

Methodological Note 2018 - Pierre Fabre Limited

This note describes the methods used by Pierre-Fabre Limited (PFL) in the UK to meet its obligations and the requirements for disclosing payments and Transfers of Value (ToV) to Health Professionals (HCPs) and Healthcare Organisations (HCOs) as outlined in The European Federation of Pharmaceutical Industries and Associations (EFPIA) HCP/HCO Disclosure Code and further reflected in the Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry (ABPI) Code of Practice.

The ToVs disclosed in this report cover payments, made by PFL to HCPs and HCOs whose principal place of practice is the UK, for activities and events that took place in 2018.

Term	Methodology/Definition
Tax Consideration	It is the responsibility of the recipient of funding/ payment, for the settlement of any taxes due.
Value Added Tax (VAT)	If VAT has been invoiced and paid to the HCP/HCO, this will be included in the value reported.
Currency	All ToVs are reported in Great British Pounds (GBP). If a payment was not made in GBP, conversion rates are used that are based on PFL's financial rates at that time.
Cross Border Payments	For HCPs/HCOs whose principle place of practice is the UK and who receive funding from an overseas PF affiliate, these ToVs are disclosed in the UK report.
Consent	In order to disclose ToVs on an individual named basis, PFL has obtained consent from the HCP for each activity undertaken. If the HCP did not consent, then all ToVs made to them are included in aggregate payment data. If a HCP revokes consent, PFL will update the report and include the ToVs in the aggregate section of the report. HCO consent is not required and therefore all ToVs to HCOs are reported in full.
Number of individuals who did not consent to disclosure on an individual named basis	In 2018 there was one individual whose ToV was disclosed in aggregate.
Payment made to Institution for the benefit of HCPs	If a payment was made to a HCO for the benefit of HCPs and the identity of the HCP was attainable, PFL disclosed only once and on an individual basis against the relevant HCP, providing consent had been provided by the HCP. If a payment was made to the HCO and the identity of the HCP was unknown, PFL disclosed the ToV against the HCO.

Term	Methodology/Definition
Indirect ToV to Health Professionals via a third party	Where HCPs have requested that their payment is made to a third party such as their employer, the ToV has been reported as being received by the Health Professional
Joint Working (HCO only)	Defined in accordance with Clause 20 of the 2019 ABPI Code. No payment has been made to The Royal Bournemouth and Christchurch Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust in 2018 in respect of the Joint Working Agreement that was set up in 2017. Further details regarding this JWA can be found on the Pierre-Fabre Corporate website (https://www.pierre-fabre.com/sites/default/files/executive_summary_20.06.2017.pdf)
Contribution to Cost of Events: Sponsorship of agreements with HCOs	Events include all scientific professional meetings, congresses, conferences, symposia and other similar events. Examples include: Rental of a stand space at an event Advertising space (e.g. in paper or electronic format)
Contribution to Cost of Events: Registration fees (HCP)	Fees paid for the HCP to attend educational events e.g. congress or symposium.
Contribution to Cost of Events: Travel & Accommodation (HCP)	Travel and accommodation expenses incurred from attending congress (e.g. flight, train, taxi, car hires, tolls, mileage reimbursement, parking, hotel accommodation).
Fees for Service and Consultancy (HCP)	ToVs resulting from or related to contracts between PFL and HCPs under which HCPs provide any type of services to PFL. Examples include: Speaker engagements Advisory Board attendee
Related expenses (HCP)	Travel and accommodation expenses incurred in relation to providing service/consultancy (e.g. flight, train, taxi, car hires, tolls, mileage reimbursement, parking, hotel accommodation).