# Price Disclosure Reforms under the New Strategic Agreement – Fact Sheet

Amendments made by the [*National Health Amendment (Enhancing the Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme) Act 2021*](https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C2021A00139) (Cth) (**Amendment Act**) and the [*National Health (Pharmaceutical Benefits) Amendment (2021 Measures No. 1) Regulations 2021*](https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/F2021L01797) (Cth) (**Amendment Regulations**) give effect to the commitments in the [Strategic Agreements with the medicines industry (2022-2027](https://www.pbs.gov.au/info/general/medicines-industry-strategic-agreement)). The legislative amendments take effect from 1 July 2022 and include the following changes to price disclosure:

* Introduction of floor prices for designated brands – see ‘designated brands’ and ‘floor price protections’ below.
* Changes to the threshold for applying price disclosure price reductions – see ‘price disclosure thresholds’ below.
* Changes to the timing for removal of originator brands from calculations – see ‘early removal of originator brand data’ below.
* Changes to exclusion of supplies to public hospitals within disclosed data – see ‘public hospital data disclosure’ below.
* Changes to adjusted net revenue calculations (effective from the 2023 October price disclosure cycle) – see part 7.2 of the [price disclosure guidelines](https://www.pbs.gov.au/info/industry/pricing/price-disclosure-spd/price-disclosure-guidelines).

Refer to the [price disclosure guidelines](https://www.pbs.gov.au/info/industry/pricing/price-disclosure-spd/price-disclosure-guidelines) for further details about these changes.

## Designated brands

From 1 July 2022, brands of pharmaceutical items that are ‘designated brands’ will be subject to floor price protections and the 30% price disclosure threshold or 12.5% average test and 10% price disclosure threshold under s99ADH of the [*National Health Act 1953*](https://www.legislation.gov.au/Series/C1953A00095)(the Act). This means the new thresholds for designated brands will apply for price disclosure reductions that occur on
1 October 2022 onwards.

Designated brands meet one of the following criteria under s99ADHC of the Act:

* the drug and manner of administration of the brand’s pharmaceutical item has been on F2 for at least 42 months, and at least 30 months have passed since the first price disclosure price reduction for any brand of pharmaceutical item with the same drug and manner of administration (42 month clock) (s99ADHC(1)(a));
* the approved ex-manufacturer price (AEMP) of the brand is $4 or less (s99ADHC(1)(b));
* the AEMP of the brand has been increased on and after 1 July 2022 through a new price agreement and the Minister has determined that the brand be designated (s99ADHC(1)(c));
* the AEMP of the brand has received a price increase on 1 October 2022 under s104B of the Act (s99ADHC(1)(d)).

From 1 July 2023, designated brands will be subject to the minimum stockholding requirements outlined under Division 3CAA of the Act.

## Floor price protections

Designated brands are not subject to price reductions under Part VII of the Act. That is, they will not have their prices reduced as a result of an anniversary, first new brand, combination item flow-on or price disclosure reduction (apart from designated brands with an AEMP of more than $4 that exceed the price disclosure thresholds below). Floor price protections will apply for price disclosure reductions that occur on 1 October 2022 onwards. The price may reduce through a price agreement between the responsible person and the Minister.

Designated brands with an AEMP of more than $4 are subject to the 30% price disclosure threshold or the 12.5% average test and 10% price disclosure threshold (refer to price reduction thresholds). Designated brands with an AEMP of more than $4 are subject to price disclosure reductions if they exceed one of the thresholds.

If a designated brand with an AEMP of more than $4 exceeds one of the thresholds, the price reduction will not reduce the AEMP any lower than $4. For example, if a designated brand has an AEMP of $4.50, a WADP that exceeds the 12.5% average threshold, and will be subject to a 25% reduction, instead of a new AEMP of $3.38 applying, the new AEMP will be $4.

## Price Disclosure reduction thresholds

Changes to the thresholds apply for price disclosure price reductions that occur on 1 October 2022 onwards.

A price disclosure reduction may occur when the unadjusted price reduction meets the relevant threshold. The relevant price disclosure thresholds are set out in s99ADH(1)(c) of the Act and are as follows:

1. For brands that are not designated brands – 10%;
2. For designated brands with an AEMP of more than $4 – 30%; or
3. For designated brands with an AEMP of more than $4, if there has been discounting averaging at least 12.5% over the last 3 data collection periods including the one for which calculations are performed and there has not been a price reduction under s99ADH of the Act – 10%.

Refer to [**Figure 1**, **Appendix A**](#Fig1)for more information.

## Early removal of originator brand data

The Minister may determine an originator brand for a brand of a pharmaceutical item listed on the F2 formulary. The Minister must have regard to whether, when the brand of the pharmaceutical item was first PBS listed, it was in the F1 formulary or administrative Combination Drugs List. For certain pharmaceutical items, calculations are performed with and without originator brand data, and the calculation resulting in the lowest new price is applied.

If brands of a drug and manner of administration have:

* been listed on the F2 formulary for at least 18 months; and
* there have been no price disclosure reductions in that period; and
* one or more generics are listed during the data collection period of a cycle

the originator brand data is removed for the calculation of a WADP if it results in a lower price.

The early removal of originator brand data (at 18 months) will operate in addition to the existing
30 month clock, whereby the originator brand data is removed after the drug in the brand has been on F2 for at least 30 months. The potential removal of originator brand data at 18 months will apply for price disclosure reductions that occur on 1 April 2023 onwards.

Refer to [**Figure 2**, **Appendix A**](#Fig2)for more information.

## Public hospital data disclosure

Changes to the exclusion of supplies to public hospitals within disclosed data are effective from the 2023 October cycle onwards.

For the first 42 months that a drug is listed on F2 public hospital data is excluded from the data which is provided by responsible persons. For a data collection period commencing 1 October 2022 or later, if the drug in the pharmaceutical item has been on F2 for at least 42 months at the end of the previous data collection period for the brand, then supply to a public hospital must be included in the data provided by responsible persons.

Refer to [**Figure 3**, **Appendix A**](#Fig3)for more information.

## Appendix A: Price Disclosure Diagrams

**Figure 1** Process to determine price disclosure reduction for a brand

![Decision tree diagram with pale blue rectangles posing questions which work through the application of s99ADH of the Act to lead to a price disclosure reduction outcome. The legislative reference for each question is in (round brackets). Below is listed each path through the decision tree with the answer to the question in [square brackets] and ending with the relevant Outcome. 1. Is this a designated brand? (s99ADHC) [No] Is discounting at least 10%? (s99ADH(1)(c)(i)) [No] Outcome: No reduction. 2. Is this a designated brand? (s99ADHC) [No] Is discounting at least 10%? (s99ADH(1)(c)(i)) [Yes] Outcome: Reduction per WADP ($) calculation. 3. Is this a designated brand? (s99ADHC) [Yes] Is the AEMP >$4? (s99ADHC(4)) [No] Outcome: No reduction. 4. Is this a designated brand? (s99ADHC) [Yes] Is the AEMP >$4? (s99ADHC(4)) [Yes] Is discounting at least 30%? (s99ADH(1)(c)(ii)) [Yes] Is the calculated WADP ($) below $4? [No] Outcome: Reduction per WADP ($) calculation. 5. Is this a designated brand? (s99ADHC) [Yes] Is the AEMP >$4? (s99ADHC(4)) [Yes] Is discounting at least 30%? (s99ADH(1)(c)(ii)) [Yes] Is the calculated WADP ($) below $4? [Yes] Outcome: WADP ($) reduced to $4 instead of the calculated WADP ($) (s99ADHC(5)). 6. Is this a designated brand? (s99ADHC) [Yes] Is the AEMP >$4? (s99ADHC(4)) [Yes] Is discounting at least 30%? (s99ADH(1)(c)(ii)) [No] Is discounting at least 12.5% average over 3 consecutive data collection periods including the current one for any brand of the pharmaceutical item? (s99ADH(6)) [No] Outcome: No reduction 7. Is this a designated brand? (s99ADHC) [Yes] Is the AEMP >$4? (s99ADHC(4)) [Yes] Is discounting at least 30%? (s99ADH(1)(c)(ii)) [No] Is discounting at least 12.5% average over 3 consecutive data collection periods including the current one for any brand of the pharmaceutical item? (s99ADH(6)) [Yes] Has there been a price reduction under s99ADH for that brand in relation to any of those data collection periods? (s99ADH(6)(b)) [Yes] Outcome: No reduction 8. Is this a designated brand? (s99ADHC) [Yes] Is the AEMP >$4? (s99ADHC(4)) [Yes] Is discounting at least 30%? (s99ADH(1)(c)(ii)) [No] Is discounting at least 12.5% average over 3 consecutive data collection periods including the current one for any brand of the pharmaceutical item? (s99ADH(6)) [Yes] Has there been a price reduction under s99ADH for that brand in relation to any of those data collection periods? (s99ADH(6)(b)) [No] Is discounting at least 10% for this data collection period? (s99ADH(1)(c)(iii)) [No] Outcome: No reduction 9. Is this a designated brand? (s99ADHC) [Yes] Is the AEMP >$4? (s99ADHC(4)) [Yes] Is discounting at least 30%? (s99ADH(1)(c)(ii)) [No] Is discounting at least 12.5% average over 3 consecutive data collection periods including the current one for any brand of the pharmaceutical item? (s99ADH(6)) [Yes] Has there been a price reduction under s99ADH for that brand in relation to any of those data collection periods? (s99ADH(6)(b)) [No] Is discounting at least 10% for this data collection period? (s99ADH(1)(c)(iii)) [Yes] Is the calculated WADP ($) below $4? [No] Outcome: Reduction per WADP ($) calculation. 10. Is this a designated brand? (s99ADHC) [Yes] Is the AEMP >$4? (s99ADHC(4)) [Yes] Is discounting at least 30%? (s99ADH(1)(c)(ii)) [No] Is discounting at least 12.5% average over 3 consecutive data collection periods including the current one for any brand of the pharmaceutical item? (s99ADH(6)) [Yes] Has there been a price reduction under s99ADH for that brand in relation to any of those data collection periods? (s99ADH(6)(b)) [No] Is discounting at least 10% for this data collection period? (s99ADH(1)(c)(iii)) [Yes] Is the calculated WADP ($) below $4? [Yes] Outcome: WADP ($) reduced to $4 instead of the calculated WADP ($) (s99ADHC(5)).]()

**Figure 2** Process to apply calculations with or without originator brand data

![Decision tree diagram with pale blue diamonds posing questions which work through each of the criteria in s84(1)(a)-(c) and s84(3) of the Regulations for removal of originator brand data. Below is listed each path through the decision tree with the answer to the question in [square brackets] and ending with an Outcome of either ‘OWAPD applies’, or ‘Use GWAPD calculation to determine WADP ($)’. 1. Buddy rule met? [No] Outcome: OWAPD applies. 2. Buddy rule met? [Yes] At least 18 months on F2 at the end of the previous DCP without PD price reduction in a related brand? [No] At least 30 months on F2 at the end of the previous DCP? [No] Outcome: OWAPD applies. 3. Buddy rule met? [Yes] At least 18 months on F2 at the end of the previous DCP without PD price reduction in a related brand? [No] At least 30 months on F2 at the end of the previous DCP? [Yes] Was it multi-branded on a day at least 30 months before the end of the previous DCP? [No] Outcome: OWAPD applies. 4. Buddy rule met? [Yes] At least 18 months on F2 at the end of the previous DCP without PD price reduction in a related brand? [No] At least 30 months on F2 at the end of the previous DCP? [Yes] Was it multi-branded on a day at least 30 months before the end of the previous DCP? [Yes] Does GWAPD calculation give higher WAPD (%)? [No] Outcome: OWAPD applies. 5. Buddy rule met? [Yes] At least 18 months on F2 at the end of the previous DCP without PD price reduction in a related brand? [No] At least 30 months on F2 at the end of the previous DCP? [Yes] Was it multi-branded on a day at least 30 months before the end of the previous DCP? [Yes] Does GWAPD calculation give higher WAPD (%)? [Yes] Outcome: Use GWAPD calculation to determine WADP ($). 6. Buddy rule met? [Yes] At least 18 months on F2 at the end of the previous DCP without PD price reduction in a related brand? [Yes] Was it multi-branded on a day at least 18 months before the end of the previous DCP? [No] Outcome: OWAPD applies. 7. Buddy rule met? [Yes] At least 18 months on F2 at the end of the previous DCP without PD price reduction in a related brand? [Yes] Was it multi-branded on a day at least 18 months before the end of the previous DCP? [Yes] Does GWAPD calculation give higher WAPD (%)? [No] Outcome: OWAPD applies. 8. Buddy rule met? [Yes] At least 18 months on F2 at the end of the previous DCP without PD price reduction in a related brand? [Yes] Was it multi-branded on a day at least 18 months before the end of the previous DCP? [Yes] Does GWAPD calculation give higher WAPD (%)? [Yes] Outcome: Use GWAPD calculation to determine WADP ($).]()

**Figure 3** Inclusion of data on public hospital supplies after seven cycles of price disclosure (42 months)

