSESSMENT PROCESS

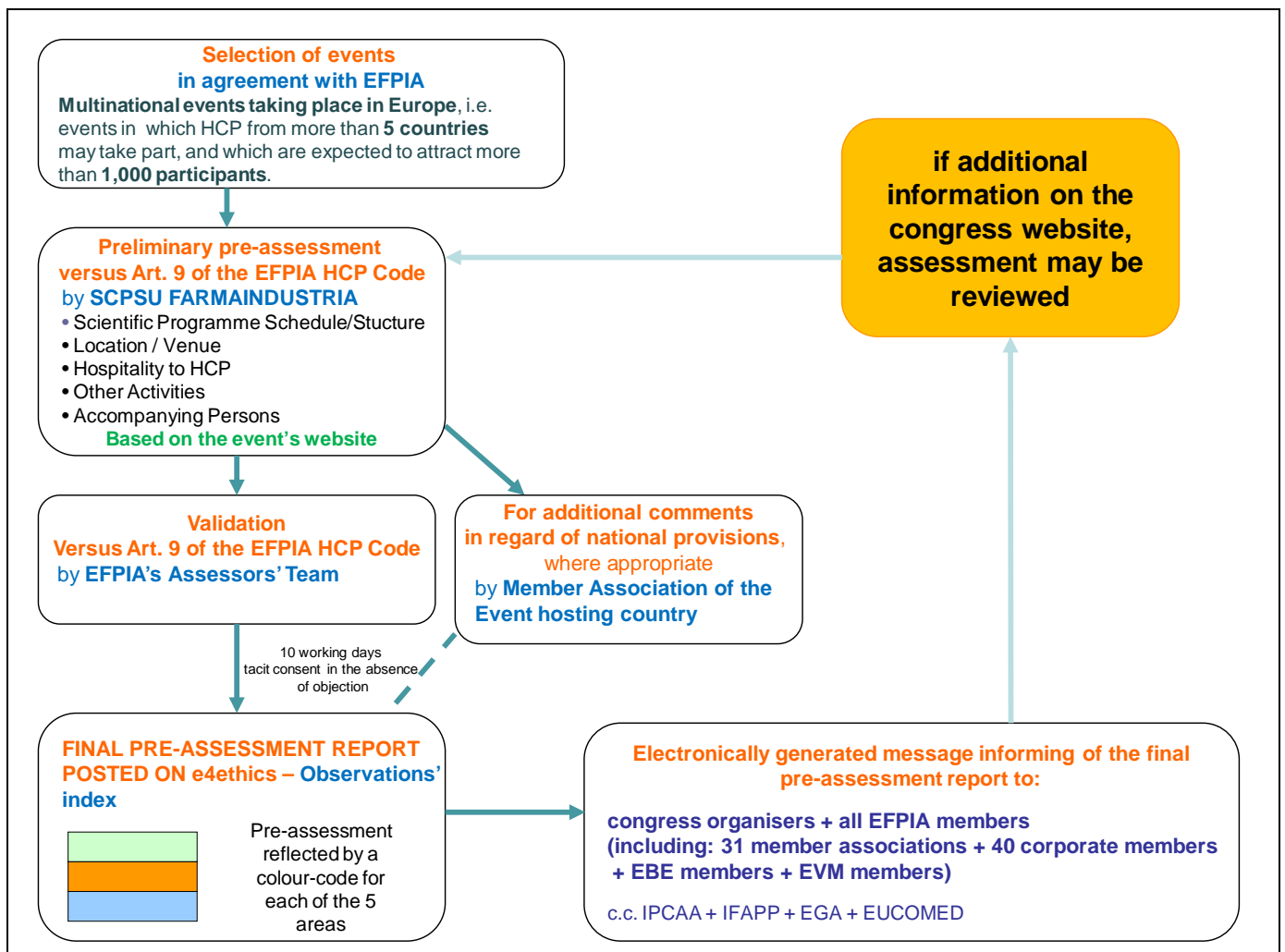
EFPIA has concluded a collaboration agreement with FARMAINDUSTRIA, its member association in Spain, with regard to preparation of the pre-assessments and the IT-support provided by CODIGO (Farmaindustria's Code Unit) for the on-line platform to pre-assess events sponsored by pharmaceutical industry and attended by healthcare professionals.

Following the procedure agreed with the EFPIA's Compliance Committee and approved by the EFPIA Executive Committee, **CODIGO submits preliminary conclusions** for validation by member associations' delegates forming the **assessors' team**. In parallel, preliminary conclusions are shared with the EFPIA member association of the event hosting country, who may want to submit additional comments in relation to national laws and regulations, or national code provisions.

Based on comments received from the assessors – and the member association concerned, where appropriate – within no more than 10 working days after circulation of the preliminary conclusions, CODIGO prepares the **final pre-assessment report** that will be posted on the Events Database of the e4ethics website, with EFPIA's agreement.

In case of divergences of views between assessors, CODIGO will inform EFPIA. Member associations' delegates of the EFPIA Codes Steering Group (CSG) will be consulted, where appropriate.

The Chart below describes the process and communication flows.



LEGAL NOTICE, including Terms and Conditions of Use

This is a website of the European Federation of Pharmaceutical Industries and Associations (EFPIA) – www.efpia.eu.

EFPIA membership includes 40 global and international R&D-based companies and 31 national associations. Corporate membership expands to all entities of the member company: the parent company (e.g. headquarters, principal office or controlling company of a commercial enterprise), subsidiary companies and any other form of enterprise or organisation. The full membership list can be found on www.efpia.eu.

Contact:

EFPIA – Rue du Trône 108 – B 1050 Brussels

Tel. : + 32 2 626 25 55

e-mail : info@efpia.org

Questions relating to the e4ethics website can be addressed to info-e4ethics@efpia.org

The information on the e4ethics website is subject to the provisions in the present legal notice, including disclaimer and the copyright notice. Users on this website commit without reservations to obey the terms and conditions of use as described in the present legal notice. These provisions may be subject to changes, and it is therefore recommended that users consult these regularly.

Purpose

Following EFPIA's Board meeting of 21 June 2010, Leaders of industry have asked that EFPIA coordinate the monitoring of European events, by **setting up an on-line platform to pre-assess events in regard of EFPIA's Healthcare Professionals Code**, in particular assessing arrangements made in regard of its Article 9. Pre-assessment reports will be shared with corporate compliance officers, the National Ethics Groups in EFPIA member associations, and congress and meeting organisers to promote compliance with industry standards. The reports will also be viewable by the general public.

The purpose of e4ethics is to serve as a reference for the EFPIA members. Companies belonging to the EFPIA membership are encouraged to consult the e4ethics Events Database and should be mindful of the rules and provisions that apply when deciding to sponsor, participate or collaborate in an event. **It is however the company's individual decision to decide to sponsor / participate in the event.**

The pre-assessment reports posted on the e4ethics website are without prejudice to full compliance with laws and regulations applicable. It is recommended to check the rules prevailing under applicable national codes.

The organisers of pre-assessed events and all EFPIA members will receive an electronically generated message informing them of the conclusions of EFPIA's pre-assessment. Where appropriate, they can share their comments / observations in writing to info-e4ethics@efpia.org.

Audience

The **e4ethics** website is open and publically accessible.

The pre-assessment of events will be conducted following rules and processes described in the "General Information" section of the **e4ethics** website. The reports posted on the **e4ethics** website are valid at the date indicated on the report. The pre-assessment of events provided on **e4ethics** cannot, under any circumstance, be interpreted as a judgement on the quality or content of the scientific programme, or on the quality of the speakers.

The pre-assessment reports cannot be used to promote any event; nor can they be used for commercial purposes. The pre-assessment reports do not prejudice compliance with provisions of the EFPIA Healthcare Professionals Code when the events eventually take place.

All information and tools offered on the **e4ethics** website are available free of charge without the need for registration.

Guidelines

This website complies in particular with the "Guidelines for Internet Websites Available to Healthcare Professionals, Patients and the Public", that are part of EFPIA's self-regulation "Code of Practice on the Promotion of Prescription-only Medicines to, and Interactions with Healthcare Professionals". *Full text is available on www.efpia.eu.*

Links

Links to other websites are provided solely as a convenience. Therefore these links imply neither responsibility for, nor approval of, the information contained in these websites, over which EFPIA has not control.

Privacy and personal data

EFPIA is committed to acting in conformity with all applicable privacy laws, in particular the Belgian law of 8 December 1992 on the protection of private life, and the collection and processing of personal data. Information provided by users of this website is used solely to answer their requests. In line with the Belgian law of 8 December 1992, users have the right, at any moment, to access their personal data, to modify them or to ask that they be released from the database that EFPIA may constitute. Requests for modification, change or release personal data, should be addressed to info-e4ethics@efpia.org.

Information provided by users may be used by EFPIA and its Internet provider in the aggregate with a view to measuring the use of this website and to improve its effectiveness. In no circumstances would such data be sold or relayed to any third party.

Intellectual property

The totality of the content of the **e4ethics** website is protected by legislation regarding copyright. Information on the **e4ethics** website is made available on condition that no part of the materials (including photographs) may be reproduced or abstracted without the agreement of EFPIA. Following such agreement, materials should indicate the source and the date of latest update indicated on the relevant page. Photographs should show the copyright as indicated on the website pages. Materials taken from the **e4ethics** website can only be used in line with the “General Information” provided under the relevant section of the **e4ethics** website.

Liability

Information on this website is provided in good faith for information only. EFPIA has made all reasonable efforts to include accurate and up-to-date information on this website, but cannot guarantee completeness or accuracy of the information at any time. EFPIA accepts no responsibility or liability whatsoever with regard to the information on the **e4ethics** website.

Users of the website accept that the use of the **e4ethics** website is under their responsibility. EFPIA cannot guarantee that service will not be interrupted or otherwise affected by such problems. EFPIA accepts no responsibility with regard to such problems incurred as a result of using the **e4ethics** website or any linked external site. EFPIA will not assume any responsibility, and shall not be liable for, any damages to, or viruses that may infect, users’ computer equipment or other property on account of user’s access to, or use of information on, the **e4ethics** website

Following the Collaboration Agreement between EFPIA and Farmaindustria, as a mere project manager, Farmaindustria’s Code Unit (CODIGO) will have no liability to any person with respect to:

- Pre-assessments posted on the EFPIA on-line platform after validation by the assessors appointed by EFPIA;
- Events’ organisers taking action against conclusions of the pre-assessments;
- Pre-assessments based on the basis of obsolete or incomplete information available on the events’ websites.

The disclaimer is not intended to limit EFPIA’s liability in contravention of any requirements laid down in applicable national law not to exclude its liability for matters which may not be excluded under that law.

Credits

EFPIA has signed a Collaboration Agreement with Farmaindustria (www.farmaindustria.es). This agreement covers the collaboration between Farmaindustria and EFPIA with regard to **preparation of the pre-assessments** and the **IT-support** provided by CODIGO for the EFPIA on-line platform to pre-assess international events sponsored by pharmaceutical industry and attended by HCP in regard of Article 9 of the EFPIA HCP Code

Editing Board

Richard Bergström, EFPIA Director General, Marie-Claire Pickaert, EFPIA Deputy Director General and José Zamarrigo, Director Farmaindustria Code Unit.

Assessors

The EFPIA “Codes Steering Group”, in particular member associations’ representatives, supports the Editing Board in the validation process applicable to the pre-assessment of events prepared by CODIGO, following the EFPIA-Farmaindustria Collaboration Agreement.

Webmaster

Farmaindustria – www.farmaindustria.es

Copyright

The logo was designed by Loes Van Waeyenberge (CDL BVBA) for EFPIA.



The logo (including design, colours, words, etc.) are the property of EFPIA, and cannot be used (in total or in parts) without prior permission of EFPIA.

Law governing this website

The access and use of this website is subjected to Belgian legislation. All action, operation or measure related to the **e4ethics** web site will be submitted to the exclusive jurisdiction of the courts of Brussels, Belgium.

Any comment or recommendation, any queries or complaints, can be submitted in writing to:
info-e4ethics@efpia.org

Latest update: 4 June 2011