

Onderwerp: RE: Answer to the Danish questions on Covid and Supply

Ha 5.1.2e

Het Productie NLD team kan deze vraag beter beantwoorden. Ik CC een aantal collega's. Voor het overzicht:

We are aware that some of the masks are produced in the Netherlands and that there is an air-bridge to Asia with regard to PPE. But:

 to what extent is the Netherlands self-sufficient in relation to the production of various protective equipment, including masks type II and IIR as well as gloves, and to what extent are you dependent on foreign imports?

Groeten, 5.1.2e
Van: 5.1.2e @minvws.nl> Verzonden: woensdag 27 januari 2021 17:46 Aan: 5.1.2e > < 5.1.2e
Hoi 5.1.2e
Kan jij wellicht helpen bij onderstaande vraag?
Kind regards, Met vriendelijke groet,
5.1.2e 5.1.2e Directie Internationale Zaken / Department on International Affairs Ministerie van Volksgezondheid Welzijn en Sport / Ministry of Health, Welfare and Sport 5.1.2e
Van: DEU-VIRUS < 5.1.2e @minbuza.nl> Verzonden: woensdag 27 januari 2021 12:58 Aan: 5.1.2e > 5.1.2e @minvws.nl>; 5.1.2e § 5.1.2e Aan: 5.1.2e @minezk.nl>; 5.1.2e § 5.1.2e @minvws.nl>; 5.1.2e Conderwerp: FW: Answer to the Danish questions on Covid and Supply Supply Supply
Dag 5.1.2e
Zouden jullie ons kunnen helpen met de beantwoording van de onderstaande vraag van de Deense ambassade?
Alvast dank.
Hartelijke groet namens DEU-Virus, 5.1.2e
From: 5.1.2e Sent: dinsdag 26 januari 2021 17:08
To: 5.1.2 @minbuza.nl> Cc: 5.1.2 Subject: SV: Answer to the Danish questions on Covid and Supply
Dear ^{5.1.2e} and colleagues,

Thank you for all your help and answers and for bearing over with our many questions. I hope you will allow us an additional question with regard to the supply of PPE.

We are aware that some of the masks are produced in the Netherlands and that there is an air-bridge to Asia with

regard to PPE. But:

 to what extent is the Netherlands self-sufficient in relation to the production of various protective equipment, including masks type II and IIR as well as gloves, and to what extent are you dependent on foreign imports?

Hank you again for your help and time.

Kind regards, 5.1.2e
5.1.2e / 5.1.2e @UM.DK
DIRECT 5.1.2e / MOBILE 5.1.2e
DANISH EMBASSY, THE HAGUE / 5.1.2e @um.dk KONINGINNEGRACHT 30 / 2514 AB THE HAGUE PHONE 5.1.2e / NEDERLANDENE.UM.DK
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Cc:	5.1	1.2e	< 5.1.2e	@um.dk>
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Emne: Answer to the Danish questions on Covid and Supply

Dear 5.1.2e

Hereby I am sending you the answers to your questions from December. Again, my apologies for the delay.

For the answering of these questions we have had contact with the Ministries of Health, Economic Affairs and Climate and Justice and Security to provide you with the most complete answer. If you have also asked these questions in other countries, especially the Ministry of Health is interested in the results thereof, and I would kindly request you to forward such an overview (if you are willing to, of course), to this email address so we can redistribute it further.

Thank you kindly for your patience.

Kind regards on behalf of the DEU-Virus Team, 5.1.2e

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Answers to the questions:

1. What rules and systems regulate security of supply today?

In the Netherlands ensuring the supply by tackling shortages and addressing vulnerabilities is an important political priority and was

on the agenda before the Covid-19 crisis and continues to be now more than ever. We feel that this is an issue that we need to reflect on at the EU level. Cooperation with the European Commission and all Member States is crucial. At the national level we are currently working on gathering the relevant data and evidence to understand the complexities and vulnerabilities of the medicines' production and supply chains. We welcome that this data gathering is currently also done at the EU level in the context of the pharmaceutical strategy.

For all medicinal products The Netherlands follows the EU directive: Article 81 of Directive 2001/83/EC of the pharmaceutical legislation, which states an obligation for continuous supply of medicinal products. In order to meet the demand of a continuous supply market authorisation holders (MAH) and distributors are required to maintain sufficient stock. The healthcare inspectorate monitors this requirement and can impose sanctions in case of default.

MAH must notify the authorities in case shortages are expected.

- In addition, contracts between health insurers and MAH may include specifications on security of supply including:
 - If a contract has been entered, delivery is mandatory;
 - Periodic (weekly or bi-weekly) reports of supply status for the health insurer;
 - Penalty clause in the event of unavailability;
 - Selection of another supplier for as long as supply problems persist.

2. How has the work concerning security of supply been handled so far?

The Netherlands is in the process of quantifying the requirement of maintaining sufficient stock. Developments in other member states will be taken into consideration in this process. More information (Dutch only) on this process can be found in the update published here: <a href="https://www.rijksoverheid.nl/ministeries/ministerie-van-volksgezondheid-welzijn-en-volksge

<u>sport/documenten/kamerstukken/2020/07/07/kamerbrief-over-aanpak-geneesmiddelentekorten-en-ijzeren-voorraad</u>. A new update will be published this quarter.

During the pandemic, a Covid-19 specific measure was introduced. A stock of ICU medicines was put in place, to ensure supply of ICU medicines in case of the need for expansion of ICU capacity.

3. Which areas/sectors have been prioritized (and why)?

ICU medicines and PPEs have been prioritized due to the increasing demand and scarcity (see also q2). Taking into consideration the high demand and that suppliers were not able to purchase PPE at their usual suppliers The Netherlands put together a list of most needed PPE. Also the requests from healthcare workers was of great importance in drawing up this list. See (in Dutch only):

 $\label{eq:https://www.rijksoverheid.nl/ministeries/ministerie-van-volksgezondheid-welzijn-en-sport/tijdelijke-crisisstructuur/landelijke-consortium-hulpmiddelen/inkoop-persoonlijke-beschermingsmiddelen-door-lch_landelijke-crisisstructuur/landelijke-crisisstructu$

4. What are the main uncertainties that COVID-19 has exposed? (e.g. crisis management mechanisms, organization, delivery problems, etc.)

The uncertainties that we were faced with before the crisis were highlighted during the crisis (for example dependencies and vulnerabilities in the supply chain). In the Netherlands we eventually did not experience shortages of medicines as a direct result of the covid crisis. It is possible that this is (partially) a result of the additional measures that were taken during the crisis. These measures focus on an intensive exchange of information between stakeholders (to be able to quickly react to signs of disruptions) and more central transparency in the available of stocks of medicines that were considered vulnerable (for example because of a great increase in worldwide demand).

During the first COVID-19 wave we experienced, as most countries, a shortage in PPE as well as raw materials needed for the production of PPE. These shortages were due to, among others, intra-EU export restrictions introduced by Member States which hampered free movement within the Single Market. Measures that were taken: PPE were bought on a large scale, emergency supplies were stocked and national production was started. A national consortium was established to coordinate purchase and distribution of PPE. As a result, there were no shortages in PPE during the second wave.

5. Based on the experiences with COVID-19, what considerations have been made about future initiatives and the organization on security of supply?

We are still working on the measures as described in answer 2. Besides this, we are organizing national stakeholder dialogues this year concerning additional actions that could be taken to ensure the security of supply. We are also active in European discussions on the security of supply (for example the ad hoc working group vulnerabilities and dependencies). Besides, we are working to

prevent any new barriers, such as intra-EU export restrictions, on the Single Market. The Single Market should be made more resilient for future crises. Any delays in the free movement of goods caused by border controls should be prevented, for example by well-functioning Green Lanes.

6. Has increased national production of protective equipment or critical consumables (like medication, fuel and so on) been initiated or planned - if so, how much capacity is expected?

FFP2 mask production was started by 3 companies. Total volume approximately5.1.2bMasks type IIR was started by 3 other companies. Total volume approximately5.1.2b

7. Has increased storage capacity of protective equipment or critical consumables been initiated or planned - if so, how much capacity is expected?

At the moment the Netherlands has sufficient stock of ppe's. This goes through our national consortium ppe's (Landelijk Consortium Hulpmiddelen), that was set up at the beginning of the pandemic. To have sufficient structural storage capacity also in the case of future crisis, we are currently working on more long term solutions. These are currently still in the developing phase.

8. Has the provision of resources been initiated or planned through bilateral or multilateral cooperation – if yes, which ones?

Not particularly except for increased cooperation on the EU level and with other countries trhough initiatives such as RescEU (https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/IP_21_45) and Covax.

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