

Türkiye

Recent and planned developments in pharmaceutical policies 2026

CHANGES IN PRICING

[13/03/2026]: Introduction of a **price reduction model linked to generic market entry, phased price reduction mechanism for reference products** following the market entry of the first equivalent product.

Previously, prices were reduced to 60%; under the new system:

- 80% in Year 1
- 75% in Year 2
- 70% in Year 3

The implementation starts within six months of the marketing authorisation date. Market-based adjustments apply if domestically manufactured equivalents reach defined market share thresholds.

[01/04/2026]: Increase in the reference pricing exchange rate (EUR/TRY) from 60% to 65% of the previous year's average euro value.

[01/04/2026]: Increase in regressive remuneration margins applied to wholesale and pharmacy retail prices according to the exchange rate.

VAT on medicines: No changes.

Planned: Preparatory work ongoing for **value-based pricing methodologies and procedures.**

CHANGES IN REIMBURSEMENT

Reimbursement lists: Positive list system remains in place (no negative list).

[17/04/2026]: Number of reimbursed medicines increased to **8,559.**

[08/04/2026]: Named Patient Programme: 415 medicines covered.

[01/01/2026]: Increase in prescription co-payments (fees):

- TRY 3.76 for up to 3 boxes
- TRY 1.25 for each additional box

[27/11/2025]: Change in internal reference pricing (generic grouping): Reimbursement limit increased from **5% to 6% above the lowest-priced product** in the group; any excess is subject to co-payment.

Reimbursement reviews: No changes.

Assessment/appraisal (HTA): No major changes.

Other changes: No structural changes in decision-making processes or committees.

OTHER CHANGES

Generic/biosimilar policies: No changes.

Volume control / prescribing measures: No changes.

Medicines shortages [10/2025]: The PREDIS system (an AI-based early warning system) enables ongoing monitoring, real-time tracking of availability, anomaly detection, and short-term forecasting, thereby supporting proactive shortage management.

Educational and information activities (e.g. targeted at health professionals and/or patients, e.g. on antibiotic use /AMR, generics and biosimilars), stakeholder dialogues: Routine training, awareness activities for healthcare professionals and stakeholder dialogues continue.

IT / Real-world data [01/2026]: A pilot data collection initiative is being implemented within the Ministry of Health to generate real-world evidence (RWE) on high-cost medicines under the Named Patient Programme, focusing on effectiveness and safety outcomes.

SPECIAL TOPIC:

Regulation, pricing and reimbursement of pharmaceutical combination products

Definition

- A medicinal product is defined as a substance or combination of substances intended for treating or preventing disease, or for restoring, correcting or modifying physiological functions through pharmacological, immunological or metabolic action.

Regulation

- Fixed-dose combinations are regulated under national marketing authorisation legislation. Applications must demonstrate quality, safety and efficacy of the combination. For known active substances used together, bioavailability/bioequivalence data and supporting literature are required.
- Where active substances have not been previously used in combination, clinical (and where necessary pre-clinical) studies must be provided.

Pricing

- Combination products are priced in line with general pricing rules (imported/domestically manufactured status and external reference pricing). Pricing may take into account reference products corresponding to individual active substances.

Reimbursement

- A cost-containment approach is applied: Reimbursement levels for combination products should not exceed the total cost of the lowest-priced equivalents of the corresponding mono-components, adjusted for adjusted for strength, pharmaceutical form and pack size.