



**Australian Government**

**Department of Health**

# PBS Price Disclosure

Including 2014 Simplified Price Disclosure Amendments

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# Overview & Management

- Information about sales of PBS medicines on the F2 formulary is disclosed by pharmaceutical companies to an independent Price Disclosure Data Administrator (PDDA) every 6 months.
- The PDDA uses the data collected to calculate weighted average disclosed prices for groups of medicines with the same drug and manner of administration.
- Method in the *National Health (Pharmaceutical Benefits) Regulations 1960 (Regs 37F to 37S)*.

# Overview & Management (cont.)

- When the disclosed price calculated over a data collection period is at least 10% below the PBS price, the ex-manufacturer PBS price is reduced.  
[s99ADH of *National Health Act 1953*]
- The PDDA contacts companies new to price disclosure just before their first data submission period to provide the electronic Price Disclosure Submission Utility (PDSU).
- Companies need to know their brand has an F2 drug and be prepared to submit data.

# Overview & Management (cont.)

- The PDSU is pre-populated with relevant brands of pharmaceutical items for each data period.
- The Authorised Representative for the legal 'responsible person' (supplying company) must verify pre-populated brands and data before submission. Penalties for non-compliance.
- The Department uses PDDA calculations, quality assured by a third party, to prepare the price disclosure legal determination and publish outcomes.

# Start Dates

- Price Disclosure is for brands of F2 drugs.
  - Generally multi-branded drugs. Can be single branded.
- **Where the drug is new to F2**
  - existing brand (usually moving from F1 or combo list) – starts price disclosure from the day the drug is on F2
  - new brand on day drug moves to F2 – starts price disclosure from listing date
- **Where the drug is already on F2**
  - New brand – starts price disclosure from listing date

# How do I know a drug is on F2

- Legal instrument - drug moves to F2 when bioequivalent or biosimilar brand lists for drug, or a drug in therapeutic group.

Currently [National Health \(Listed drugs on F1 or F2\) Determination 2010 \(No. PB 93 of 2010\) latest](#)

Helpful documents for checking F2 and price disclosure status:

- Formulary Allocation List – check monthly  
<http://www.pbs.gov.au/info/industry/pricing/pbs-items/formulary-allocations>
- Drugs Subject to Price Disclosure list – check monthly  
<http://www.pbs.gov.au/info/industry/pricing/price-disclosure-spd/drugs-subject-to-price-disclosure>

# When to disclose data?

- In the 6 weeks after every 31 March ( by 12 May) and 30 September (by 11 November).
- Data is for previous 6 months (or less if brand not listed or drug not F2 for the whole 6 months).
- Calculation is done once a drug/MoA has been on F2 for at least 6 months.
- The Price Disclosure Guidelines give details about how the first cycle works (can be longer than 6 months)

Current Guidelines - see pages 12-16 & 19-20.

<http://www.pbs.gov.au/industry/pricing/price-disclosure-spd/price-disclosure-operational-guidelines-july-2014.pdf>

# What is Disclosed & Used?

**For each pack size of each brand of every form/strength:**

- Volume of sales
- Sales Revenue (taking account of any rebates related to the sales)
- Incentives for sales – value and type
- Exclude public hospital sales
- The calculation uses data for all months in the data collection period, except for data disclosed for the first month of PBS listing.
- There is intended to be a reduction day every 6 months (1 April and 1 October each year).

# Publishing Outcomes & Prices

<http://www.pbs.gov.au/info/industry/pricing/price-disclosure-spd>

- **By 3 months prior to reduction** day (e.g., mid to late June for October) – Legal determination and summary of outcomes.
- **By 2.5 months prior to reduction** day (e.g., by mid July for October) – Indicative reduced prices: ex-manufacturer, dispensed prices with fees and mark-ups, and premiums.

These prices generally remain correct for reduction day, but could change with an intervening price or listing change – e.g., change to pricing quantity adjusts new AEMP. Price to pharmacy currently not available in indicative prices – working toward it.

- **3 – 4 weeks prior to reduction** day (e.g., by 2<sup>nd</sup> week of Sept for October) – Confirmation of prices, including ex-manufacturer, price to pharmacy, premiums, and dispensed prices.

# Worked Example

**Scenario** - Brands of two pharmaceutical items with the same drug and manner of administration (drug/MoA)

**Data collection period:** 1 October to 31 March

### **Pharmaceutical Item 1 - 10mg Capsule**

- 2 brands (**Dionysius**<sup>®</sup> & **Cronus**<sup>®</sup>)
- Pricing Quantity (PQ) is 60 for each month in the 6 month period
- AEMP is \$110 for 2 months, then \$92.50 for the next 4 months (e.g., December price change in Oct. to March collection period)
- This sample item shows a basic calculation with the impact of a price change during the data collection period, a new brand listing, and a disclosed price above ex-manufacturer price.

### Step 1—Net revenue (revenue – incentive value)

**Dionysius®** - New brand of 10mg capsule

= \$50,000 for 800 x 60 pack (**excluding first month**)

### Step 2—Adjusted volume for brand

PQ and pack size both 60:  $(800 \times 60) \div 60 =$  volume of 800

### Step 3—av.AEMP for brand (rounded)

Price for each month any brand of the item listed  $\div$  months

= **(\$110+\$110+\$92.50+\$92.50+\$92.50+\$92.50)**  $\div 6 =$  \$98.33

### Step 4—Disclosed price for brand

(step 1 revenue  $\div$  step 2 volume)

= \$50,000  $\div$  800 = \$62.50

### Step 5—Price percentage difference of brand

(\$98.33 av.AEMP - \$62.50 disclosed price)  $\div$  \$98.33 = 36.44%

## Step 6—Repeat steps 1 to 5 for each brand of the same Pharmaceutical Item

### Step 1—Net revenue

**Cronus**<sup>®</sup> brand 10 mg capsule  
=\$66,000 for 600 x 60 pack

### Step 2—Adjusted volume for brand

=  $(600 \times 60) \div \text{PQ of } 60 = \text{volume of } 600$

### Step 3—av.AEMP for brand (rounded)

=  $(\$110 + \$110 + \$92.50 + \$92.50 + \$92.50 + \$92.50) \div 6 = \mathbf{\$98.33}$

### Step 4—Disclosed price for brand

=  $\$66,000 \div 600 = \mathbf{\$110} = \text{over } \mathbf{\$98.33} = \text{adjust to } \mathbf{\$98.33}$

### Step 5—Price percentage difference of brand

=  $(\$98.33 - \$98.33) \div \$98.33 = 0\%$

### Step 7—Total adjusted volume for Pharmaceutical Item (PI)

$$= \text{Dionysius}^{\text{®}} \text{ 800 volume} + \text{Cronus}^{\text{®}} \text{ 600 volume} = \text{volume 1,400}$$

### Step 8—Weighted average percentage difference (WAPD) for PI

Add together: (adj. volume for brand × brand % difference) of each brand of PI ÷ (total volume for PI), % to 2 decimal places

$$= \frac{\text{Dionysius}^{\text{®}} (800 \times 36.44\%) + \text{Cronus}^{\text{®}} (600 \times 0\%)}{\text{Total adjusted volume of brands of PI (1,400)}}$$

$$= 20.82\% \text{ (WAPD for PI - 10 mg capsule)}$$

**Step 9—Repeat steps 1 to 8 for each pharmaceutical item with related brands (each different form with same drug/MoA)**

## Pharmaceutical Item 2 - 20mg SR tablet

- 2 brands (**Dionysius**<sup>®</sup> & **Zeus**<sup>®</sup>)
- PQ is 50 for the first 2 months, then 100 for the next 4 months
- AEMP is \$60 for the first 2 months, then \$120 for the next 4 months
- One brand (**Zeus**<sup>®</sup>) **delists** on 1 April (day after end of data collection)
- This sample item shows a change in pricing quantity during the data collection period and that no determination is made for a delisted brand.

**Dionysius®** brand 20 mg SR tablet

### **Step 1—Net revenue**

= \$35,000 for 1000 x 50 pack

### **Step 2 —Adjusted volume for brand**

**Adjust volume to PQ on last day data collection** period (100)

= (1,000 × old PQ of 50) ÷ new PQ of 100 = volume of 500

### **Step 3 — av.AEMP (for brand), with adjustment for PQ**

**AEMP for first 2 months adjusted to PQ on final day (100)**

= (\$60 ÷ 50) × 100 = 120

(\$120+\$120+\$120+\$120+\$120+\$120) ÷ 6 = \$120

### **Step 4—Disclosed price for brand**

= \$35,000 revenue ÷ 500 volume = \$70

### **Step 5—Price percentage difference of brand**

= (\$120 av.AEMP - \$70 disclosed price) ÷ \$120 = 41.67%

**Zeus<sup>®</sup>** brand 20 mg SR tablet

**Step 1 - Net Revenue** - \$32,000 for 400 x 100 pack

**Step 2 - Adjusted Volume** - 400

**Step 3 - av.AEMP** -  $(\$120 + \$120 + \$120 + \$120 + \$120 + \$120) \div 6 = \$120$

**Step 4 - Disclosed Price for Brand** -  $\$32,000 \div 400 = \$80$

**Step 5 - Brand Price % Difference** -  $(\$120 - \$80) \div \$120 = 33.33\%$

20 mg SR Pharmaceutical Item WAPD

**Step 7 - Total adjusted volume for PI (20mg)** =  $500 + 400 = 900$

**Step 8 - WAPD**

= **Dionysius<sup>®</sup>** (500 × 41.67%) + **Zeus<sup>®</sup>** (400 × 33.33%)

Total adjusted volume of brands of PI(900)

= 37.96% (WAPD for PI)

## Step 10—WAPD for all related brands (for drug/MOA)

- a) Add together: (PI Total volume × av.AEMP) of each PI.  
=  $(1,400 \times \$98.33) + (900 \times \$120) = \$245,662.00$
- b) Add together: (PI Total volume × av.AEMP × PI WAPD) of each PI  
=  $(1,400 \times \$98.33 \times 20.82\%) + (900 \times \$120 \times 37.96\%)$   
=  $\$69,658.03$
- c) Divide (b) by (a) - % to 2 decimal places  
=  $69,658.03 \div 245,662.00$   
= 28.36% difference (WAPD for drug/MoA)

## Step 11—Weighted average disclosed price (WADP) for listed brands of drug/MOA

(av.AEMP)-(WAPD for drug/MoA) = WADP, to 2 decimal places.

**Dionysius**<sup>®</sup> and **Cronus**<sup>®</sup> 10 mg

= \$98.33 – 28.36% = **\$70.44** (ex-man WADP in legal instrument)

**Dionysius**<sup>®</sup> 20 mg

= \$120 – 28.36% = **\$85.97** (ex-man WADP in legal instrument)

**Zeus**<sup>®</sup> 20 mg = **no WADP – been delisted**

**Step 11 adjustment** - Adjust legal instrument WADP for any change in PQ between last day of data collection period and next day (e.g., from 31 March to 1 April) – no PQ change in this scenario.

## 10% Test – to decide if the WADP is applied

10% test percentage \* = **AEMP on day after end of data collection period minus WADP** in legal instrument, expressed as a % of AEMP.

**10 mg capsule – Dionysius® and Cronus®**

**(\$80 - \$70.44) ÷ \$80 = 11.95%**

Meets 10% Test - reduced to \$70.44#

[Price reduced from \$92.50 to \$80 on 1 April after end data collection on 31 March]

**20 mg SR tablet – Dionysius®**

**(\$110 - \$85.97) ÷ \$110 = 21.85%**

Meets 10% test - reduced to \$85.97 #

[Price reduced from \$120 to \$110 on 1 April after end data collection on 31 March]

**20 mg SR tablet – Zeus®** : Delisted 1 April – no new price

\* *Known as the unadjusted price reduction in the legislation*

# *unless other listing /pricing changes occur (e.g., price already became lower, or a change in listings / PQs)*

# Contacts & More Information

- **Contacting the Price Disclosure Data Administrator (PDDA)**

Email: [admin@pricedisclosure.com.au](mailto:admin@pricedisclosure.com.au)

Telephone: 1300 336 062

- **Contacting the Department**

Email: [pricedisclosure@health.gov.au](mailto:pricedisclosure@health.gov.au)

Telephone: (02) 6289 2303

- **The Price Disclosure Guidelines** (current July 2014):

<http://www.pbs.gov.au/industry/pricing/price-disclosure-spd/price-disclosure-operational-guidelines-july-2014.pdf>

- The *National Health Act 1953*, *National Health (Pharmaceutical Benefits) Regulations 1960* and Weighted Average Disclosed Price Determinations: [www.comlaw.gov.au](http://www.comlaw.gov.au)