

## The Future of Clinical Research in Australia

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Independent Chairman, Medicines Australia  
Chair, Pharmaceuticals Industry Council



## Australian Pharmaceuticals Industry Facts and Figures

The Australian pharmaceuticals industry:

- has an annual turnover of approximately **\$17 billion**;
- employs over **34,000** exceptionally talented Australians;
- generates nearly **\$4 billion** in export earnings; and
- spends over **\$750 million** on research and development



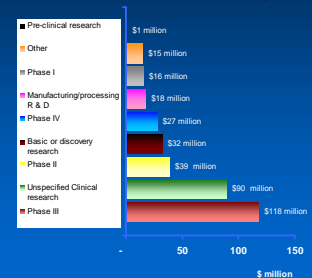
## Medicines Australia's 2007 Industry Economic Survey

- In September 2007 Medicines Australia conducted a member survey to obtain information about the industry's activities in Australia.
- **36** member companies responded to the survey
- Respondents account for nearly **80 per cent** of total value of wholesales pharmaceuticals in Australia.
- The survey covered reporting data from 2005 and 2006 calendar years.



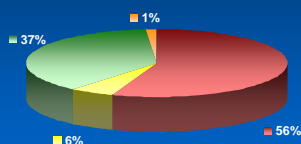
## R&D investment is growing

- In **2005**, respondents spent approximately **\$320 million** on R&D. In **2006**, respondents spent approximately **\$380 million**
- Phase III clinical trials account for a majority of R&D expenditure
- Phase I growing, but tyranny of distance from HQ



## R&D Collaborations

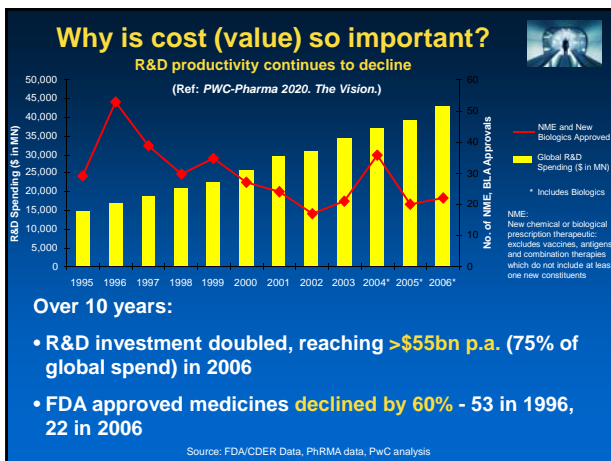
- Respondents conducted **43%** of their R&D in collaboration with Australian hospitals and universities.



## Global industry picture

- Dearth of new molecules – FDA approved **22 in 2006**; **53 in 1996** – TGA similar decline
- Increasing cost R&D – more trials; more subjects; greater complexity
- Higher cost per molecule approved – now more than **\$1 billion**
- Competing drivers - desire for faster access at lowest possible cost whilst minimising risk

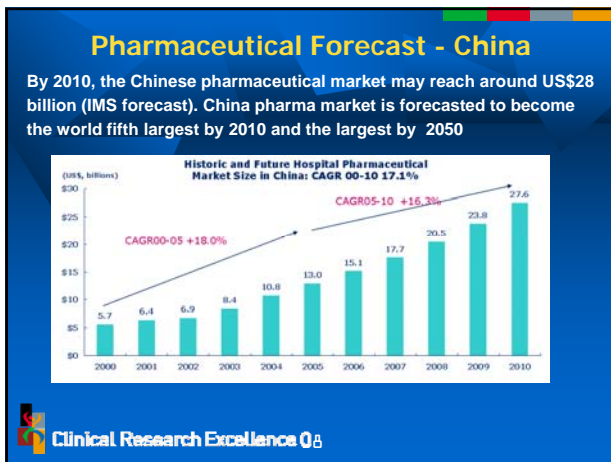




### The Challenge for the Australian Pharmaceuticals Industry

- The global innovative pharmaceuticals industry is undergoing massive restructuring.
- Multinationals are relocating manufacturing and research and development facilities to emerging economies, such as India and China, which offer considerable (and growing) advantages in both capabilities.
- There is need for urgent action. In a few years, the advantages that some emerging economies enjoy now could well constitute insurmountable obstacles to the viability of the pharmaceuticals industry in Australia.

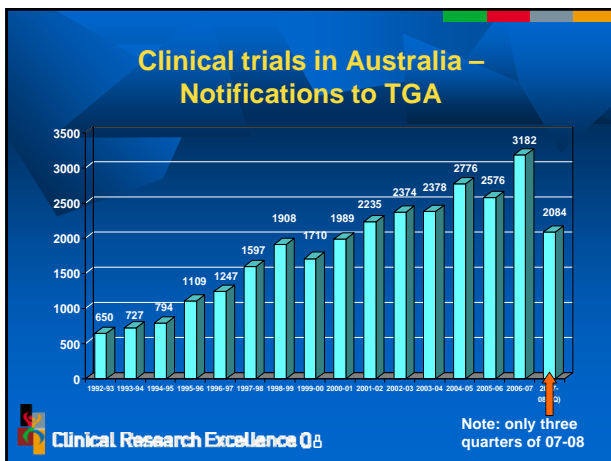
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### MNC R&D Investment in China

- April 2007 Eli Lilly committed US\$100 million for research in China
- May 2006 AstraZeneca announced it intends to invest US\$100 million in R&D in China over the next three years
- October 2006 Pfizer opened a US\$2.5 million research and development (R&D) centre in Shanghai
- November 2006 Novartis announced it will build its eighth global research center in China at an investment of US\$100 million
- GSK will launch its 23rd global research and development center in Shanghai - US\$40 million

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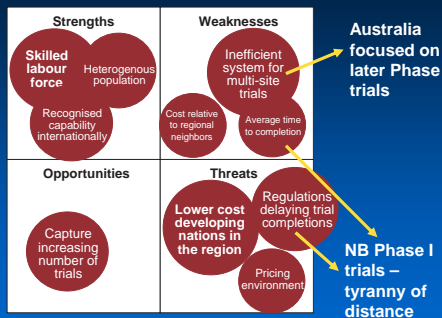


### Perceptions at odds

- Industry believes Australia's competitiveness in clinical trials is **under intense threat**.
- 37%** of industry respondents at a recent Forum expect the number of clinical trials in Australia to increase. **41%** think that activity will decline and **23%** think activity will not grow further.
- 80%** of Government (or related bodies) respondents expect the number of clinical trials in Australia to increase.
- There is a dramatic difference between how the industry and the Government see the future.

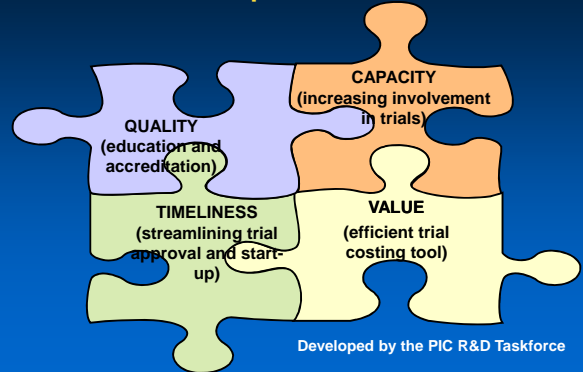
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## SWOT ANALYSIS — CLINICAL RESEARCH IN AUSTRALIA



Source: The Allen Consulting Group, Drivers of Pharmaceutical Investment, 2005

## The Four Pillars – Improving Australia's competitiveness



### How can we compete?

Competing globally – Four pillars: Quality, Timeliness, Capacity, Cost

#### Timeliness

- HREC approval of multi-centre clinical trials – slow and inefficient
- Streamlined approval clinical trials
  - States – especially NSW, Victoria, Qld
  - \$5.6m over 4 years to NHMRC to develop a national model

### How can we compete?

#### Quality

- Quality data = education & accreditation of clinical research staff
- Maintain a qualified and competent clinical research workforce in Australia – assure quality research
- Ensure access to e-medical records – data validation

#### Capacity

- Increase awareness, understanding and interest in clinical trials conducted in Australia
- Particularly considering the informed consent process
- Increase the pool of subjects interested in trials

### How can we compete?

#### Cost = Value

- Transparent and Efficient trial costing model – a national costing model with the aim of standardizing how studies are budgeted - procedures, tests, hospitalisation, ethics review, pharmacy service and overhead etc.
- NOT standardisation of the actual costs

### Implications for the future

- Secure the existing R&D base
- Secure clinical trial regulatory environment
- Address fragmented research base and low private venture capital investment
- Incentives for partnerships and collaborations

## Government Incentives for R&D investment

- P3 Scheme – small number of companies rewarded; finishes in 2009
- No follow-on incentive program agreed
- 175% premium tax concession – IP ownership rule changed, but will it be enough?
- Competing with Korea, Singapore, China, India, E. Europe



## Innovation Review & PISG

- In the context of global rationalisation of R&D investment
- Senator Carr announced a Review of the National Innovation System and established the Pharmaceuticals Industry Strategy Group (PISG)
- Only avenues to achieve further Industry Development Program
- Challenge of convincing Government of the need for further programs



## Conclusions

- Australia faces difficult challenges to remain globally competitive
- Need for policy partnership between industry, research community and regulators
- Work together at both the macro and micro level
- Greater competitiveness of clinical research required in the challenging global environment



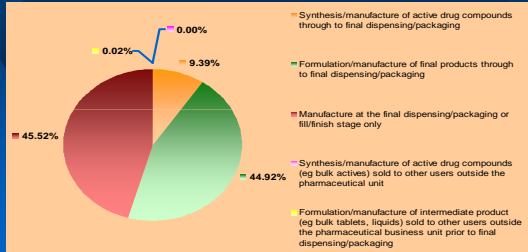
## Questions

Thank you



## Industry Survey: Manufacturing

Companies manufactured over \$4 billion worth of ex-factory good in Australia in 2006, and increase of 21% from 2005.



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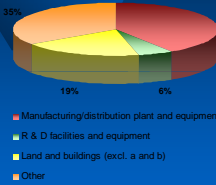
## Industry Survey: Capital Expenditure

Companies reported spending over \$155 million on capital expenditure in 2006, which is 11.5% higher than capital expenditure in 2005.

The average nominal growth rate of capital expenditure since 2004 has been approximately 6.2% (compared to and average of 19% for the whole of the Australian manufacturing sector).

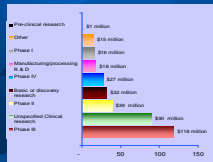
The pharmaceuticals manufacturing sector has shown volatility in capital expenditure. The innovative pharmaceuticals industry's level of capital expenditure is significantly lower than in the mid-1990s.

Annual capital expenditure has declined approximately 50% since the mid-1990s.



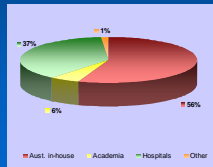
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## Industry Survey: Research and Development



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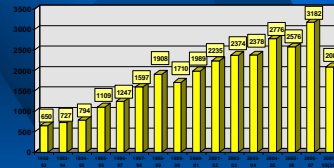
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Respondents conducted 43% of their R&D in collaboration with Australian hospitals and universities.

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## Industry Survey: Clinical Trials

Clinical Trials in Australia: CTN



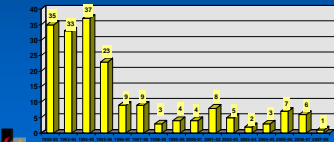
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Australia's competitiveness in clinical trials is under intense threat.

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Clinical Trials in Australia: CTX



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## MARKET CLASSIFICATIONS ACCORDING TO SOURCES OF GLOBAL ATTENTION

Attention paid to market due to strong internal cues	<b>Squeaky Wheels</b> Internal success stories, or markets with highly vocal managers <b>Examples</b> Ireland, Singapore	<b>Major markets</b> Markets that represent big opportunities <b>Examples</b> US, Europe
Potential impact of reimbursement policy reform	<b>Low Attention Markets</b> Little or no visibility <b>Examples</b> Australia, New Zealand	<b>Honeypots</b> Markets that represent big opportunities but little current activity <b>Examples</b> India, China
Little to no attention paid to market due to poor internal cues	Little to no attention given to market on basis of poor external cues (global market factors)	Attention given to market on basis of strong external cues (global market factors)

Source: The Allen Consulting Group adaptation of London Business School's Sources of Global Attention framework, see, Birkinshaw, J., and C. Bouquet, 2005, *Getting the Attention You Need: Strategies for the Australian Subsidiary*, London Business School in association with CEO Forum.

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The Allen Consulting Group, Drivers of Pharmaceutical Investment, 2005

## Industry Survey: Drivers and Barriers to Investment in Australia

Companies identified the following as the most positive influences on leverage with head office:

- Quality of labour
- R&D environment
- Location of Australia in Asia Pacific
- Drug registration

Companies identified the following as the most negative influences on leverage with head office:

- PBS listing
- PBS prices/controls
- 12.5% pricing measure
- Policy towards generics

Companies identified the following as the most positive influences on development in Australia:

- Quality of labour
- Patents/intellectual property
- Economic environment
- R&D and political environment

Companies identified the following as the most negative influences on development in Australia:

- 12.5% pricing measure post-PBS reform
- PBS prices/controls post-PBS reform
- 12.5% pricing measure pre-PBS reform
- PBS listing & prescribing post-PBS reform

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## Pharma Industry Policy

- Pharmaceutical Partnerships Program (P3) ends July 2009
- No industry development program to follow
- Has been IDPs since 1988 – PIDP (Factor (f)), PIIP, P3
- Positive Industry policy to balance impact of PBS



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