

TABLE 1. *Pharmacies in Greece and Portugal: Regulatory context and economic outcomes in 2005*

	Monopoly of sales <sup>1</sup>	Pop. threshold (Number of pharmacies / population) <sup>1</sup>	Minimum distance between two pharmacies (Meters) <sup>1</sup>	Ownership reserved to pharmacists alone <sup>1</sup>	Regulation Intensity Index <sup>2</sup>	Profit margin <sup>3</sup>	Value of sales <sup>4,6</sup>	Volume of sales <sup>4,7</sup>	Expenditures in pharmaceuticals as share of GDP <sup>5</sup>
GR	Yes	Yes (1/1500)	Yes (100-150 m)	Yes	8,9	35%	34	78	2,2%
PT	Yes	Yes (1/4000)	Yes (500 m)	Yes	8	19-20%	30	78	2,3%

<sup>1</sup> Sources: Greece: Lambrelli and O'Donnell, 2011; Portugal: Costa et al. 2006.

<sup>2</sup> Source: Paterson and al. 2003

<sup>3</sup>Source: Greece: Yfantopoulos 2008; Portugal: Duarte Oliveira and Gouveia Pinto 2005.

<sup>4</sup> Source: Leopold and al. 2014

<sup>5</sup>Source: OECD 2018

<sup>6</sup> Constant dollars per capita for the 10 highest-selling products in each country

<sup>7</sup> Standard Unit per capita 10 highest-selling products in each country