



KEY FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

DATA SHEET

The study “*Analysis of access to innovative medicines in Peru compared to other OECD countries*”, compares registration and reimbursement times of 247 innovative medicines in Peru versus 23 OECD countries.

Sanitary registration approvals in Peru vs. OECD countries

- In Peru, out of the 247 innovative medicines registered in at least one of the 23 OECD members only 110 medicines obtained the sanitary registration, this means that more than half of the innovative medicines (55%) that were evaluated do not have sanitary registration in our country.
- The average time to obtain the sanitary registration of **innovative medicines** has doubled in only 6 years: in 2012 the average was just 6 months, whereas in 2018 it reached 15 months.
- The implementation of the new guideline of biologicals in august 2016, has brought lessons for both sides (private and public sector), generating an increase in evaluation times. To the end of the study, no biological was approved in 2018.

Times of reimbursement

- In Peru, the average time from health registration of a molecule up to the reimbursement, can take more than four years.
- In the OECD member countries, molecules reach reimbursement on average in thirteen months.
- Only 10% of the molecules register in Peru between 2009 and 2018 of the analyzed universe were covered by MINSA or EsSalud vs. 65% on average for the OECD.

Innovative medicines in Peru vs. OECD countries

- Peru has a lower percentage of innovative medicines reimbursed (10%) compared to OECD members (65%).
- A lot of OECD members reimburse innovative medicines at the time of their registration, from the molecules analyzed for this study, more than 58% were considered for reimbursement in less than 3 months.
- Peru has one of the lowest health expenditures (5.5% of GDP), far from OECD members' average, whose spending is 7% to 8%. This ranks the country among Latin American countries with the lowest level of health spending.