

**The 2030 Strategy**

An overview of our goals

**Our focus**

From the patient at the centre to the strong economic policy framework

**The association**

Facts and figures for the past year



ANNUAL REPORT 2021

**Our contribution  
for the future**

naturemade  
*energie-  
neutral* !

# Editorial ■



**Jörg-Michael Rupp**  
Head of Roche  
Pharma International  
President of Interpharma

Switzerland's research-based pharmaceutical companies are a driver of the country's economic success and prosperity. Above all though, the researchers employed by Interpharma member companies work tirelessly on new innovations and medical breakthroughs that provide fast, effective help to patients. As the association of Switzerland's research-based pharmaceutical industry, we leveraged our #wirforschenweiter (we keep researching) campaign to deliberately spotlight the contribution made by the research-based pharmaceutical companies to patient wellbeing and their significance to Switzerland as a business and innovation hub.

As the COVID-19 pandemic persisted over the past year, all our members and Interpharma as an association were very much at the centre of public interest. With the launch of the biggest vaccination campaign in human history and the roll-out of treatment options, companies in the industry worked with each other and with scientists and the authorities to pull off an unrivalled tour de force. And they did so with huge aplomb. By the end of 2021, global production of COVID-19 vaccines had reached the 12-billion-dose mark – a figure that is set to double to 24 billion doses by June 2022. Moreover, various companies have been researching COVID-19 medicines, and COVID tests have been successfully refined and constantly improved to deliver even more accurate results.



**Dr. René P. Buholzer**  
CEO and Delegate of  
the Board Interpharma

The pandemic also shows clearly just how important the research-based pharmaceutical industry is both for the health of Switzerland's population and for the country's economy. However, it is a characteristic feature of crises that they act like a magnifying glass, revealing weaknesses that could ultimately threaten the health and wellbeing of patients in Switzerland. We would like to point out three of these here:

- The pandemic teaches us that we need to gear our healthcare system even more systematically to human needs. The diagnostics, medicines and vaccines that were developed and authorised in record time show how important it is for society to have rapid access to innovations. Unfortunately, prompt access of this kind is not always guaranteed in Switzerland outside crisis situations.
- The pandemic has confirmed the crucial significance of digitalisation in healthcare. The Swiss healthcare system has a lot of ground to make up in the areas of digitalisation and use of health data.
- Security of supply has become a focal issue. Open borders are essential to unhindered goods flows. Orderly relations with the EU, our biggest trading partner, are therefore key.

Switzerland needs to actively address these weaknesses because a strong and innovative pharma hub that puts the focus on patients is reliant on good political and economic framework conditions. This can only be achieved if there is an open dialogue and public understanding of the research-based pharmaceutical companies' achievements on behalf of the Swiss population's health and Switzerland's economy.

At the same time, the member companies of Interpharma are making an important contribution to the future by assuming responsibility for sustainability in Switzerland and throughout the world. This Annual Report highlights this commitment by illustrating it in the context of the UN's global Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). In a world characterised by the challenges of global health, the research-based pharmaceutical companies take their social responsibility very seriously and contribute in many ways to improving global health.

**Jörg-Michael Rupp**

**Dr. René P. Buholzer**

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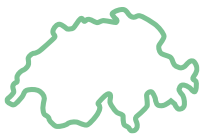
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# Vision for Switzerland as a pharma hub in 2030



Switzerland is still Europe's leading pharma hub in 2030. It benefits from high-quality medical innovation and is able to fund this innovation in the long run and sustainably. The pharmaceutical industry is a key contributor to the prosperity and quality of life of people in Switzerland.



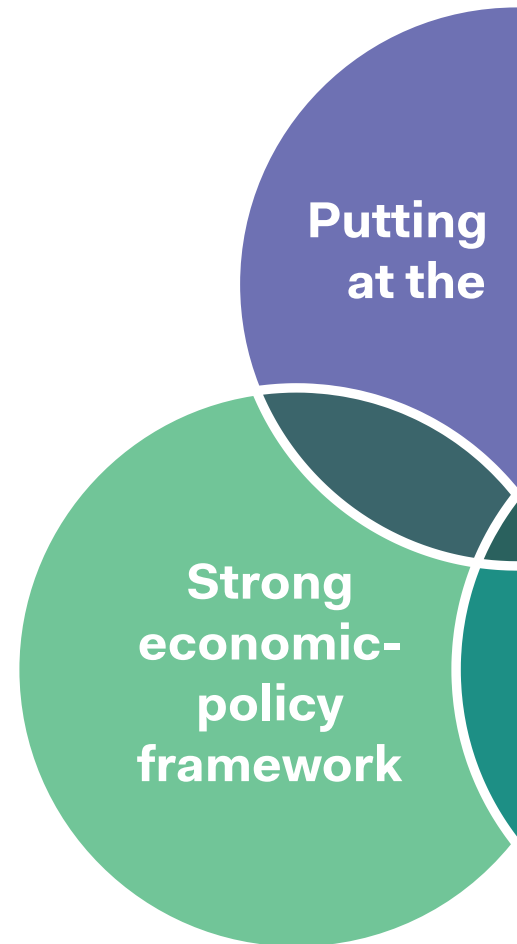
## A strong economic-policy framework means in 2030:

Switzerland has a highly skilled labour force at all levels.

An attractive investment environment safeguards employment in the pharmaceutical industry and the industry's contribution to national prosperity.

The Swiss economy benefits from the industry's high export volumes.

The pharmaceutical industry is a driving force of the sustainable economy.



## Putting patients at the centre means in 2030:



Patients in Switzerland have fast access to innovative medicines.

All patients receive reimbursement for innovative medicines right from the day the medicines are authorized.

Medicine costs are proportionate to the benefits to patients and the healthcare system, and also to the industry's investment in those medicines.

patients  
centre

Leader in  
research and  
development

## Being leader in research and development means in 2030:



Effective and modern patent protection enables the pharmaceutical industry to invest in research and development of innovative medicines.

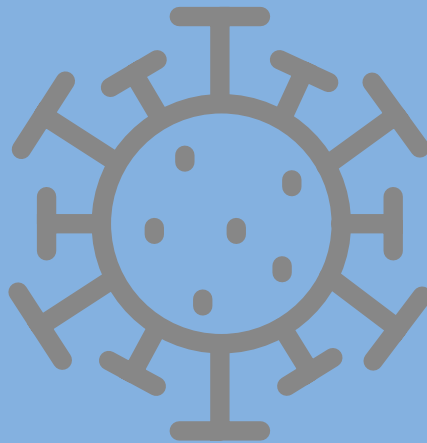
Clinical trials in Switzerland give patients early access to lifesaving treatments.

A digital health data ecosystem enhances treatment quality and accelerate medical progress.

# Five things we have learnt from the crisis that are important for the future of Switzerland's healthcare system



The ongoing health crisis has reminded people just how important the research-based pharmaceutical industry is, not only for the health of Switzerland's population, but also for the country's economy. The diagnostics, vaccines and medicines to combat COVID-19 that were approved in record time are an example of hugely successful international cooperation – a victory for science and the research-based pharmaceutical industry. One of the characteristic features of crises is that they act like a magnifying glass in revealing weaknesses. Here, Interpharma, the association of Switzerland's research-based pharmaceutical industry, sets out five things we have learnt from the crisis that will benefit Switzerland's healthcare system going forward.



## 1

# The healthcare system must be systematically geared to people's needs. Rapid access to new and innovative treatment methods can save lives.



The pandemic has taught us that we need to systematically gear our healthcare system to people's needs. The diagnostics, medicines and vaccines that were developed and authorised in record time are good examples of how important it is for society to have rapid access to breakthroughs. Beyond the crisis, all patients will need full access to innovative medicinal products from the day they are approved. A sustainable, fit-for-the-future healthcare system must be based on benefit-driven, data-based and integrated delivery approaches. The unilateral focus on costs must give way to a holistic perspective that puts patients centre-stage, beginning with prevention and early treatment. At the same time, such an approach will require investment in people's health literacy and reimbursement models that take account of the quality of the results.

### What we need now:

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#### ■ Rapid and broad patient access to innovations

Too often, patients in Switzerland are still having to wait too long in order to benefit from medical innovations. The fast-track innovation access programme proposed by Interpharma sets out to support the existing reimbursement process by providing new pragmatic transitional solutions. It aims to prevent valuable time being wasted by initiating close dialogue between the authorities and the industry at an early stage and providing for earlier submission of the reimbursement approval dossier.

#### ■ Attractive approval procedures

The advantages of the rolling approval procedures that we are currently witnessing for vaccines should be extended to other life-saving medicines.

#### ■ Swissmedic as a world-leading regulatory authority

In the interests of patient safety and pharma hub Switzerland, the country needs a strong, neutral medicinal products regulatory authority. It is essential for the country's pharma hub that Swissmedic is competitive. The industry supports Swissmedic's goal of becoming a first-wave agency – in other words, a world-leading regulatory authority.



## 2

# Securing supplies of diagnostics, medicines and vaccines for patients is a major priority. Open borders are essential.



Ensuring reliable supplies of vaccines, medicines and diagnostics is a major priority for the industry. Despite the exceptional circumstances, supplies of patent-protected medicines were guaranteed in Switzerland throughout the pandemic, providing impressive proof of the private sector's ability to deliver and the benefits of global value creation chains. However, security of supply is not the same as self-sufficiency. Relocating complete production chains to Switzerland is an unrealistic demand in a global economic system that is built heavily on division of labour. Swiss industry will always be reliant on open borders. The fact that numerous international pharmaceutical companies continue to maintain a substantial



production capacity in Switzerland is attributable not least to the strong framework for worldwide export. Open borders for goods and workers are es-

sential in ensuring security of supply now and in the future – as are guaranteeing them by means of international treaties.

### What we need now:

#### ■ Secure access to import and export markets

Orderly relations with the EU, our most important trading partner, must be secured. A multilateral trade regime and rapid completion of the 5<sup>th</sup> review of the WTO's Pharmaceutical Tariff Elimination Agreement are also needed. Access to other markets needs to be simplified, for example by means of new free trade agreements or by eliminating technical barriers to trade with the USA by means of a mutual recognition agreement.

#### ■ Strengthened domestic research and production platforms

Research and production platforms in Switzerland are important resources in protecting the country against crises. Continued research and production in Switzerland can only be ensured in the long term if the country offers companies good framework conditions. This requires access and reimbursement rules that better balance out the cost, quality and security of supply of medicines. At the same time, proposals that are

detrimental to the hub – such as the initiative to ban animal and human testing, parts of cost containment package 2, parallel imports of medicines, introduction of the affordability principle, etc. – must be firmly rejected. Attention should also be paid to maintaining such general locational factors as an attractive fiscal framework and straightforward access to skilled workers.

#### ■ A full review of distribution chains

Any extension of the list of products to be held in mandatory stockpiles using a financing solution similar to those for other stockpiles coupled with enhanced storage requirements along the distribution chain (wholesalers, retailers, hospitals) is an opportunity to increase security of supply.

## 3

# Digitalisation of the healthcare system will not tolerate further postponement. Data-based knowledge is becoming ever more important.



### What we need now:

The pandemic gave the world a vivid illustration of the significance of digitalisation in healthcare. The Swiss healthcare system has a lot of ground to make up as regards digitalisation. Reliable health data are not only essential for management during crises, but also for existing and future medical treatment options and quality assurance. Success in developing medicines and treatments and in diagnostics depends increasingly on analysing huge volumes of data. Patients benefit in multiple ways from sharing their anonymised health data. Firstly, secure open access to this data makes it possible to systematically focus on patient needs throughout the entire treatment cycle. Secondly, individuals, as members of society, benefit from improved healthcare quality coupled with greater efficiency and lower costs. The state has a key role to play in the digital transformation. Gaining the trust of the population and key stakeholder groups in the healthcare system will require transparent dialogue between all players; the authorities will also be required to assume the lead and become a role model on technological matters.

#### ■ An open digital infrastructure

An infrastructure that gives all the players involved in the healthcare system access to anonymised data is required. This infrastructure requires three elements: an integrated platform, an orchestrating organisation and common rules.

#### ■ Clear rules and technical standards

Common technical and internationally harmonised standards for gathering, processing and storing data are required. Furthermore, certification processes are needed to guarantee compliance with the standards.

#### ■ Regulatory incentives for data donations

Health data is sensitive and requires legal protection. At the same time, players in the healthcare system must be aware of their options for data sharing and the value to society. Incentives are needed to share anonymised data.



## 4

# Strengthening willingness to innovate is vital for Switzerland.

A strong Swiss research and innovation hub is the best protection against crises. The very costly research infrastructure that currently makes it possible to act quickly and efficiently, expand capacities and thereby save lives during health crises, cannot be built up only when a crisis emerges. A climate in which innovation can flourish is correspondingly important for sustainable social and economic development in Switzerland. Strong protection of intellectual property, active knowledge transfer and partnership-based cooperation between academia, start-ups, spin-offs and the research-based pharmaceutical industry are key to creating research incentives and making innovation possible in the first place. Also needed is fast and uncomplicated access to the Swiss employment market for foreign experts, specialists and managers. In the future, research and development will be carried out in countries that offer guaranteed protection of intellectual property and maximum access to talents, high-quality health data and partners.



### What we need now:

#### ■ Systematic protection of intellectual property

A knowledge-based, innovative industry is impossible without protection of intellectual property. Such protection ensures that Switzerland enjoys long-term recurring investment in research and development. Weakening patent protection, by contrast, would mean less private investment and, as a result, fewer innovative products.

#### ■ Swift approval of clinical trials

The fast track procedure for clinical trials of products that meet major medical needs and the modifications that were introduced during the COVID-19 pandemic should be continued after the crisis.

#### ■ Strengthened education and science

The quality of the Swiss university system is an important locational factor, particularly for the research-based pharmaceutical companies, which are competing globally in a race for knowledge and innovation. It is therefore important to ensure that Swiss universities retain their place in the European and international research landscape in the future.

## 5

# Every solution starts with cooperation and dialogue.



Never before have pharmaceutical companies, research institutions and start-ups around the world joined forces with the authorities to respond as quickly and concertedly to a global threat to our health as to COVID-19. The close and wide-ranging dialogue between scientists, the authorities, business and government should now be further strengthened. Cooperation, networking and dialogue are vital for acfit-for-the-future sustainable healthcare system.

### What we need now:

#### ■ Establishment of an institutionalised high-level dialogue

An advisory board of high-ranking representatives of the scientific community, private sector and the authorities should be set up and institutionalised so it can advise the Federal Council on requirements planning and framework conditions and ensure the country is equipped for the future.

#### ■ Stronger pilot projects

Near real-life innovations require close dialogue among the affected stakeholders and the courage to drive forward experiments in enhancing efficiency and quality through pilot projects. Interpharma has therefore partnered with Swica santeneXt to launch the “Swiss healthcare do tank”. This aims to accelerate the innovation process in Swiss healthcare for the benefit of patients by enabling all players to learn together from their experiences.

#### ■ Promoting start-ups

Dismantling administrative barriers, eliminating stamp duty and making it easier to source venture capital will strengthen Switzerland as an innovation hub. The crisis has shown just how important cooperation between pharmaceutical companies and start-ups is.

## #wekeepresearching



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Chief Business Development  
Officer Johnson & Johnson



# UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)



The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is a roadmap for the future. At its core are 17 Sustainable Development Goals (Sustainable Development Goals, SDGs), which are a voluntary commitment of all UN states within the framework of a global partnership. The thematic focal points of the global sustainability agenda are not only social goals but also economic and economic and, in particular, ecological aspects. They are to be achieved by 2030 worldwide and by all UN member states and replace the Millennium Development Goals (2000–2015). The goals stipulate that the eradication of poverty must be accompanied by strategies to improve health and education, reduce inequality and boost economic growth. All this while simultaneously combating climate change and sustainable management of natural resources, which should ecosystem preservation.



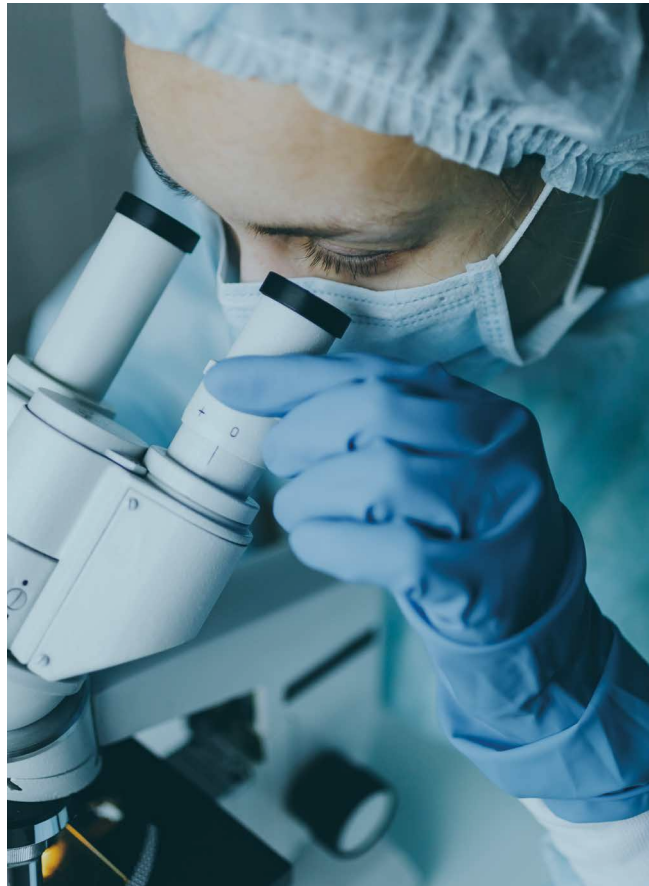
## Significance of the SDGs for the research-based pharmaceutical industry

**P**atients – and above all their health and wellbeing – have always been at the centre of the research-based pharmaceutical industry's activities. This is both the purpose and the raison d'être of the research-based pharmaceutical industry. It is what drives it. Accordingly, research-based pharmaceutical companies actively support the ambitious Sustainable Development Goals. Pharmaceutical companies realise that overcoming the biggest health challenges of our age requires commitment from all stakeholders as well as new and innovative cooperation across all boundaries – in line with the intention of the SDGs. Every solution begins with cooperation and dialogue at global level, as well as at regional and local level.

Interpharma's members play an active role in implementing the Sustainable Development Goals and improving health worldwide. The SDGs are also an integral part of the association's 2030 pharma strategy. As part of efforts to strengthen the economic policy framework, the industry has set itself the goal of incorporating environmental and social considerations into corporate decision-making processes to a greater extent. This also includes actively supporting the SDGs in partnership with other stakeholder groups under SDG 17 "Partnerships for the goals" with particular reference to the substantive goals "Good health and wellbeing" (SDG 3), "Gender equality" (SDG 5) and "Climate action" (SDG 13).

### Broad commitment at various levels

In a world characterised by the challenges of global health, the research-based pharmaceutical companies take their social responsibility very seriously and contribute to improving global health both at individual level and as part of multi-stakeholder initiatives and public-private partnerships. Here the research-



based pharmaceutical industry uses a variety of holistic approaches to meet the health needs of people in Switzerland and worldwide, ranging from research and development to raising public awareness and promoting health.

Safeguarding supplies of diagnostics, vaccines or medicines to the public and conducting research and

development with the aim of launching safe, high-quality and effective vaccines and treatment options for patients are at the centre of this commitment. The industry guarantees that these medicines and treatments satisfy maximum safety and quality standards. It plays its part in making sure that the cost of these therapies remains proportionate to the benefit they offer for patients, society and the economy. In addition, the pharmaceutical companies are involved in a large number of aid programmes set up to give patients in the poorer sections of the population broad access to vaccines and medicines and are doing their part to address global health needs on many fronts, for example by donating medicines, developing know-how, knowledge and technology transfer or graduated reimbursement systems. Many research-based pharmaceutical companies are involved in projects to manufacture vaccines and medicines for the diseases in developing countries that the WHO has deemed to be priorities. Just recently, the research-based pharmaceutical industry announced a three-year partnership to strengthen health innovation capacity in Africa. The pharmaceutical industry is partnering with

private foundations to drive forward the expansion of drug discovery and development capacity in Africa by bolstering existing initiatives and providing new development opportunities for young scientists in the region. A further example is the research-based pharmaceutical industry's collaboration on combating HIV, tuberculosis and malaria. Against

the background of growing resistance to medicinal products, its aim is to intensify research efforts in these critical therapeutic areas and to create stronger healthcare systems through holistic approaches.

### Health is paramount

While the Swiss pharmaceutical companies' primary contribution to the UN Agenda is in the areas of "Good health and wellbeing", "Gender equality" and "Climate action", the broad-based and diverse involvement of Interpharma member companies is not restricted to these three SDGs.

- Promoting good health and wellbeing (SDG 3) is paramount for the pharmaceutical industry, whose activities revolve around the wellbeing and health of patients. Guaranteeing health and promoting wellbeing at every stage of life are hugely important factors in sustainable development. The UN Goal sets out the vision of ending the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and other communicable diseases by 2030. Ensuring patients have access to reliable supplies of diagnostics, vaccines and medicines is a top priority for Interpharma, and not only during the ongoing pandemic. Rapid access to new and innovative treatment methods can save lives. The concept of universal health coverage underlying the UN Goal requires the countries in question, including Switzerland, to invest in strengthening healthcare systems, including bolstering the resilience of such systems in health emergencies such as the ongoing pandemic, providing integrated care and services, and focusing on the prevention and early detection of disease.

- SDG 5 "Gender equality" is a further important element of the UN Agenda that enjoys high priority and strong support at Interpharma and among its member companies. This goal addresses the issue of gender equality and empowering women and girls. It is based in no small part on the idea that empowering women and girls will provide an enormous boost to economic growth

### Rapid access to new and innovative treatment methods can save lives.

and development, while being essential for the economy, society and, ultimately, the health of all people.

- The third focal area for Interpharma and its member companies is SDG 13 "Climate action". This agenda item is dependent on extensive measures to combat both the phenomenon and effects of climate change. Our member companies' long-standing, internationally recognised commitment to environmental protection has made them pioneers in several areas of the field and equipped them for the challenges that lie ahead. The pharmaceutical industry is in no doubt that a healthy climate is essential for human health.

A sustainable future is an issue that affects everyone. The responsible corporate governance of tomorrow hinges on a sustainable business model that takes account of the needs of the individual while simultaneously strengthening social structures and helping preserve the natural environment. This goes far beyond isolated measures. The environment, society and the companies themselves benefit from it. Stakeholders will have to continue to pool

their resources to strengthen healthcare systems worldwide and overcome the global challenges in combating poverty and climate change and promoting better health and wellbeing. The research-based pharmaceutical industry sees itself as a key stakeholder in achieving the SDGs along with others including governments, scientists and civil society. 

# SDG 3

## “Good health and wellbeing”



SDG 3 focuses on the health and wellbeing of the world's population. Its aim is to ensure a healthy life for and promote the wellbeing of all people at all ages.

**E**xperience from the Millennium Goals shows that health problems cannot be combated in isolation but have to be addressed in a holistic approach. This UN Goal is based on the rich heritage and the achievements of the Millennium Goals, in which the research-based pharmaceutical industry was a global health partner, successfully contributing to various milestones in global health development. These included, for example, improved access to antiretroviral medicines for HIV patients, simplified access to tuberculosis treatment and diagnosis and substantial progress on reducing maternal (SDG target 3.1), child (SDG target 3.2) and premature (SDG target 3.4) mortality. The research-based pharmaceutical industry is currently involved in over 300 health partnerships worldwide. These bring various stakeholders together to improve the lives of people who have diseases such as HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis, non-communicable diseases and neglected tropical diseases. For many years now, the pharmaceutical industry has also been stepping up its efforts to counteract the spread of antimicrobial resistance by developing new therapeutic and diagnostic approaches (target 3.3)

### The healthcare system must be systematically geared to people's needs.

Achieving universal health coverage at regional and local level, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential healthcare services and access to safe, effective, high-quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all, is a further important aim of SDG 3 (target 3.8) and one that is directly relevant to the research-based pharmaceutical industry in Switzerland. Health and wellbeing in all age categories requires a healthcare system that focuses on long-term, sustainable concepts for preventing and treating infectious, chronic and injury-related disease. The healthcare system must be systematically geared to people's needs. A sustainable, fit-for-the-future healthcare system must be based on benefit-driven, data-based and integrated delivery approaches. One-sided focus on costs has to be replaced by a holistic view that starts with prevention and early treatment. At the same time, investment in people's imbursement models that take account of quality-based results. Strengthening willingness to innovate and protecting intellectual property rights are crucial

to Switzerland's survival. Expansion of digital healthcare infrastructure cannot be postponed any longer. Data-based knowledge is becoming ever more important. Reliable health data are essential for existing and future medical treatment options and for quality assurance. [ph](#)

### #wekeepresearching



**Heiner Sandmeier**  
Deputy managing director Interpharma



## Biogen Switzerland AG

Baar (ZG), Luterbach (SO)



Healthy Climate, Healthy Lives – Biogen is committed to climate and health. As a science-based company, Biogen cares deeply about human health. We recognise that urgent action is needed to address climate change and other environmental issues, because the link between the environment and our health is now well recognised.

That is why we are focusing on science-based measures to minimise

the environmental and health impacts of our operations. After achieving climate neutrality in 2014, Biogen strengthened its climate, health and equity efforts in September 2020 with the Healthy Climate, Healthy Lives™ initiative.

Biogen's 20-year, \$250 million initiative includes a goal to eliminate fossil fuels by 2040 and to partner with the world's leading organisations on research to address the health impacts of

fossil fuel air pollution. Biogen is the first Fortune 500 company to make such a commitment, which is much more ambitious than Net Zero.

[www.biogen.ch](http://www.biogen.ch)



## SDG 5

# “Gender equality”



SDG goal 5 “Gender equality” addresses the issue of equal opportunities and empowering women and girls.

It is based in no small part on the idea that empowering women and girls will provide an enormous boost to economic growth and development, while being essential for the economy and society and, ultimately and in particular, for the health of all people.

Women have always played an important role in individual and community health, as scientists, in routine medicine, as patient advocates or in nursing and care. At global level, gender inequality is one of the major obstacles to sustainable development, economic growth and the eradication of poverty. The unequal treatment of women and

girls is often associated with weakened healthcare systems. Studies show that public health is better in countries where women enjoy strong economic and social rights. This applies not only to industrialised countries, but also to poorer nations. It is particularly true of vaccinations, contraception and the care and nursing provided to pregnant women and infants.

Goal 5 sets out to deliver equality between men and women in economic development and to achieve equal participation at all levels. Interpharma and Switzerland’s research-based pharmaceutical companies have long been committed to gender equality and

diversity. In terms of women managers and overall numbers of women in the workforce, our sector is a role model for Swiss business. The percentage of women employed sets the pharmaceutical industry clearly apart from the rest of industry. At 44%, the number of women employed by the pharmaceutical industry in 2020 was roughly the same as for the economy as a whole (average of 46%). However, the figure for the other industrial sectors was substantially lower (29%).

Promoting equal opportunities and empowering women is an integral part not only of the business models and strategic goals of our members,



but also of Interpharma's 2030 strategy. In recent years, our members have made major efforts to promote gender equality, both at corporate and institutional level. Hierarchies have been dismantled and barriers to women's promotion have been removed. Application processes have been overhauled to avoid gender-specific bias, management awareness has been suitably increased, and women's networks and mentoring programmes have been set up within companies. The pharmaceutical industry in Switzerland is making every effort to create an inclusive and fair working environment that enables each employee to fulfil their potential. This includes a better gender balance in management, equal pay and transparency. This undertaking stems from the insight that diversity and inclusion are an important catalyst of innovation, and empowering and involving women and girls are crucial factors in future economic and social development and thus in global health. <sup>ph</sup>

## Bayer Basel (BS), Zurich (ZH)

Empowering women with family planning and education.

According to the United Nations, gender equality is a decisive factor for future economic and social development in the world. However, 220 million women still do not have access to modern contraceptives. We make it our goal to provide this access to at least 100 million women in low to middle income countries by 2030. Supporting them in their family planning also means empowering them to exercise their rights as women and to realise their potential. This in turn is of enormous importance for the socio-economic development of the economies concerned.

Access to a wide range of hormonal contraceptives is crucial for the successful promotion of family planning. Bayer has been supporting programmes

with this aim in more than 130 countries for over 50 years.

One such initiative is the Contraceptive Security Initiative, launched in partnership with the United States Agency for International Development, which provides hormonal contraceptives to middle-income people in sub-Saharan African markets. When it comes to access to contraceptives, it is also important for women to have the freedom to choose between different available methods – including a reversible long-term contraceptive method. The Jadelle Access Program by Bayer and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation provides access to this still little-used contraceptive method and opens up more options for women.

[www.pharma.bayer.ch](http://www.pharma.bayer.ch)

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# SDG 13

## “Climate action”



SDG 13 “Climate action” is the third focal area of the targets adopted by Interpharma and its member companies.

**C**limate change is a key challenge for sustainable development at both national and global level. Goal 13 requires countries to take urgent action to address climate change and build a better, more sustainable future. Access to affordable clean energy is one of the core targets of the 2030 Agenda programme adopted by the United Nations. The intention is also to substantially increase the share of renewable energy in the global energy

mix by 2030. This is an important step towards making everyday life and work climate-neutral. Achieving this will require a further reduction in emissions accompanied by more efficient use of resources.

From a public health perspective, the pivotal link between the environment and health has been adequately demonstrated. Environmental issues are therefore also health issues. For example, extreme heat and poor air quality resulting

from climate change increase the risk of heart and respiratory disorders, while rising global temperatures could also increase the prevalence and geographical distribution of diseases transmitted by insects, such as malaria. Combating climate change can thus be viewed as part of the research-based pharmaceutical industry's commitment to improving global health.

### Janssen (Pharmaceutical companies of Johnson & Johnson)

Allschwil (BL), Berne (BE), Schaffhausen (SH), Zug (ZG)



Full commitment to a cleaner Switzerland – Janssen Switzerland employees rid Zug, Lucerne, Zurich and Neuchâtel of litter.

As part of the annual Johnson & Johnson Community Week, the Janssen Switzerland team made an active contribution against littering. Under the expert guidance of the ambassadors of the Interessengemeinschaft saubere Umwelt IGSU, sales managers, medical advisors and IT specialists swapped their shirts and blouses for yellow high-visibility waistcoats and spent an afternoon collecting litter lying around on the streets.

Johnson & Johnson Community Week is the largest Talent for Good

programme in Switzerland. Each year, employees have a week-long opportunity to get involved with local projects and charities so they can help out and do what they can to strengthen the local community. Various teams from J&J, including the Janssen Switzerland team, got involved as part of clean-up activities for IGSU's national Clean-up Day, which took place on 17–18 September 2021.

Janssen employees were out and about in Neuchâtel, Lucerne, Zug and Zurich on various routes after learning more about the causes, effects as well as how to curb littering in a virtual presentation in the morning.

"The Clean-up Day with IGSU left a lasting impression on us", says Urs Vögeli, Managing Director of Janssen Switzerland. "As part of the largest healthcare company in the world, we are aware of our responsibility to preserve natural resources and protect our planet. Therefore, we strive to continuously reduce our environmental impact and focus on renewable and clean energy. A clean environment is a basic prerequisite for a healthy life."

[www.janssen.com](http://www.janssen.com)

Interpharma and the research-based pharmaceutical companies in Switzerland embrace the vision of sustainability. Our members' long-standing engagement in the field, during which they have constantly reduced their environmental footprint and minimised the impact of their business activities, has made them industry leaders in mastering the environmental challenges of tomorrow. Energy and raw materials consumption has been falling in the Swiss pharmaceutical industry for many years now. The industry is producing less waste water and other waste, greenhouse gas emissions are falling and the amount of renewable energy used is constantly rising. The research-based pharmaceutical industry is thus not only responding to ever more stringent environmental legislation. It is also engaging voluntarily – and often significantly more than it is legally

required to – in environmental protection, combating climate change and preserving natural resources.

Interpharma and its members share the goal of embedding the principle of sustainability in business practice. By means of sustainable innovation and a process of continuous learning, Switzerland's research-based pharmaceutical industry intends to make its contribution to environmentally compatible, socially and economically balanced development and to the global Sustainable Development Goals of the United Nations. The pharmaceutical industry is in no doubt that protecting the environment also benefits human health. [ph](#)



**#wekeepresearching**



**Dr. René Buholzer**  
CEO and Delegate of  
the Board Interpharma



**Dr. Tanja Colin**  
Head of Approval &  
Technology Interpharma



**Jean-Luc Delay**  
Senior VP-Head of Central  
South East Europe  
Takeda

# The year along our focus goals



The pharmaceutical industry contributes greatly to the quality of life and prosperity of the Swiss population. At the same time, Switzerland traditionally offers innovative pharmaceutical companies attractive framework conditions. However, Switzerland is increasingly losing ground in the international competition. In order to master these challenges, a joint strategy is required from all stakeholders. In the strategy report "Pharmaceutical Location Switzerland 2030", which has been presented in 2019, Interpharma outlined a path for Switzerland to remain Europe's leading pharmaceutical location in 2030 along the three focal points "Putting patients at the centre", "Leader in research and development" and "Strong economic policy framework conditions".



**Putting patients  
at the centre**

**Strong  
economic-  
policy  
framework**

**Leader in  
research and  
development**

# Putting patients at the centre



Ensuring the health of the Swiss population will remain our overriding goal. The aim is to give patients rapid access to innovations on a broad front.

**B**y delivering novel treatments, biopharmaceutical research and development have brought groundbreaking progress for patients in recent years. Diseases that used to be fatal or were associated with severe life-long limitations can now be treated effectively or even cured. The rapid rate of progress in oncology, gene therapy and personalised healthcare raise hopes of further scientific breakthroughs in the near future. This also brings fresh challenges for all stakeholders, particularly social insurance agencies. Modern-day treatments are used in a variety of indications or in combination with other medicinal products; some work after a

single administration, while others are specific to a particular patient group. The existing medicines reimbursement system, which has proved reliable up to now, is reaching its limits with these new forms of treatment. It is taking ever longer for basic medical insurance to reimburse the price of innovative treatments following market authorisation by Swissmedic. At the same time, the number of complex applications for one-off cost approvals under Art. 71 a–d of the Health Insurance Ordinance (HIO) is increasing. This is an unsatisfactory situation for patients and tarnishes Switzerland's good reputation as an innovation and research hub.

Interpharma is committed to accelerating equitable access to new and innovative treatment options. Our overriding goal is to guarantee patients access to medicines right from the day they are authorised in Switzerland. To achieve this goal, we have drawn up a Patient Access Scheme (PAS) for Swiss patients, a fast-track process for having highly innovative medicinal products added to the list of pharmaceutical specialities.

## Patient Access Scheme (PAS)

The PAS that Interpharma has developed sets out to support the existing reimbursement process by providing new ways of assessing benefits. It aims to prevent valuable time being wasted by initiating dialogue between the Federal Office of Public Health (FOPH) and the manufacturer at an early stage and providing for earlier submission of the reimbursement approval dossier. Furthermore, it is planned that a committee of experts will assist the FOPH in its decision making. There will also be flexible reimbursement models that will help improve patients' access to innovations. The vision of patient access from the date of market authorisation in Switzerland has the support of all stakeholders, as the stakeholder dialogue

### #wekeepresearching



**Henrik Asmussen**  
General Manager  
Amgen Switzerland



**Mads Stoustrup**  
Vice President & General Manager  
Novo Nordisk Switzerland



## Executive Committee (Excomm)

The Executive Committee of Interpharma consists of the CEOs of the association's 23 member companies. It meets four times a year to define Interpharma's position on patient access, market authorisation and health policy issues. Many challenges, such as ensuring the rapid authorisation and reimbursement of new, innovative medicinal products, addressing the health policy pressure caused by cost-saving measures and dealing with the digitalisation of the healthcare system and a changing economic-policy framework, affect all members equally and require a shared strategy. This is particularly important

when it comes to representing the industry in interactions with political decision-makers. To avoid infringing competition laws, our committees only discuss issues concerning the regulatory environment.

In addition to the ongoing management of the coronavirus pandemic, our focal areas in 2021 included rapid patient access to innovative medicinal products, adaptations needed to deliver a sustainable reimbursement system, and efficient authorisation and market supervision processes. We are also addressing the cost containment packages and issues associated with

them, such as parallel imports, which were debated at length in parliament this year.



Chair:  
**Dr. med. Katharina Gasser**  
Managing Director  
Biogen Switzerland AG

sessions that continued throughout the year show. We expect to see further constructive dialogue and the first roll-outs of the PAS in the next few years.

### Article 71 a-d HIO

The introduction of applications for one-off cost approvals under Art. 71 a-d HIO in 2011 filled a gap in Swiss care delivery. Since then, thousands of patients have benefited from rapid access to medically necessary off-label treatments. Originally intended for use in exceptional cases, the article is increasingly being used as a safety valve for the overloaded standard medicines reimbursement process. However, as innovative forms of treatment are coming to market maturity, Article 71 a-d HIO is itself coming under increasing pressure. To ensure that one-off cost approvals continue to play a substantial role in patient access in Switzerland, they need to be improved in terms of equity of access and process efficiency and also require adaptation to new treatment options.

When Art. 71 a-d HIO undergoes its planned revision, Interpharma will be pressing for the article to be given back its original role and purpose

as an exceptional provision. Above all, fast-tracking patient access to innovations using the PAS approach should enable the normal reimbursement process to take the strain off Art. 71 a-d HIO. We are also proposing an online platform to speed up processing of one-off cost approvals and reimbursement between service providers, health insurers and the pharmaceutical industry. Furthermore, we are supporting the creation of expert committees to standardise benefit assessments and launch a binding list of established cases of off-label use. Conversely, we are opposing the reimbursement of off-label use on purely economic grounds since there is a risk of health insurers pressurising service providers and undermining patient safety.

### Simplified application process for vaccine and vaccination reimbursement

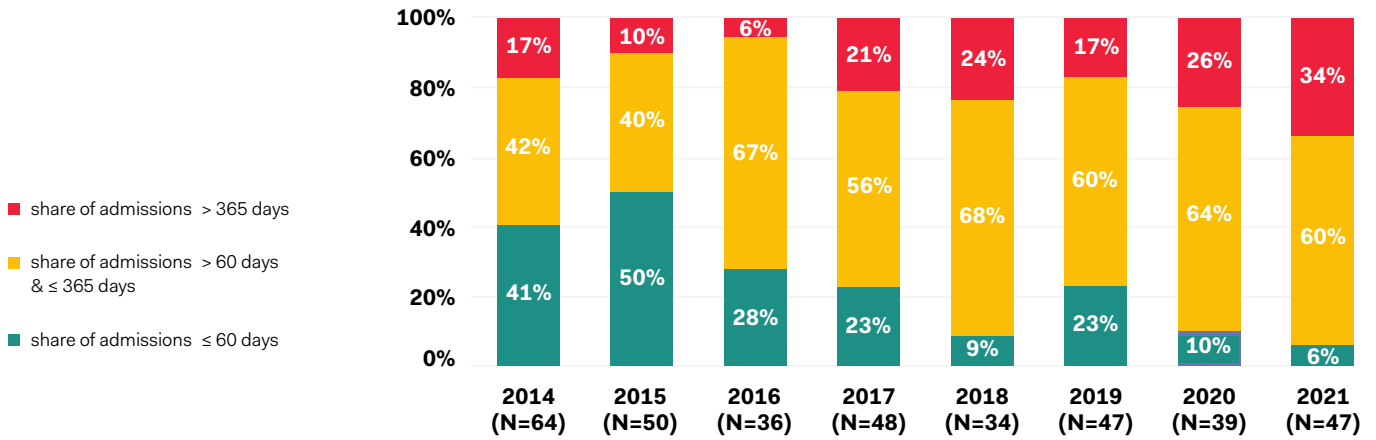
The Swiss vaccine reimbursement process is complex and laborious. The acceptance process for vaccines differs from that for medicines in that it involves not only the Federal Medicines Commission (FMC) but also two extra-parliamentary committees (Federal Medical

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**Yves Weidmann**  
Head of Governmental Affairs  
Interpharma

## Access to innovations in Switzerland comes with a delay



**Sources:** SL, Swissmedic. Calculations by Interpharma.  
New active substances and new indications 2014–2021 (N=365)

### Market Access Working Group (MAWG)

One of the focal areas addressed by the Market Access Working Group (MAWG) was delays in patient access. This is an area where we are working hard to find solutions in conjunction with the Executive Committee and Board. These proposals comprise process-centred approaches on the one hand, and, on the other, new price models that are driven by the benefits of a particular treatment while at the same time taking account of any uncertainties in terms of budget impact and evidence.

A new Chair of the working group was appointed in spring 2021. Long-standing Chair Lorenz Borer was replaced by the first woman to lead the Market Access Working Group.

Last year, we also changed the way the MAWG works so that we are now more proactive, more inclusive and more able to form subject-specific expert groups at short notice. Once again, we engaged in dialogue and worked with external partners during 2021. A willingness on all sides to engage in open, partnership-based dialogue is key to addressing upcoming challenges together. We intend to further pursue this highly promising path to give patients access to innovative treatments from the day they are authorised by Swissmedic.



Chair:  
**Tanja Ulle**  
Director External Affairs & Market Access  
Johnson & Johnson

Services Commission, FMSC and Federal Commission for Vaccination, FCV). It is important to simplify and streamline the current vaccines reimbursement process. In a first step, the FOPH and Interpharma have worked together to improve the complex reimbursement process for vaccines. To date, marketing authorisation holders have had to send separate applications to FMSC and FMC. Not only that, they have had to factor in the successive processing stages and differing time schedules of the two committees. The FOPH is now coordinating application processes with the aim of simplifying reimbursement of vaccinations and vaccines by compulsory health insurance providers. This step helps speed up patient access and improve vaccine manufacturers' planning horizons.

### Cost containment packages 1 and 2

The debate on cost containment dominated health policy in Switzerland during 2021. The Federal Council divided the two cost containment packages submitted to it into two sub-packages. First sub-package 1a was deliberated in full, during which it was decided to

include an article on experimentation. Package 1b includes the introduction of a reference price system, automatic substitution of generics and biosimilars for original medicines and parallel imports of generics without Swissmedic authorisation. At the same time, parliamentary motions demanding the promotion of generic forms and parallel imports of all medicines, including those still under patent protection, were discussed. We presented our positions to the Councils, above all rejecting parallel imports and any circumvention of Swissmedic and insisting on a distinction between biosimilars and generics and the maintenance of a level playing field. Parallel imports for patented medicines were rejected by the councils. Likewise, a reference price system. The remaining differences in package 1b are expected to be settled in the summer session of 2022. The second cost containment package was divided into draft 2a, which includes cost growth targets, and draft 2b, containing the remaining intended measures. Sub-package 2a is an indirect counterproposal to the cost-cutting initiative launched by the Christian Democratic People's Party/Centre. The dispatch on the counter-proposal to the cost-brake initiative has already been referred to parliament. The dispatch for the cost containment package 2 has been delayed and is expected for the end of the second quarter of 2022 at the earliest. It may include a mandatory initial consultation unit, the promotion of integrated care and price models for reimbursing medicinal products.

Interpharma is committed to a sustainably financed healthcare system. The pharmaceutical industry supports the proposed price models provided that patient access to innovations is improved at the same time. Confidentiality, which has been questioned in some cases, is important in ensuring that the price models work and is part of international practice. The measures put forward in the packages do little to deliver a high-quality healthcare

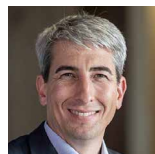
system. Instead, they cut services to patients and encourage bureaucracy. Rather than one-sided cost containment, Interpharma is demanding a forward-looking quality agenda for a sustainable Swiss healthcare system. This agenda should promote medical and technological innovation and bolster

the responsible use of health data. The ongoing pandemic clearly illustrates the importance of high-quality healthcare provision. The one-sided focus on cost containment should be replaced by rewards for progress in pharmaceutical innovation and a focus on patients.

### Health Care Systems Working Group (HCSWG)

Activities in 2021 focused on the various measures in the cost containment packages currently being discussed in parliament. In addition to the Confederation's cost containment packages, two popular initiatives by the Social Democratic Party and the Centre also focus on health costs. Working closely with the Market Access Working Group and Executive Committee, the Health Care Systems Working Group (HCSWG) addressed issues such as parallel imports of medicinal products or targets for health expenditure. Despite the cost pressure in healthcare, consistently high levels of safety and rapid access to new treatments are essential for patients.

In addition to dialogue between members, the HCSWG also networked with external experts. This resulted in meetings that were rewarding for all concerned.



Chair:  
**Martin Höhener**  
Head of Health & Value Switzerland  
Pfizer AG

### Good Distribution Practice – Quality Working Group (GDPQWG)

The GDP Working Group maintains professional dialogue between the industry and Swissmedic on current EU GMP and GDP guidelines and how these are specifically implemented in Switzerland, preparing proposals to constantly improve the safe distribution and quality management of medicinal products. In 2021, the Medical Devices Ordinance entered into force in the absence of a framework agreement with the EU. The Working Group therefore held cross-functional consultations on the distribution situation facing Switzerland as a third-party state and embarked on dialogue with the authorities to ensure that distribution of medicinal products and medical devices continued without interruption to supplies. The digitalisation of quality-related processes and documentation was driven forward and the option of remote working will be retained in future working models. However, operational feasibility will have to be further analysed, particularly for quality management.



Chair:  
**Michaela Wellmann**  
Senior QA Manager  
Amgen Schweiz AG



### Swissmedic – a strong partner

In the interests of patient safety and pharma hub Switzerland, Interpharma advocates a strong, neutral medicinal products regulatory authority of the type embodied by Swissmedic. It is essential for the country's pharma hub that Swissmedic is competitive. The pharmaceutical industry acknowledges Swissmedic as an authority that responds rapidly to changing developments in the authorisation of innovative medicines and even anticipates possible developments and trends in an effort to make new and promising treatment options available to patients as quickly as possible.

For this reason, we support Swissmedic's efforts to be increasingly perceived as a first wave agency and are in regular dialogue with it. The authority and industry work together to optimise the medicines authorisation process in the regulatory round tables that take place several times a year. New forms of dialogue between Swissmedic and the companies will make it possible to address the process for submitted applications in a product-specific way and for both sides to identify areas that require clarification as early as possible in the different phases of the process. The annual joint benchmarking exercise carried out by Swissmedic and the industry illustrates the positive impact that the enhanced benefits delivered by optimised processes are having on authorisation times. The opportunity to discuss potential solutions and current focal areas together promotes rapid access to innovative medicinal products in Switzerland.

Interpharma also supports Swissmedic in efforts to develop structures and processes that standardise and simplify international cooperation on review processes. Thus several medicines were approved by the joint initiative of international consortia last year. The industry regards work sharing and international dialogue as a promising approach with appealing timelines which also has the potential to facilitate early submissions to Swissmedic. Current assessments are felt to be of a very high quality.

It is already clearly apparent that the systematic use of digital technologies is set to occupy a prominent position across the entire regulatory domain. The COVID-19 pandemic is

likely to further accelerate this tendency. To specifically address the trend towards digitalisation in market authorisation, supply and supervision, Interpharma has worked with its member companies in the individual Working Groups to identify needs that will be fleshed out in detail and addressed with stakeholders. Active dialogue with Swissmedic on dealing with real-world evidence data, a further key element of digitalisation, was initiated last year. [ph](#)

### Regulatory Affairs Working Group (RAWG)

During 2021, Interpharma's Regulatory Affairs Working Group (RAWG) worked closely with Swissmedic to achieve further progress on optimising authorisation processes and interaction with the authorities. Our work continued to be driven by our shared goal of positioning Swissmedic as a leading medicinal products regulatory authority. After arguing its case tenaciously, the RAWG was able to persuade Swissmedic of the value of "time-limited extensions", which paved the way for getting many different innovations to patients sooner. In addition, the fresh vigour of international cooperation between regulatory authorities was a key factor in extending cooperation beyond simple regulatory work-sharing. ACCESS shows particular potential here. These international initiatives represent a promising approach and driver of efforts to ensure Switzerland benefits from an attractive and progressive regulatory authority. Furthermore, discussions commenced with Swissmedic on bigger, longer-term and more complex issues such as digitalisation and real-world evidence and data.



Chair:  
**Dr. Lukas Brand**  
Head of Drug Regulatory Affairs  
Novartis



# Leader in research and development



The COVID-19 pandemic has shown the importance of having a strong, functional science hub. The Swiss population has sent a clear signal by clearly rejecting (79.1% No votes) the research ban initiative in February 2022 and showed that it recognises the central role of research for people's health and for prosperity in Switzerland.

**R**esearch and development are essential for a country like Switzerland, which has few natural resources. Apart from an effective, modern system of protecting intellectual property, the research hub needs innovative research and the best possible framework conditions to thrive. The research ban initiative would have put precisely this at risk by banning all experiments on both humans and animals in future. The adoption of this initiative would have had correspondingly worshipping consequences for Switzerland as a research location. Interpharma is delighted that the electorate has on the one hand, recognised the importance of Switzerland as a centre for research and innovation and, on the other hand, that access to innovative and effective medicines that improve the quality of life of patients is still possible in future. However, the news as regards digitalisation is much rosier. During 2021, Interpharma's "Digital health data ecosystem" roadmap highlighted six action areas where Switzerland could build up a networked, functioning infrastructure to make health data usable in a way that will benefit patients.

## Intellectual property (IP)

Interpharma is committed to effective IP protection that safeguards the research and development of innovative medical devices and treatment methods. In the fight against the COVID-19 pandemic, this legal certainty has enabled companies to rapidly share their knowledge with researchers and use

it to develop novel forms of treatment. The vaccines that are currently available are based on technologies that have been refined down the years because they are protected by IP rights. IP rights are thus an incentive to continue researching successfully and undertake risky investments. In scaling up vaccine production capacity, IP protection provides the basis for knowledge transfer

## Intellectual Property Expert Group (IPEG)

The covid pandemic poses major challenges to global health systems and the pharmaceutical industry. Never before in the history of medicine have vaccines and medicines been researched and developed in such a short time. It is precisely the protection of intellectual property that has made it possible for universities, researchers and companies to cooperate and join forces in a way never seen before. Technologies on which today's vaccines are based were developed years earlier, made possible by a solid intellectual property framework. The protection of intellectual property is the prerequisite for patients to continue to benefit from innovations and breakthroughs tomorrow. And that is what we at Interpharma are committed to.



Chair:  
**Dr. Andreas Poreda**  
Chief Patent Officer  
Roche



## Clinical Research Working Group (CRWG)

After the CRWG had focused strongly on operational aspects in recent years, such as the time required for the approval of studies, in 2021 we turned increasingly to the strategically important framework conditions for the digitalisation of clinical research. Based on the experiences from the pandemic and the requirements for decentralised clinical trials (DCT), we were again in direct exchange with Swissmedic and Swissethics. Ultimately, Switzerland was

one of only 3 countries in Europe with local guidance for DCT at the end of 2021, which should strengthen the location. We also carried the topic of DCT into the DACH Symposium\* in order to increasingly inform the Academy about these aspects. We also brought the topic of clinical research and digitalisation to the IG Biomedical Research in the autumn. These topics around digitalisation will continue to occupy us in 2022, because Switzerland is

currently lagging behind. As a result, we continue to lose attractiveness as a research location.

\*DACH Symposium: Three-country congress on clinical trials in Germany, Austria and Switzerland (D-A-CH)



Chair:  
**Dr. Simon Rotzler**  
Head of Clinical Operations  
/ Country Head of Site  
Management  
Bayer AG

between developers and manufacturers and resulted in the global production of 11 billion doses of COVID-19 vaccine by the end of 2021. Of these, over 3 billion doses were supplied to low- and middle-income countries (LMIC/LIC). Interpharma is committed to maintaining IP protection according to international standards and against a suspension of TRIPS provisions.

Digitalisation will fundamentally change the way medicines are developed and used. Interpharma is committed to ensuring that the intellectual legal framework applicable to the data, algorithms and analysis results that give rise to innovative treatments is developed to ensure innovations enjoy adequate protection. Real-world data that is collected specifically for market authorisation purposes should be afforded comparable protection to clinical data. Data that will further the development of the healthcare system should be broadly accessible subject to compliance with data protection regulations.

### Research involving humans and animals

After several delays, both the master plan to strengthen Switzerland as a bio-

medical research and technology hub and the consultation process for the revision of the Human Research Act are scheduled to be launched during 2022. The master plan in particular is an important tool for improving framework conditions for the pharmaceutical industry in Switzerland so that the country remains a leader in research and development in the future.

Clinical research gives patients rapid access to innovative medicinal products and is essential for Switzerland as a research hub. Within Switzerland, Interpharma is therefore committed to maintaining appealing conditions for clinical research. Working closely with stakeholders, the framework conditions are being mapped out on the basis of the legal foundations and new trends in clinical research are being addressed. This is an area where good cooperation with the authorities and stakeholders is very valuable, as the dialogue on decentralised clinical trials demonstrated during 2021.

In addition to clinical research, animal testing is an essential part of the development of vaccines and medicines. By launching the "No to the initiative to ban animal and human testing" campaign, Interpharma is ac-

tively opposing the initiative that will be put before Swiss voters on 13 February 2022. Initiatives that demand a full or partial ban on animal testing not only jeopardise patient access to new medicines and supplies of those medicines, they also jeopardise Switzerland as a research hub. Interpharma also remains committed to the principle of "control rather than abolish". Our members are research-based companies who take their ethical responsibilities seriously and systematically apply the 3R principles of refine, reduce and replace. By doing so they make an important contribution to the continuous improvement of animal welfare.

### Data ecosystem

The do-tank santeneXt, which is supported by Interpharma, SWICA and Galenica, sharpened its profile in 2021 on the topics of digital health and value of health. The webinars and workshops dealt with the topics of value-based healthcare, data sharing in public health, decision-making with real world data and the patient journey with the "case" of Parkinson's disease. The winner of the prix d'excellence santeneXt in 2021 was the health centre Oberägeri. This is characterised by its centre's own



electronic medical history, which has already been in operation for 20 years and enables the practice team to analyse the patient population according to risk patterns and to implement prevention programmes in a cost-efficient manner.

Last but not least, it is important to take another step towards a functioning data ecosystem. What are the barriers and possible solutions on the way to such a system were discussed with decision-makers from business, politics and science at the third Salon-Santé. Fears of transparency, a lack of technical and regulatory structures as well as an unclear cost-benefit ratio in the sharing of health data were identified as hurdles.

In order for Switzerland not to be left even further behind in the international competition between locations in the area of digitalisation, quick and targeted decisions are necessary on the part of politics.

Switzerland is well placed to remain a leading research hub in the future. However the country needs to systematically exploit the opportunities and prevent trends that could be detrimental to research. [ph](#)

## Animal Welfare Working Group (AWWG)

The campaign against the research ban initiative was actively supported by the Animal Welfare Working Group. We are delighted that the electorate has recognised the importance of Switzerland as a centre for research and innovation, and that it continues to provide access to innovative and effective medicines that improve patients' quality of life.

Rarely has medical research attracted as much attention as in the past year. Hardly a day passed without the media reporting on developments in the diagnosis, prevention and treatment of COVID-19. What generally gets forgotten, though, is that the development of new active substances begins long before the first clinical phase and applications for authorisation. Animal testing is performed during basic research to gain an initial understanding of the disease and its course. The subsequent preclinical research phase investigates efficacy, among other things, and obtains certainty that the new treatment is safe to enter the clinical phase. The coronavirus pandemic highlighted the importance of animal testing in impressive fashion. It would not have been possible to develop vaccines and tests for SARS-CoV-2 without the responsible use of animals. As it does every year, the Animal Welfare Working Group (AWWG) reports on its activities and progress in implementing the 3Rs and animal protection in its Animal Welfare Report.



Chair:  
**Dr. Joachim Coenen**  
Chief Animal Welfare Officer  
Merck KGaA

# A strong economic-policy framework



2021 will go down in history as a year of hiatus for Switzerland's European policy, as the country broke off negotiations with the EU on an institutional framework agreement. As an advocate of stable long-term relations with Switzerland's most important trading partner, Interpharma used various initiatives to campaign for a constructive European policy. The association also made representations on the issue of security of supply.

**T**wo key developments dominated the Swiss pharma and production hub during 2021, presenting challenges for Interpharma. Firstly, security of supply became a more pressing political priority, partly owing to experience during the pandemic, and secondly, it was a year of hiatus in European policy. On 26 May, the Federal Council took a unilateral decision to break off negotiations with the EU on an institutional framework agreement. It had no contingency plan. The result was a European policy vacuum that is still ongoing and which has severely curtailed the planning horizons of companies in the pharmaceutical industry. Interpharma therefore responded at once by publishing an open letter to the Federal Council, pointing out the crucial significance of a stable framework within which Swiss companies can participate in the European single market. In the letter, the President and Vice Presidents emphasised that the access to EU talent

provided by the free movement of people, the absence of technical barriers to trade guaranteed by the Mutual Recognition Agreement (MRA) and the ability of Swiss researchers to take part in EU framework programmes were irreplaceable locational advantages for the innovation-driven pharmaceutical industry. Furthermore, Switzerland's economic competitiveness going forward will depend heavily on the country's ability to integrate into other key areas of the single market. This includes the health market as well as the electricity market. Accordingly, Interpharma urged the Federal Council to come up with a plan B as soon as possible to prevent the erosion of these agreements and pave the way for new and important treaties with the EU.

### **Clear message from Europe survey**

Interpharma was able to achieve a further milestone in the discussion on Swiss

policy towards Europe shortly before negotiations were broken off in May 2021 when it presented its latest Europe survey conducted in partnership with the GfS opinion research institute. This showed that a majority of the Swiss population were clearly in favour of orderly relations with the EU. The results of the survey were widely discussed in the media, by the general public and in political circles.

### **Risk assessment established with new task force**

While these activities were ongoing, Interpharma set up a monitoring system in January 2020 to systematically record and evaluate the risks to pharmaceutical companies of participating. The association stepped up this risk assessment in the summer by establishing a task force of industry experts and tasking it with refining the risk assessment so that it would provide the analytical foundation



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**Samuel Lanz**  
Head of Communications  
Interpharma



**Markus Ziegler**  
Head of Market & IPR  
Interpharma



for further work. The experts prepared a report, which they updated six months later. In addition to research – Switzerland is currently not associated with the EU's Horizon Europe programme – the experts identified the MRA as a potential area of erosion, since the EU's upcoming plans to reform the pharmaceutical market will necessitate adaptation of the agreement in the medium term. However, the task force also analysed other areas where Swiss participation in the EU single market will be crucial to pharma hub Switzerland's attractiveness going forward. These include the country's integration into the electricity market. Manufacturing pharmaceutical companies need reliable access to sustainable energy, particularly to achieve their contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals to which they are committed. Furthermore, the EU is currently developing its health system in various areas, particularly the European Health Data Space. It is crucial for Switzerland to also have access to key information

and health data from the EU in the future, something that requires, among other things, a decision on equivalence in data protection. At the same time, the country must also be able to take part in major EU funding schemes in these areas.

Interpharma set out these demands and positions at various public discussion events as well as during various high-level meetings with the Federal Administration. For example, the association used the media momentum generated by the publication of the Significance Study by BAK Economics to reinforce its core demands. The study was commissioned by Interpharma and demonstrated just how important the pharmaceutical industry is to prosperity and employment in Switzerland.

**Using existing initiatives to drive forward reform agenda**

However, Interpharma's positioning in the debate on Swiss policy on Europe extended beyond its demand to prevent erosion of existing agreements and pave the way for new ones. The association also emphasised the need for Switzerland to launch a comprehensive programme of reforms to compensate for the damage resulting from uncertainty about its ability to participate in its most important export and import market. The areas in which Switzerland can improve the framework conditions of its research and pharma hub have already been highlighted in the association's Pharma Hub Switzerland 2030 strategy. At the same time, Interpharma welcomed the direction of various political initiatives, such as the "Strengthening the Swiss pharma and biotechnology hub" postulate and the "COVID-19 pandemic. Lessons learned for the Swiss science hub" postulate as a way of implementing the demands of its Pharma Hub Switzerland 2030 strategy and initiating a comprehensive reform agenda.

## Innovation Hub Committee (IHC)

2021 showed just how important resilience is to a research and production hub. Despite the global crisis, Switzerland was able to maintain its position as the most innovative country in the Global Innovation Index. Robust supply chains ensured supplies with important goods were maintained and the economy kept moving. The country's biopharmaceutical companies' role in buttressing Switzerland's resilience was confirmed by the Significance Study published by BAK Economics. These companies invest more than 7 billion francs annually in research and development and generate 36.8 billion francs in added value. In its Innovation Hub Committee (IHC), Interpharma works with industry decision-makers to deliver the appropriate framework conditions for doing so. They address issues such as relations with the European Union following the collapse of the framework agreement, health data ecosystems and the initiative to ban animal and human testing. As part of this work, it engages directly with politicians. The IHC will expand on this work during 2022 to ensure that Switzerland continues to have a resilient and competitive research and production landscape.



Chair:  
**Nicholas Franco**  
 Executive VP and Chief Business Development Officer,  
 Corporate & Business Development  
 Johnson & Johnson

### Advocating key points on supply security

Experience during the pandemic has further intensified the debate on security of supply, not only in Switzerland, but internationally, and in Europe in particular. Interpharma has therefore been tracking the discussion closely, both nationally and in the EU through its partner association EFPIA. Activities centred on various exchanges with experts from the competent government agencies, such as the Federal Office of Public Health, the Federal Office for National Economic Supply and SECO. The association was also able to present the industry's position in its discussions with government. During these discussions, Interpharma explained the importance to security of supply of improved supply chain transparency,

prudent stock management and financing, good foreign trade relations that are conducive to frictionless trade, and access and price controls. Interpharma reiterated these key points in discussions on the various political initiatives launched to address security of supply. These key points were then submitted for further deliberation. [ph](#)

## #wekeepresearching



**Susanne Müller**  
 Head of Services  
 Interpharma



**Katrin Schmid**  
 Senior Manager Swiss Public Affairs  
 Novartis

# #wekeepresearching



The nationwide campaign "we keep researching", which Interpharma launched in October 2021, focuses on people who contribute every day to improving the lives of sick people around the world. It is a fascinating look behind the media scenes of the pharmaceutical industry and clearly shows the high value of research for life.

[www.research-continues.ch](http://www.research-continues.ch)

**T**hey compete with the goal of conquering diseases – or at least taking away some of their horror. With the vision of improving the lives of thousands, perhaps even millions of patients with a new drug. About 12 years, about 10,000 investigated substances and many failed attempts later, the time has (perhaps) come and a new drug or a new therapy receives approval and comes onto the market. The road to this point is long, rocky, costly and risky. The approval of a drug is indeed noticed by the media public. But the faces behind a breakthrough – the enormous work, the moments of despair – in short, the people with their stories to tell: they often go unmentioned.

## **Making faces and stories visible behind the scenes**

With the campaign "#wekeepresearching", Interpharma and the research-based pharmaceutical companies in Switzerland put some of these people in the spotlight and make their stories visible to us. In a total of 14 subjects, researchers were photographed in their real working environment. This provides an authentic, true-to-life and unvarnished view of the fascinating but also demanding everyday working life of people who


are behind the scenes of the "pharmaceutical industry". The subjects represent all those people who have worked for years with courage, passion and a great deal of perseverance towards new breakthroughs and who do not allow themselves to be discouraged even by numerous setbacks. With this campaign, Interpharma is making a contribution to bringing the achievements of the local pharmaceutical industry and its employees closer to the general public.

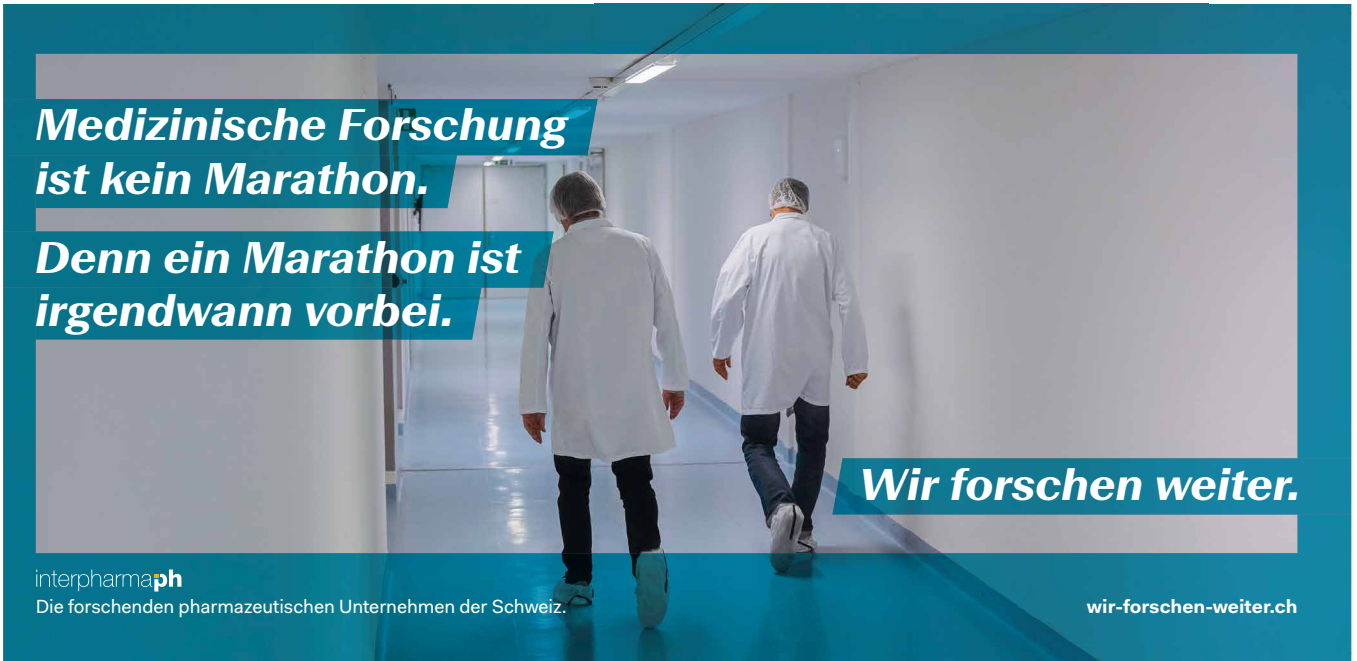
## **Continuing to research means continuing to invest**

Producing innovation and pushing the boundaries of what is possible also means taking risks and never stopping investing in research and development. This is why good economic and political framework conditions are crucial to ensure that Switzerland remains a strong location for research and innovation in the future and can achieve what it does today.

Today, research-based pharmaceutical companies are a driving force behind Switzerland's economic success and prosperity. And they are a central element of the Swiss research and development ecosystem, which enables innovation and can thus constantly

**With the vision of improving the lives of thousands, perhaps even millions of patients with a new drug.**

create new added value for society. For this ecosystem to endure, there needs to be public awareness of the added value created – people need to be able to see how pharmaceutical companies improve people's health in everyday life in a very tangible way and what significance they have for Switzerland as a location for business and innovation. One of the goals of the #wekeepresearching campaign is to permanently strengthen this awareness. 



**Medizinische Forschung  
ist kein Marathon.  
Denn ein Marathon ist  
irgendwann vorbei.**

**Wir forschen weiter.**

interpharmaph  
Die forschenden pharmazeutischen Unternehmen der Schweiz.

wir-forschen-weiter.ch



**Es dauert rund 5'000 Tage,  
bis ein neues Medikament  
entwickelt ist.  
Hier im Bild: Tag 463.**

**Wir forschen weiter.**

interpharmaph  
Die forschenden pharmazeutischen Unternehmen der Schweiz. wir-forschen-weiter.ch



**Vor 25 Jahren brauchten  
HIV-Betroffene  
30 Tabletten am Tag.  
Heute nur  
noch eine.**

**Wir forschen weiter.**

interpharmaph  
Die forschenden pharmazeutischen Unternehmen der Schweiz. wir-forschen-weiter.ch



**98 % unserer Arbeit  
erblicken nie das Licht  
der Welt.  
Die restlichen 2 %  
verändern sie für immer.**

**Wir forschen weiter.**

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Die forschenden pharmazeutischen Unternehmen der Schweiz. wir-forschen-weiter.ch

# Interpharma – the association



Interpharma was founded in 1933 and is the association of the research-based pharmaceutical industry in Switzerland. Its member companies together account for more than 90% of the market share for patented medicines in Switzerland and invest seven billion Swiss francs annually in research and development in Switzerland. Interpharma is a driving force for an efficient and high-quality healthcare system that offers patients rapid access to innovative therapies and the best possible care. At home and abroad, we are committed to ensuring that patients receive first-class healthcare, that innovations are rewarded and that our industry can make a significant contribution to prosperity, growth and competitiveness in Switzerland.



# Facts and figures



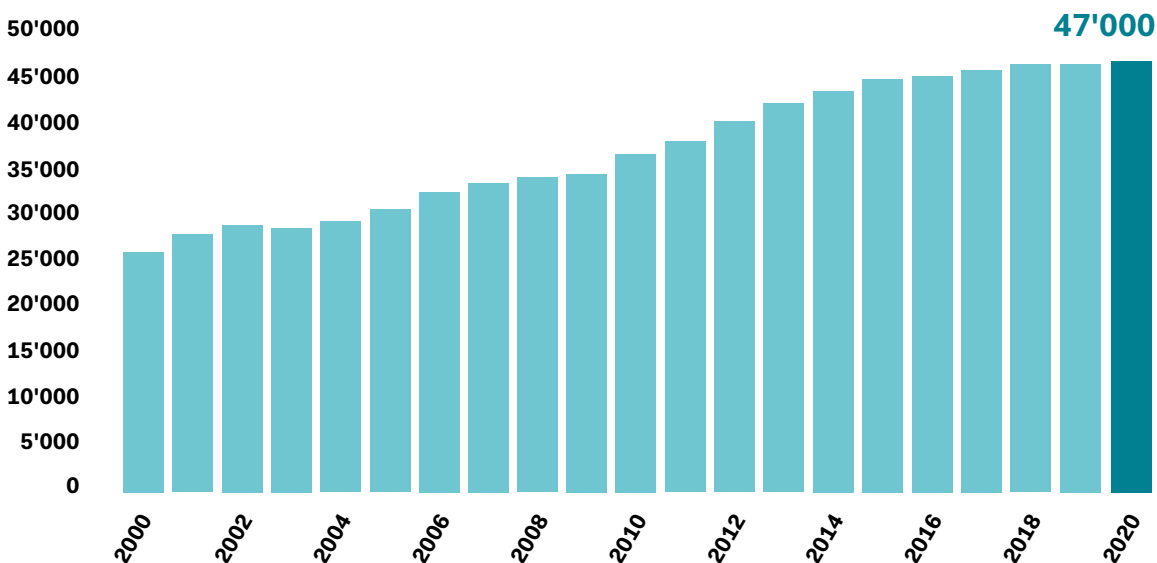
The pharmaceutical industry is the flagship of the Swiss economy. Along the entire value chain, the production, research and development of pharmaceutical products generated around CHF 61.4 billion in value added in 2020. Every eleventh Swiss franc generated in Switzerland was generated in this way. Numerous companies in other sectors of the economy benefit from the success of pharmaceutical companies. About 40 percent of the total value added is generated in companies outside the pharmaceutical industry.

## Number of employees in the pharmaceutical industry

*in persons*

In 2020, the pharmaceutical industry in Switzerland employed around 47,000 people. The total employment effect amounts to around 256,200 people. With the increase in employment over the past

two decades, the relevance of pharmaceutical companies for the labour market has also increased. Today, the pharmaceutical sector provides around one in 15 industrial jobs.



Source: Federal Statistical Office (2021)

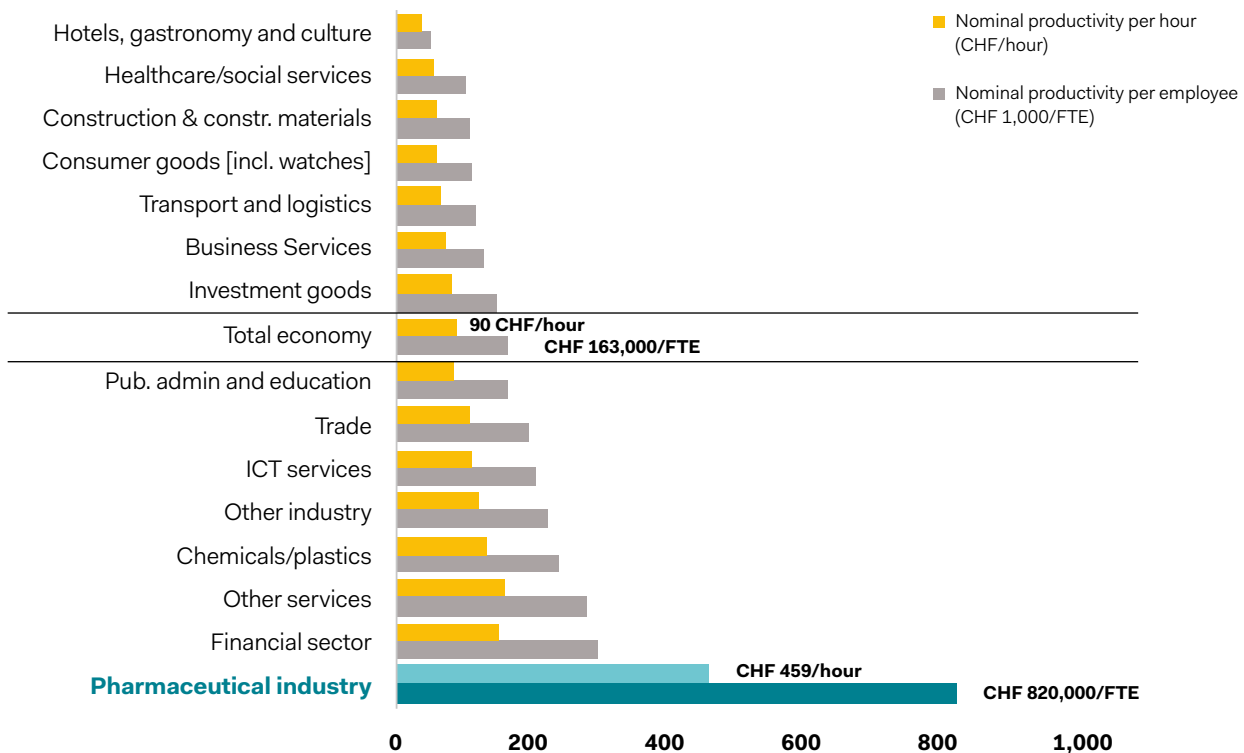


## Hours and workplace productivity

The pharmaceutical industry is by far the most productive sector in Switzerland. Per job, it generates five times as much added value as the Swiss industry average. In an international comparison, the Swiss pharmaceutical industry is

also in the top group in terms of productivity. The strong increase in productivity in the Swiss pharmaceutical industry in recent years was triggered by increased capital input, a rising intensity of research and innovation, as well as

the steadily increasing qualification of employees. High productivity is a key success factor for the industry's high growth in value added.



Source: BAK Economics

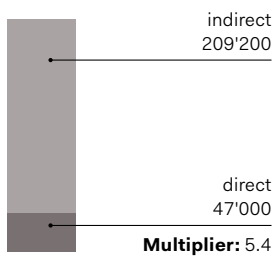
## Employees, gross value added and share of total exports of the pharmaceutical industry

The pharmaceutical industry generated 5.4% of Swiss gross value added in 2020. If indirect effects are taken into account, the value added share is around 9%. With exports worth CHF 109 billion

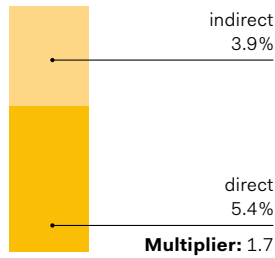
and a share of around 42% of total goods exports in 2021, the pharmaceutical industry is Switzerland's most important export sector. With an export share of almost 50%, the European Union remains

the most important trading partner of the Swiss pharmaceutical industry.

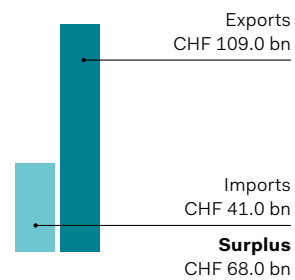
**256'200**  
employees  
(2020)



**8.9% of GDP**  
gross value added  
(CHF 61.4 bn, 2020)



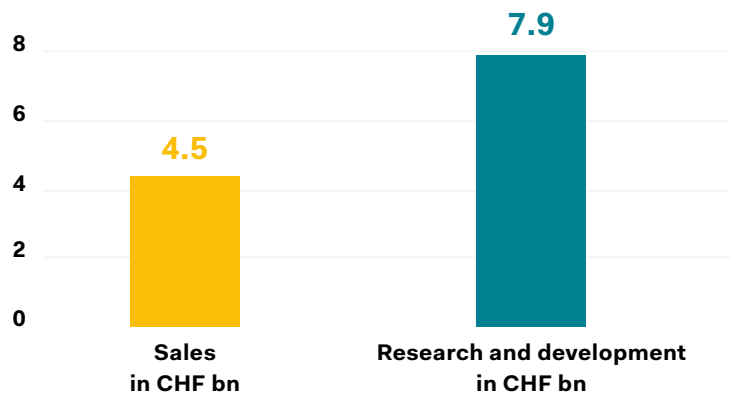
**42%**  
share of total exports  
(2021)



Source: BAK Economics (2021), The Importance of the Pharmaceutical Industry for Switzerland; Federal Statistical Office (2022)

## Interpharma companies in Switzerland: Turnover and research in billion CHF

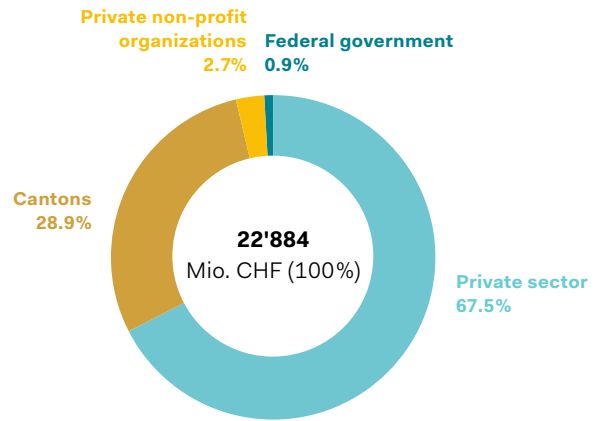
In 2020, the member companies of Interpharma achieved a turnover of CHF 4.5 billion throughout Switzerland and at the same time invested almost CHF 8 billion in research and development in Switzerland. For every franc generated in sales in Switzerland, 1.75 francs are reinvested in Switzerland as a research location.



Source: Interpharma (2021)

## Total spending on research and development

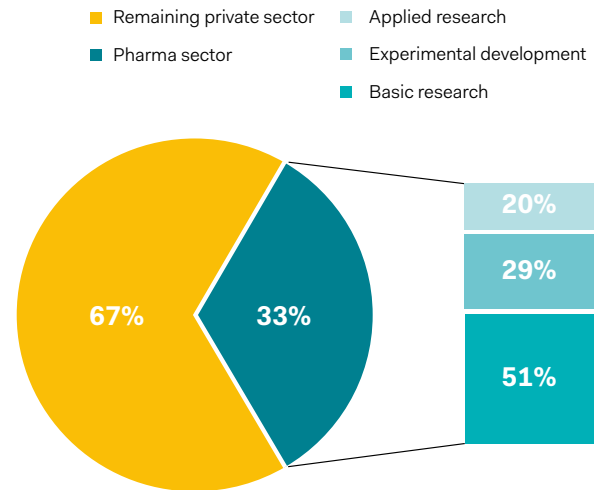
Total research spending in Switzerland amounted to CHF 22.9 billion in 2019, with the private sector financing around 67% of this investment. With a share of around 33% of private research expenditure, the pharmaceutical industry is the most important investor.



Source: Federal Statistical Office (2021), Research and Development (R&D) in Switzerland, 2019

## Division of research tasks of the pharmaceutical industry according to research field

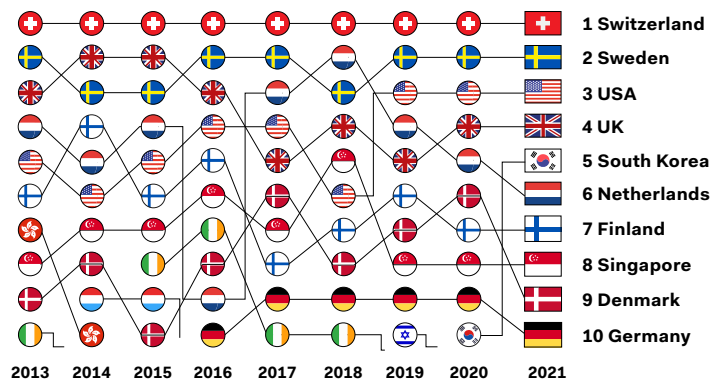
The pharmaceutical industry invests over 50% of its research expenditure in basic research. This means that it plays a significant role in financing basic research in Switzerland. 20% of the pharmaceutical industry's research funds flow into applied research, and almost a third into experimental development.



Source: Federal Statistical Office (2021), Research and Development (R&D) in Switzerland, 2019

## Global Innovation Index

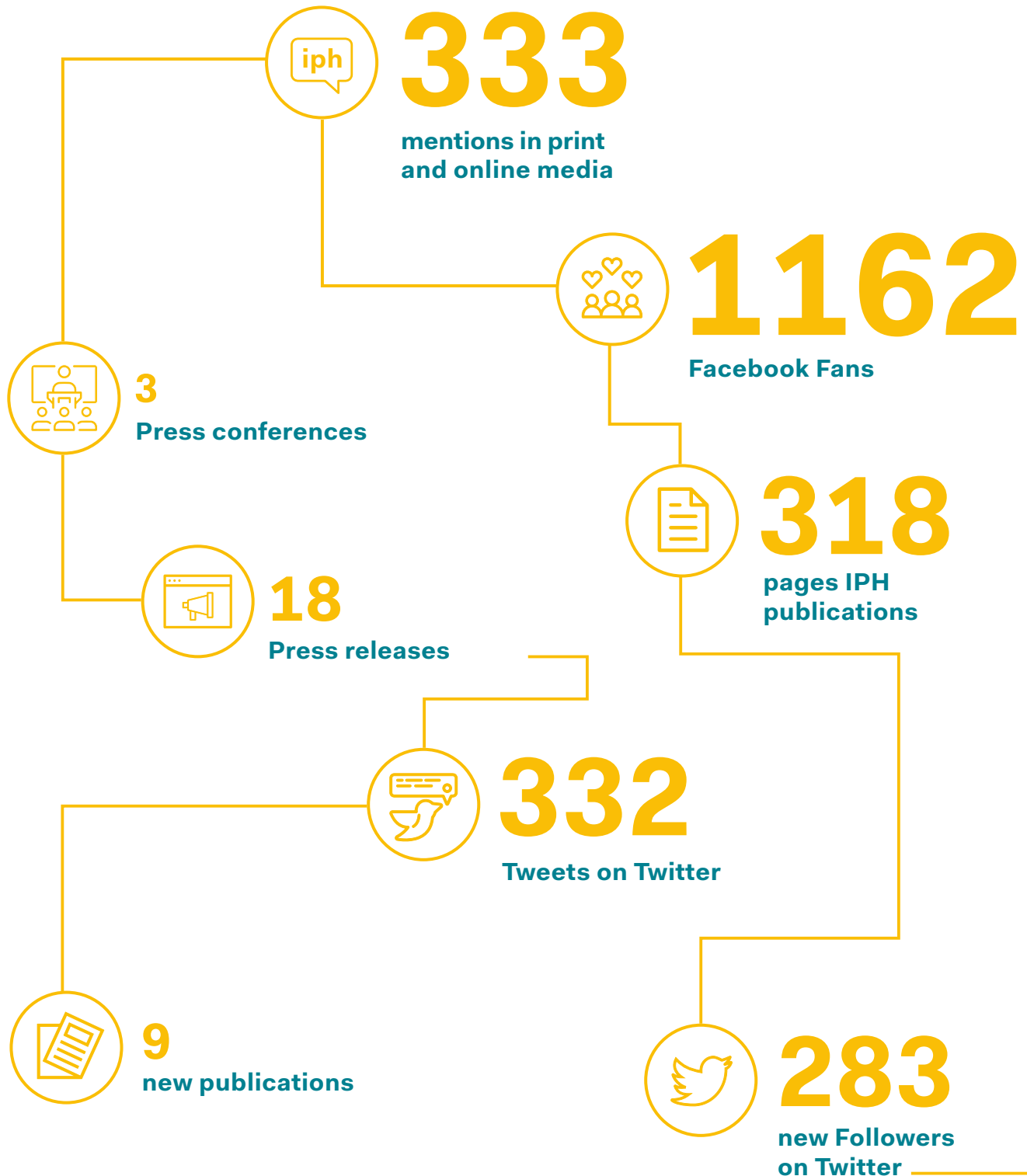
Thanks in part to the world-class research of the Swiss pharmaceutical industry, Switzerland has been the most innovative country in the world for years, according to the Global Innovation Index. As a resource-poor country, Switzerland is dependent on innovation-friendly framework conditions. Only in this way can Switzerland continue to hold its own in international competition in the future.

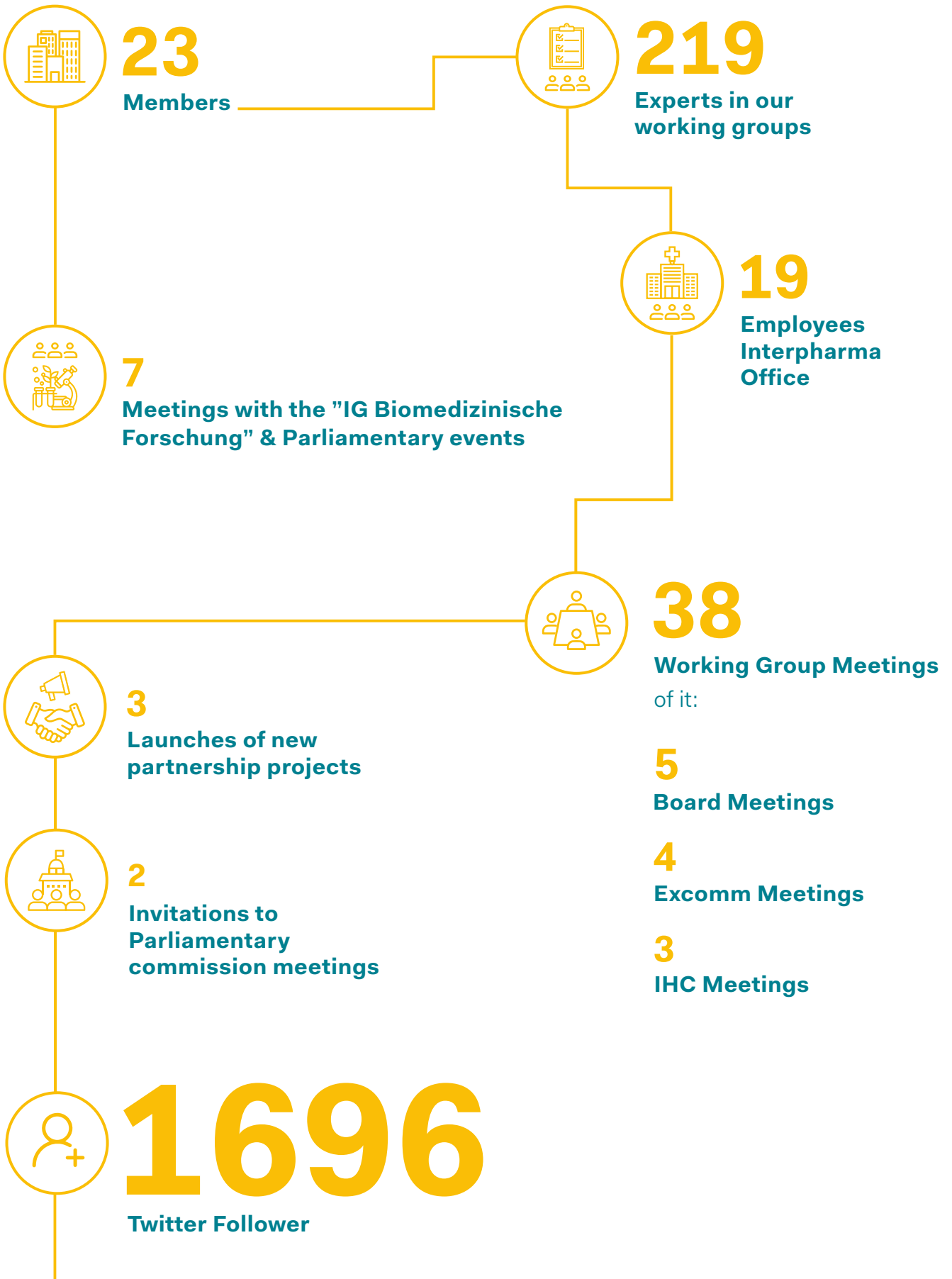


Source: WIPO et al. (2020), Global Innovation Index 2021

# Interpharma 2021

## *in numbers*





# About us



Interpharma, the association of Switzerland's research-based pharmaceutical industry, was founded in Basel in 1933.

## Our members

*23 research-based pharmaceutical companies*

Interpharma currently has 23 member companies (as at 31 December 2021), which, with their different treatment focuses and therapeutic areas, make a substantial contribution to medical progress in general and to improving the quality of life of individual patients.





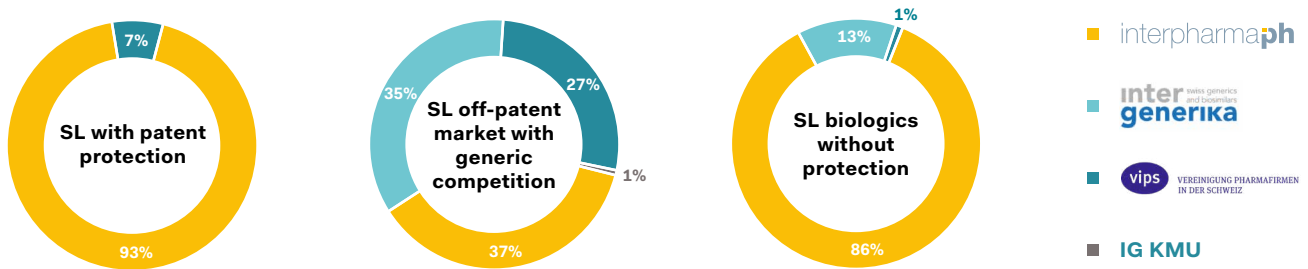
# Association of Switzerland's research-based pharmaceutical industry

*A strong voice for the pharmaceutical industry*

Interpharma's broad support throughout Switzerland underpins its position in championing the international competitiveness of Switzerland as a research and pharma hub. Interpharma works closely with all the stakeholders in the Swiss healthcare system and international organisations,

specifically those that represent the interests of the research-based pharmaceutical industry in Switzerland and abroad. As a member of EFPIA and IFPMA, we represent the interests of our companies at the international level.

## Interpharma represents almost the entire innovative market and half of the off-patent market with generic competition in Switzerland



**Base**  
Market eligible for health insurance including hospital at ex factory prices, year 2021  
**Source:** Calculations by Interpharma based on IQVIA sell-in

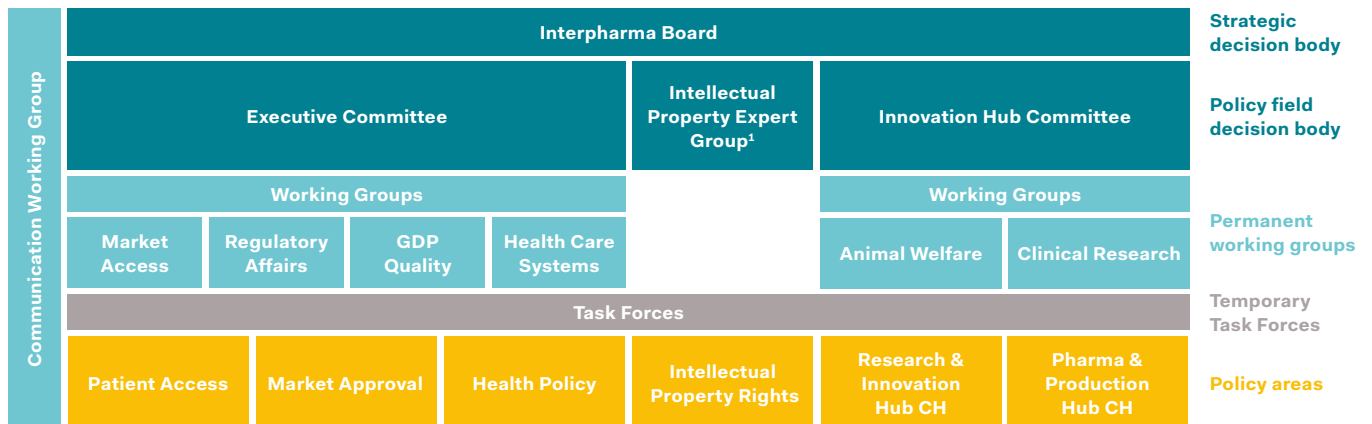
**Member status**  
January 2022, nine companies are assigned to more than one association

## Our governance

*To broadly engage and involve members*

The Board is the formal decision-making body which, in addition to the strategic orientation and the budget of the association, decides on international and pharmaceutical policy topics as well as location issues. It is chaired by Jörg-Michael Rupp

(Roche) as President and is supported by the Vice Presidents Nicholas Franco (Johnson & Johnson), Katharina Gasser (Biogen) and Mark Never (Novartis).



<sup>1</sup>Together with scienceindustries

## Board members

*As of the 2021 Annual General Meeting*

<b>Jörg-Michael</b>	<b>Rupp</b>	<b>Roche, <i>President</i></b>
<b>Nicholas</b>	<b>Franco</b>	<b>Johnson &amp; Johnson, <i>Vice President</i></b>
<b>Katharina</b>	<b>Gasser</b>	<b>Biogen, <i>Vice President</i></b>
<b>Mark</b>	<b>Never</b>	<b>Novartis, <i>Vice President</i></b>
<b>Henrik</b>	<b>Asmussen</b>	<b>Amgen</b>
<b>Sabine</b>	<b>Bruckner</b>	<b>Pfizer</b>
<b>René P.</b>	<b>Buholzer</b>	<b>Delegate of the Board, Interpharma</b>
<b>Jean-Luc</b>	<b>Delay</b>	<b>Takeda</b>
<b>Christophe</b>	<b>Griolet</b>	<b>Gilead Sciences</b>
<b>Remo</b>	<b>Gujer</b>	<b>Bristol-Myers Squibb</b>
<b>Ans</b>	<b>Heirman</b>	<b>MSD Merck Sharp &amp; Dohme</b>
<b>Florian</b>	<b>Ibe</b>	<b>Bayer</b>
<b>Matthias</b>	<b>Leuenberger</b>	<b>Novartis</b>
<b>Andrea Michael</b>	<b>Meyer</b>	<b>Sanofi-Aventis</b>
<b>Nathalie</b>	<b>Stieger</b>	<b>Roche</b>
<b>Mads</b>	<b>Stoustrup</b>	<b>Novo Nordisk</b>
<b>Urs</b>	<b>Vögeli</b>	<b>Johnson &amp; Johnson</b>
<b>Christiane</b>	<b>von der Eltz</b>	<b>Merck</b>

## Executive management

*As at December 2021*



**René Buholzer**  
CEO and  
Delegate of the Board



**Heiner Sandmeier**  
Deputy managing director



**Tanja Colin**  
Head of Approval & Technology



**Samuel Lanz**  
Head of Communications



**Susanne Müller**  
Head of Services



**Yves Weidmann**  
Head of Governmental Affairs



**Markus Ziegler**  
Head of Market & IPR

#wekeepresearching



**Christiane von der Eltz**  
Managing Director  
Merck Schweiz

## Interpharma working groups

*More than 200 experts contribute their knowledge*

All member companies can delegate experts to Interpharma's working groups and contribute their expertise. To ensure the agility of the organisation, task forces can be set up at any time under the leadership of an experienced committee member.

The Working Groups and Task Forces implement their priorities as set by the Board and carry out their work plan under the guidance of three Strategic Committees.

The **Executive Committee** deals with patient access, marketing authorisation and health policy issues. It is chaired by Katharina Gasser (Biogen) and Silvia Schweickart (Novartis).

The following working groups report to the Executive Committee:

- **Market Access Working Group**

Chair: Tanja Ulle (J&J)  
Vice Chair: Jan Depta (Novartis)

- **Regulatory Affairs Working Group**

Chair: Lukas Brand (Novartis)  
Vice Chair: Annette Fichtel Dasen (Abbvie)

- **Good Distribution Practice – Quality Working Group**

Chair: Michaela Wellmann (Amgen)  
Vice Chair: Christoph Fleischli (Bayer)

- **Health Care Systems Working Group**

Chair: Martin Höhnerer (Pfizer)  
Vice Chair: Florian Erny (Roche)

The **Innovation Hub Committee** deals with all issues relating to Switzerland as a location for research and innovation, as well as for pharmaceuticals and production. In particular, it deals with research policy and general economic policy. It is chaired by Nicholas Franco (J&J) and Ans Heirman (MSD).

The following working groups report to the **Innovation Hub Committee**:

- **Clinical Research Working Group**

Chair: Simon Rotzler (Bayer)  
Vice Chair: Martin Winiger (BMS)

- **Animal Welfare Working Group**

Chair: Joachim Coenen (Merck)  
Vice Chair: Birgit Ledermann (Novartis)

The **Intellectual Property Expert Group** headed by Andreas Poredda (Roche) deals with issues associated with the protection of intellectual property.

In addition, the **Communication Working Group** assists the association office with communication-related matters. It is headed by Philipp Kämpf (J&J) and Bettina Vogel-Moore (Takeda).

In addition to these permanent working groups, there are also temporary Task Forces that deal with current issues and needs as required.



**Dr. Andreas Uttenweiler**  
Head of Patient Value Access  
& Public Affairs  
Takeda



**Daniel Weber**  
Country Head Switzerland  
Boehringer Ingelheim



**Dr. Andrea Michael Meyer**  
Head Supply Chain  
Sanofi Schweiz

The following task forces were actively involved in projects in 2021:

• **Task Force on Vaccines**

Sponsor: Sabine Bruckner (Pfizer)

• **Task Force santeneXt**

Sponsor: René Buholzer (Interpharma)

• **Task Force Reimbursement of Transplant Products**

Sponsor: Christophe Griolet (Gilead)

• **Task Force Health Data Ecosystems**

Sponsor: Mads Stoustrup (NovoNordisk)

• **Task Force Biosimilars**

Sponsor: Henrik Asmussen (Amgen)

• **Task Force CH-EU**

Sponsor: Nathalie Stieger (Roche)

## Communications Working Group (CommWG)

In 2021, the COVID pandemic continued to dominate the work of Interpharma's Communication Working Group. The already close collaboration between member companies' communications managers and the Interpharma office was once again enhanced by the further integration of authoring and editing processes and a push towards digitalisation (one stop shop on the website).

In line with our "one voice" policy, this was reflected in our external communications, particularly in the classic media, but also in our social media presence. By doing so we were able to

strengthen external perceptions of the pharmaceutical industry on key issues such as research, market access and location during the year. Activities focused on communicating the industry's innovations.

A good example of this was the multi-channel #we'llkeepresearching publicity campaign launched in 2021, to which the Communication Working Group contributed during various phases, notably including the campaign launch. This true-to-life insight into pharmaceutical industry laboratories used eloquent portraits of researchers to illustrate how day-by-day

personal commitment and tenacity lead to added value for patients. It also highlighted that there is still much to be researched. The large number of positive responses to these messages over the past year have encouraged the Communication Working Group to continue this approach, both throughout the ongoing pandemic and beyond.



Chair:  
**Philipp Kämpf**  
Director Communications  
& Public Affairs,  
Switzerland & Austria  
Johnson & Johnson

## Partnerships

*An active partner in the health and research environment through cooperations*

The broad exchange on current health and research policy topics and the promotion of public discussion on relevant issues is an important concern of Interpharma. Interpharma therefore cooperates with various players from the health and

research environment, contributes expertise and supports organisations and platforms in the planning and implementation of events, the preparation of basic principles and other activities.

### Our partnerships based on a Multistakeholder-approach

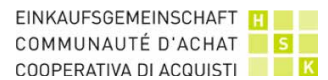


### Our partners within the life sciences industry





**Our partners within the healthcare sector – Health Care Insurers**



**Our partners within the healthcare sector – Service Providers**



**Our partners within economic associations**



# Publications in 2021

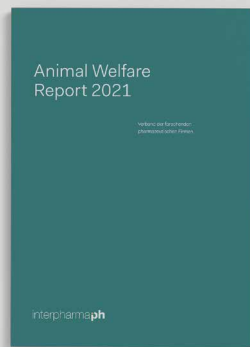


Interpharma's publications are available in several languages and can be downloaded from [www.interpharma.ch](http://www.interpharma.ch). Printed versions can be ordered from [info@interpharma.ch](mailto:info@interpharma.ch).



## Health Panorama 2021 (D) (E) (F)

“Health Panorama – The most important facts and figures on Switzerland's healthcare system” contains statistics on the Swiss healthcare system, the pharmaceuticals market and pharma hub Switzerland. It also investigates the spending structure of Swiss households, trends in healthcare costs in Switzerland and research and development investment by Switzerland's pharmaceutical industry.



## Animal Welfare Report 2021 (D) (E) (F)

This year's annual report is the eleventh to be published by the Swiss research-based pharmaceutical industry on the animal protection charter it adopted in 2010. The report contains numerous examples of how Interpharma member companies have further improved conditions in animal testing and enhanced protection for laboratory animals in line with the charter over the past reporting year.



## Digital health data ecosystem (D) (F)

Switzerland has always been known for its adaptability. Now it risks missing out on one crucial transformation. While many countries have recognised the opportunities presented by digitalisation in the healthcare system, Switzerland is still lagging far behind internationally. To make up ground, Switzerland has to invest in building up a networked health data ecosystem and develop a coherent master plan to accompany it. Six action areas give an idea of what this might look like.

## Lessons from the pandemic Ⓓ Ⓕ

The discussion on the consequences of the pandemic is in full swing. As the association of Switzerland's research-based pharmaceutical industry, Interpharma intends to make an active contribution to this discussion and to this end has condensed the five key lessons from the pandemic for the future of Switzerland's healthcare system into five points.



## Health Monitor 2021 Ⓓ Ⓕ

The health monitor is intended to provide a reliable information system on Swiss voters' views on healthcare in Switzerland. It is essentially based on an annual survey of at least 1,200 representative voters. The majority of questions do not change from year to year to ensure comparability over time. The gfs.bern research institute has been conducting the health monitor survey on Interpharma's behalf since 1996. It is published at regular intervals.



## Importance of the pharmaceutical industry for Switzerland 2021 Ⓓ Ⓔ Ⓕ Ⓖ

The pharmaceutical industry is a major contributor to quality of life and prosperity in Switzerland. Companies invest more than 7 billion Swiss francs in research and development in Switzerland every year. However, the study also shows that Switzerland cannot be complacent about the successes of recent years.



## Europe Survey 2021 Ⓓ

A published survey shows that the Swiss population's opinion on European policy has not changed substantially despite the coronavirus pandemic. This representative survey was conducted by the gfs.bern research institute on behalf of Interpharma. Switzerland has to take action to maintain and improve framework conditions, including political stability, legal certainty, open export markets, the availability of a qualified workforce, a research climate that rewards innovation and an attractive fiscal landscape.





## Salon Santé – Unlocking the value of health data <sup>DE</sup>

Data is the foundation for safe, efficient, personalised medicine and a resilient health system. Due to the broad definition of health, not only medical data such as blood pressure but also everyday data are moving to the centre of our health. Within the framework of Salon Santé 2021, the foundations were developed to overcome these challenges so that health data can be used sustainably in the long term for the benefit of people and society.

## Biotech Learning Centre



Students and teachers will find information and examples from the field of modern biological and medical research. The text content is designed to be used for lectures or as background information for teachers.

[www.biotechlerncenter.interpharma.ch](http://www.biotechlerncenter.interpharma.ch)

## Datacenter: Interactive data tool divided into different topics



On the Interpharma website, illustrations and figures relating to the Swiss healthcare system and the pharmaceutical landscape are available for download in the data centre. The data centre is organised along our strategic focal points "patients at the centre", "Leader in research and development" and "Strong economic policy framework". In addition, the topics "Healthcare" and "Medicines market" are highlighted.

[www.datacenter.interpharma.ch](http://www.datacenter.interpharma.ch)

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