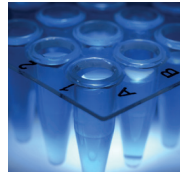




European Federation of Pharmaceutical  
Industries and Associations

## The Pharmaceutical Industry in Figures

Key Data \* 2015



## THE PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY: A KEY ASSET TO SCIENTIFIC AND MEDICAL PROGRESS

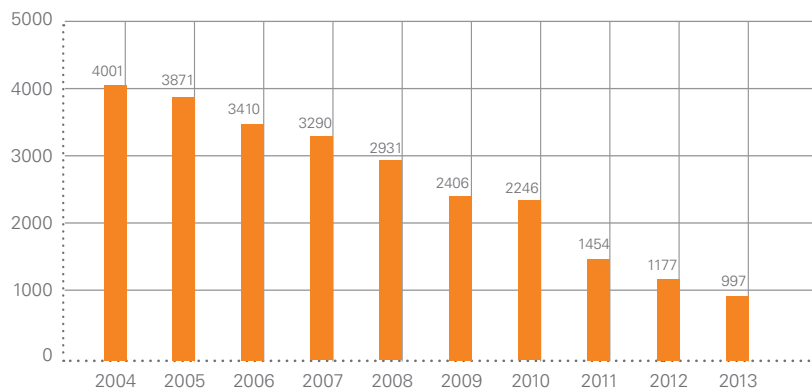
Thanks to advances in science and technology, the research-based pharmaceutical industry is entering an exciting new era in medicines development. Research methods are evolving and we have many promising prospects on the horizon – from the possibilities offered by personalised medicines, to the potential offered by harnessing the power of big data. The innovative pharmaceutical industry is driven by, and drives, medical progress. It aims to turn fundamental research into innovative treatments that are widely available and accessible to patients.

Already, the industry has contributed to significant improvements in patient well-being. Today's European citizens can expect to live up to 30 years longer than they did a century ago. Some major steps in biopharmaceutical research, complemented by many smaller steps, have allowed for reductions in mortality, for instance from HIV/AIDS-related causes and a number of cancers. High blood pressure and cardiovascular disease can be controlled with anti-hypertensive and cholesterol-lowering medicines; knee or hip replacements prevent patients from immobility; and some cancers can be controlled – or

even cured – with the help of new targeted treatments. European citizens can expect not only to live longer, but to live better quality lives. Yet major hurdles remain, including Alzheimer's, Multiple Sclerosis, many cancers, and orphan diseases.



### TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS AMONG AIDS CASES IN EUROPE (TOTAL EU 28 + ICELAND AND NORWAY)



Source: HIV/AIDS surveillance in Europe 2013, WHO Regional Office for Europe & European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC), November 2014

## THE PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY: A KEY ASSET TO THE EUROPEAN ECONOMY

As well as driving medical progress by researching, developing and bringing new medicines that improve health and quality of life for patients around the world, the research-based pharmaceutical in-

dustry is a key asset of the European economy. It is one of Europe's top performing hightechnology sectors.



### INDUSTRY (EFPIA total)

	2000	2010	2013	2014
Production (€, Mn)	125,301	199,131	216,928	220,000 (e)
Exports (1) (2) (€, Mn)	90,935	276,357	305,133	316,500 (e)
Imports (€, Mn)	68,841	204,824	230,242	238,500 (e)
Trade balance (€, Mn)	22,094	71,533	74,891	78,000 (e)
R&D expenditure (€, Mn)	17,849	27,920	30,442	30,500 (e)
Employment (number of people)	534,882	670,088	706,811	707,000 (e)
R&D employment (number of people)	88,397	117,035	115,619	116,000 (e)
Total pharmaceutical market value at ex-factory prices (€, Mn)	86,704	152,991	176,758	181,000 (e)
Total pharmaceutical market value at retail prices (estimate) (€, Mn)	140,345	222,453	261,167	267,400 (e)
Payment for pharmaceuticals by statutory health insurance systems (ambulatory care only) (€, Mn)	76,909	129,464	119,385	121,800 (e)

Values in € million unless otherwise stated

(1) Data relate to EU -27, Norway and Switzerland since 2005 (EU -15 before 2005); Croatia and Serbia included since 2010; Turkey included since 2011; Russia included since 2013

(2) Data relating to total exports and total imports include EU -28 intra-trade (double counting in some cases)

Source: EFPIA member associations (official figures) - (e): EFPIA estimate; Eurostat (EU -28 trade data 1995-2014)

## MAIN TRENDS

The research-based pharmaceutical industry can play a critical role in restoring Europe to growth and ensuring future competitiveness in an advancing global economy. In 2014 it invested an estimated € 30,500 million in R&D in Europe. It directly employs some 707,000 people and generates three to four times more employment indirectly – upstream and downstream – than it does directly. However, the sector faces real challenges. Besides the additional regulatory hurdles and escalating R&D costs, the sector has been hit severely by the impact of fiscal austerity measures introduced by governments across much of Europe since 2010.

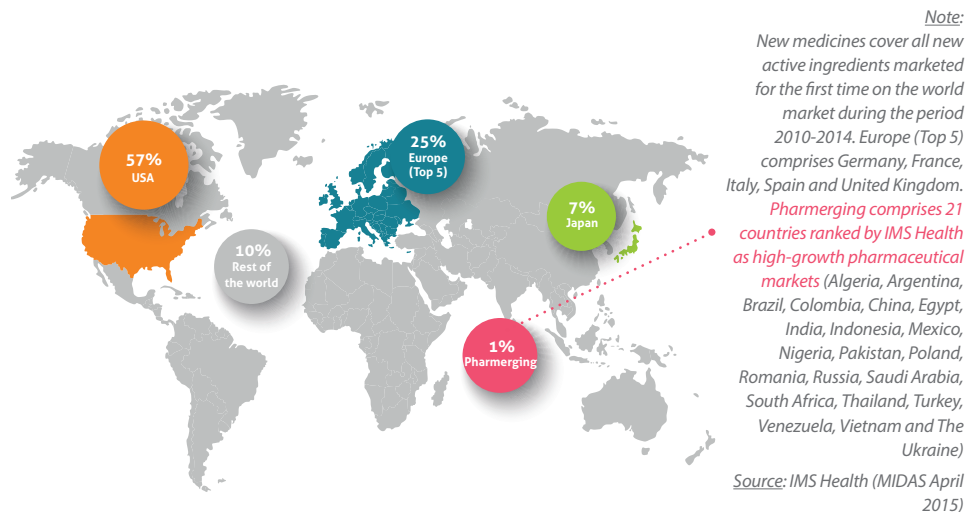
\* There is rapid growth in the market and research environment in emerging economies such as Brazil, China and India, leading to a gradual migration of economic and research activities from Europe to these fast-growing markets. In 2014, the Brazilian and Chinese markets grew by 12.6% and 11.6%

respectively, compared to an average market growth of 2.4% for the total European market and 12.5% for the US market (Source: IMS Health, April 2015).

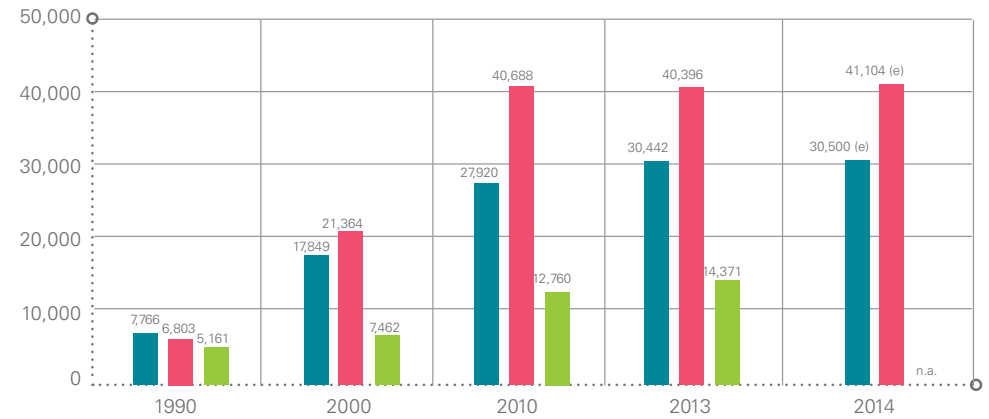
\* In 2014, North America accounted for 44.5% of world pharmaceutical sales compared with 25.3% for Europe. According to IMS Health data, 57% of sales of new medicines launched during the period 2010-2014 were on the US market, compared with 25% on the European market (top 5 markets).

\* The fragmentation of the EU pharmaceutical market has resulted in a lucrative parallel trade. This benefits neither social security nor patients and deprives the industry of additional resources to fund R&D. Parallel trade was estimated to amount to € 5,437 million (value at ex-factory prices) in 2013.

### GEOGRAPHICAL BREAKDOWN (BY MAIN MARKETS) OF VALUE SALES OF NEW MEDICINES LAUNCHED DURING THE PERIOD 2010-2014



### PHARMACEUTICAL R&D EXPENDITURE IN EUROPE, USA AND JAPAN (MILLION OF NATIONAL CURRENCY UNITS\*), 1990-2014

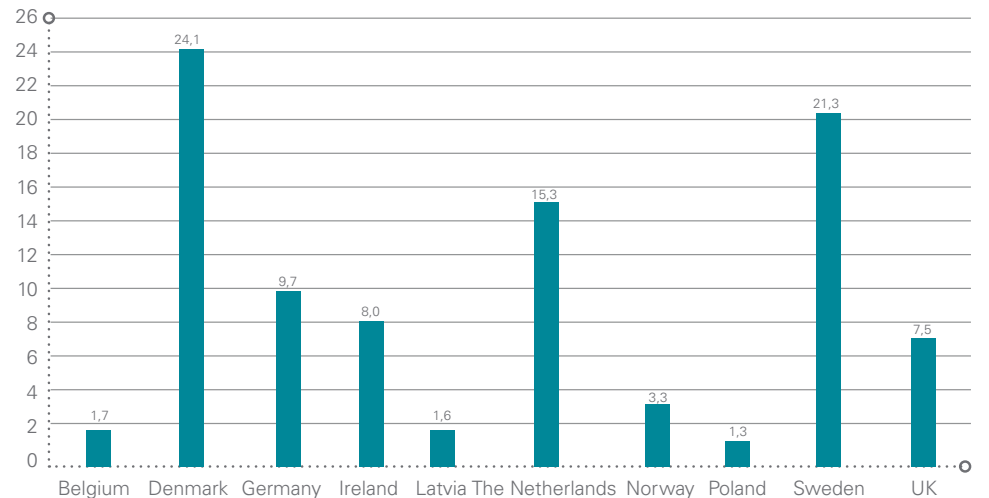


\* Note: Europe: € million; USA: \$ million; Japan: ¥ million x 100  
(e): estimate



Source: EFPIA member associations, PhRMA, JPMA

### SHARE OF PARALLEL IMPORTS IN NATIONAL PHARMACY MARKET VALUE SALES (%) – 2013



Source: EFPIA member associations (estimate)

# PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN EUROPE

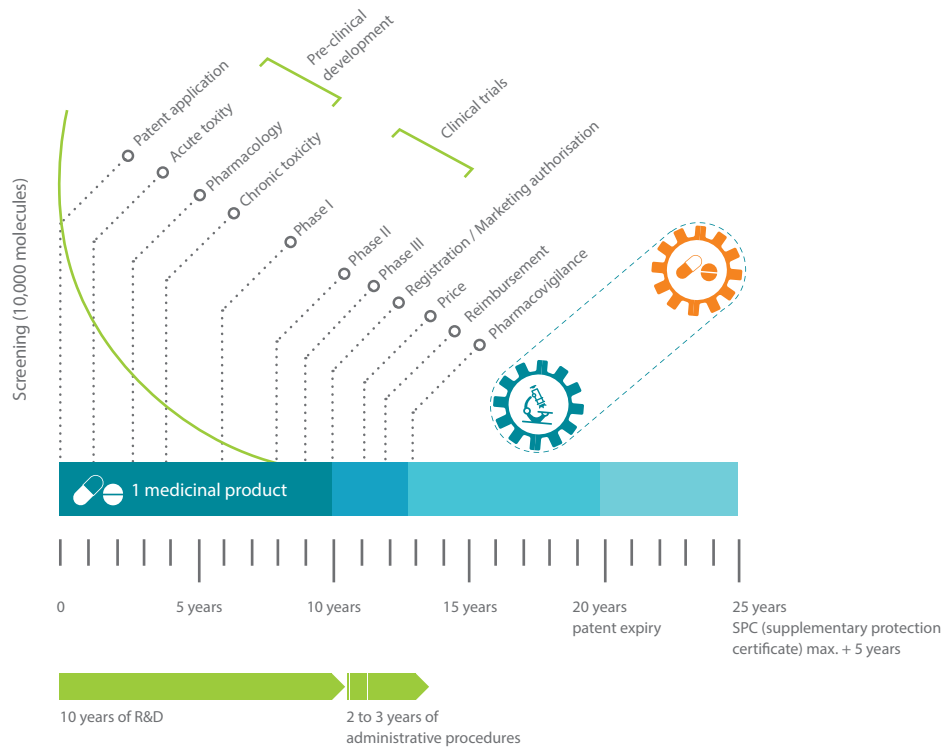
All new medicines introduced into the market are the result of lengthy, costly and risky research and development (R&D) conducted by pharmaceutical companies:

\* By the time a medicinal product reaches the market, an average of 12-13 years will have elapsed since the first synthesis of the new active substance;

\* The cost of researching and developing a new chemical or biological entity was estimated at € 1,172 million in 2012 (Mestre-Ferrandiz et al, Office of Health Economics, December 2012) (\$ 1,506 million in year 2011);

\* On average, only one to two of every 10,000 substances synthesised in laboratories will successfully pass all stages of development required to become a marketable medicine.

## PHASES OF THE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROCESS



## PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN EUROPE

EFPIA 2013	€ million		€ million
Austria	453	Lithuania	n.a.
Belgium	2,493	Malta	n.a.
Bulgaria	n.a.	Netherlands	642
Croatia	40	Norway	124
Cyprus	85	Poland	203
Czech Republic	77	Portugal	90
Denmark	1,411	Romania	250
Estonia	n.a.	Serbia	n.a.
Finland	171	Slovakia	n.a.
France	4,789	Slovenia	165
Germany	6,063	Spain	885
Greece	80	Sweden	800
Hungary	158	Switzerland	5,048
Ireland	305	Turkey	83
Italy	1,220	United Kingdom	4,807
Latvia	n.a.		
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>30,442</b>

**Note:**

The figures relate to the R&D carried out in each country.

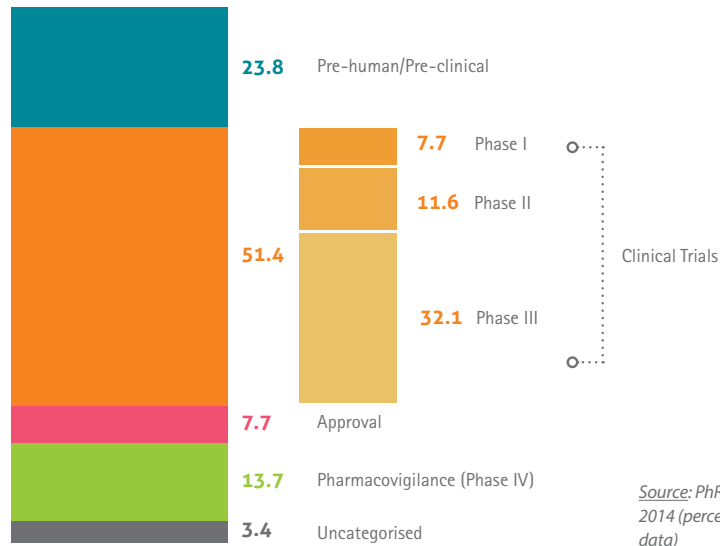
Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Hungary: 2012 data; Austria, Croatia, Netherlands: 2011 data; Belgium, Croatia, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway (LMI members), Poland, Romania, Slovenia, Sweden (LIF members), Switzerland (Interpharma members), Turkey: estimate

Source: EFPIA member associations (official figures)



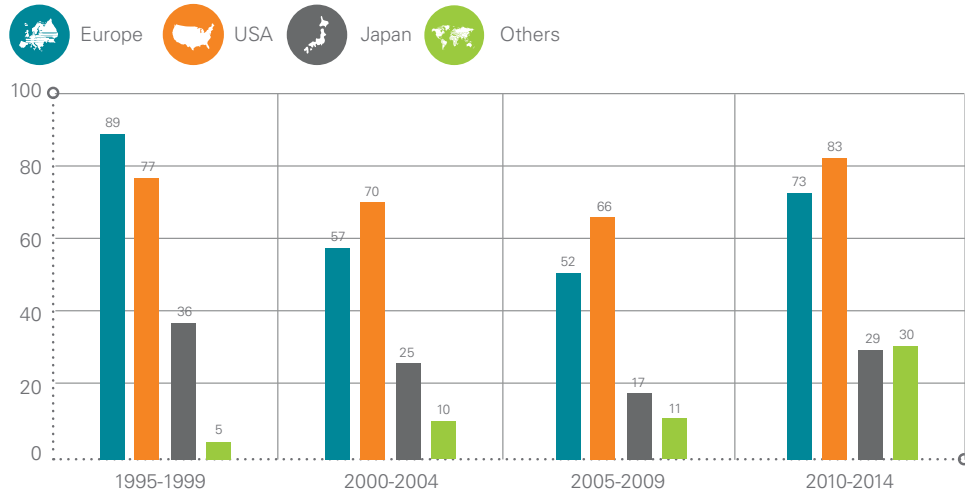


ALLOCATION OF R&D INVESTMENTS BY FUNCTION (%)



Source: PhRMA, Annual Membership Survey 2014 (percentages calculated from 2012 data)

NUMBER OF NEW CHEMICAL OR BIOLOGICAL ENTITIES LAUNCHED (1995-2014)



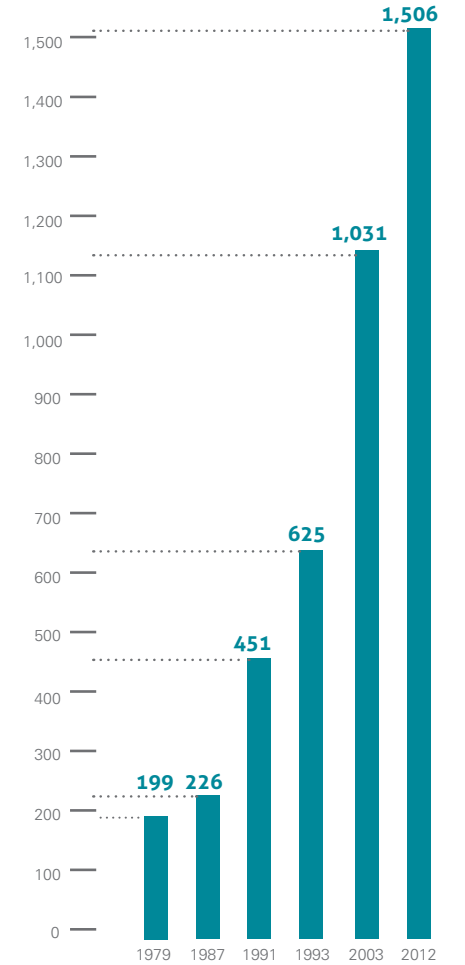
Source: SCRIP – EFPIA calculations (according to nationality of mother company)

IMPORTANCE OF PHARMACEUTICAL R&D

In 2013, the pharmaceutical industry invested more than € 30,400 million in R&D in Europe. A decade of strong US market dominance led to a shift of economic and research activity towards the US from 1995-2005. Additionally, Europe is now facing increasing competition from emerging economies: rapid growth in the market and research environments in countries such as Brazil and China is contributing to the move of economic and research activities to non-European markets. The geographical balance of the pharmaceutical market – and ultimately the R&D base – is likely to shift gradually towards emerging economies.

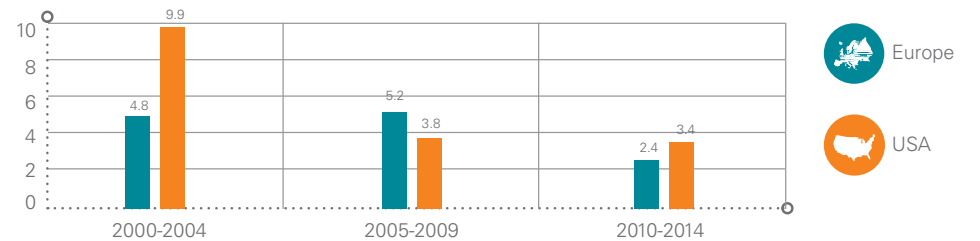
ESTIMATED FULL COST OF BRINGING A NEW CHEMICAL OR BIOLOGICAL ENTITY TO MARKET (\$ MILLION, 2011 PRICES)

Source: J. Mestre-Ferrandiz, J. Sussex and A. Towse, The R&D cost of a new medicine, Office of Health Economics, December 2012 (Hansen, 1979; Wiggins, 1987; DiMasi et al, 1991; OTA, 1993; DiMasi et al, 2003; Mestre-Ferrandiz et al, 2012)



PHARMACEUTICAL R&D EXPENDITURE – ANNUAL GROWTH RATE (%)

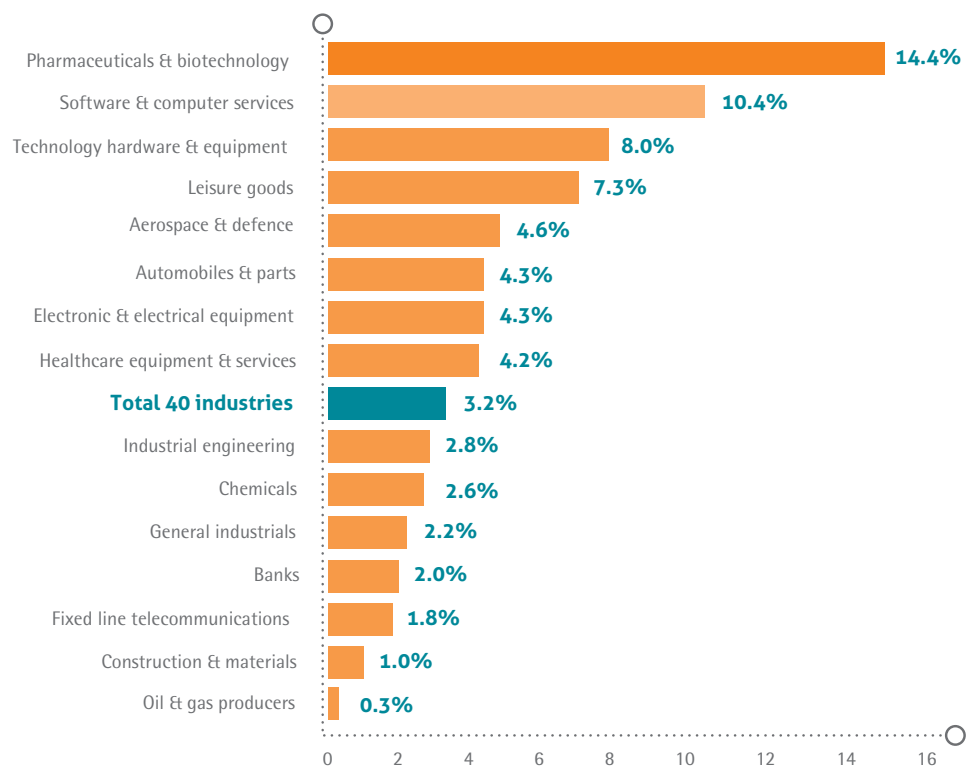
Source: EFPIA, PhRMA



According to EUROSTAT data, the pharmaceutical industry is the high technology sector with the highest added-value per person employed, significantly higher than the average value for hihtech and manufacturing industries. The pharmaceutical

industry is also the sector with the highest ratio of R&D investment to net sales. According to the 2014 EU Industrial R&D Investment Scoreboard, the pharmaceuticals and biotechnology sector amounts to 18.0% of total business R&D expenditure worldwide.

**RANKING OF INDUSTRIAL SECTORS BY OVERALL SECTOR R&D INTENSITY (R&D AS PERCENTAGE OF NET SALES – 2013)**



*Note:*  
Data relate to the top 2,500 companies with registered offices in the EU (633), Japan (387), The USA (804) and the Rest of the World (676), ranked by total worldwide R&D investment (with R&D investment above €15.5 million)

*Source:* The 2014 EU Industrial R&D Investment Scoreboard, European Commission, JRC /DG RTD

## PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTION

EFPIA 2013	€ million	€ million	
Austria	2,692	Malta	n.a.
Belgium	8,034	Netherlands	6,180
Bulgaria	117	Norway	745
Croatia	617	Poland	2,710
Cyprus	180	Portugal	1,434
Czech Republic	n.a.	Romania	655
Denmark	8,725	Russia	5,879
Estonia	n.a.	Serbia	n.a.
Finland	1,450	Slovakia	n.a.
France	20,507	Slovenia	1,903
Germany	29,010	Spain	14,486
Greece	938	Sweden	6,677
Hungary	2,629	Switzerland	33,010
Ireland	18,896	Turkey	3,690
Italy	27,461	United Kingdom	18,183
Latvia	120		
Lithuania	n.a.		
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>216,928</b>	

*Note:*  
All data based on SITC 54  
Denmark, Hungary, Norway: 2012 data; Cyprus, Netherlands: 2010 data  
Croatia, Denmark, France, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland: estimate Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Latvia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia: veterinary products excluded

*Source:* EFPIA member associations (official figures)



## EMPLOYMENT IN THE PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY

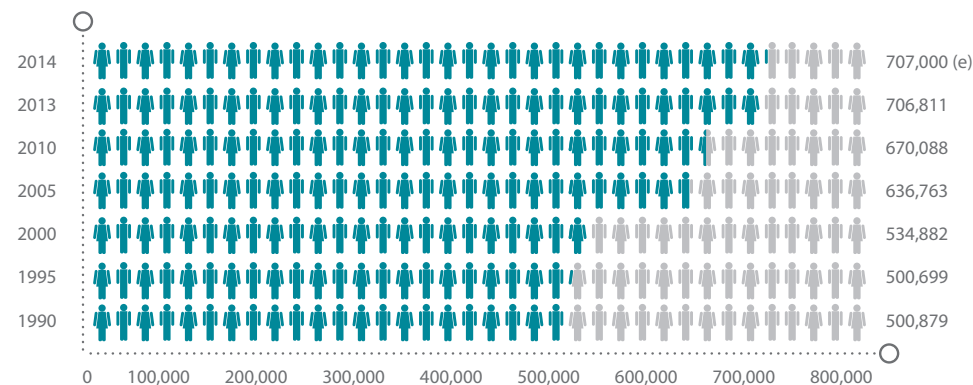
EFPIA 2013	number of people	number of people	number of people
Austria	12,226	Lithuania	1,220
Belgium	33,701	Malta	445
Bulgaria	9,900	Netherlands	13,000
Croatia	5,800	Norway	3,800
Cyprus	1,140	Poland	27,570
Czech Republic	14,800	Portugal	8,000
Denmark	21,150	Romania	23,500
Estonia	400	Serbia	n.a.
Finland	5,465	Slovakia	3,000
France	93,209	Slovenia	8,550
Germany	110,036	Spain	36,992
Greece	13,200	Sweden	11,482
Hungary	22,600	Switzerland	40,913
Ireland	25,441	Turkey	22,000
Italy	62,300	United Kingdom	73,000
Latvia	1,971		
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>706,811</b>

*Note:*  
 Austria, Hungary, Latvia, Netherlands, Portugal, Slovakia, United Kingdom: 2012 data; Malta: 2004 data  
 Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Estonia, France, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Romania, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom: estimate  
*Source:* EFPIA member associations (official figures)

The research-based pharmaceutical industry is one of Europe's major high-technology industrial employers. Recent studies in some countries showed that the research-based pharmaceutical industry generates three to four times more employment indirectly - upstream and downstream - than it does

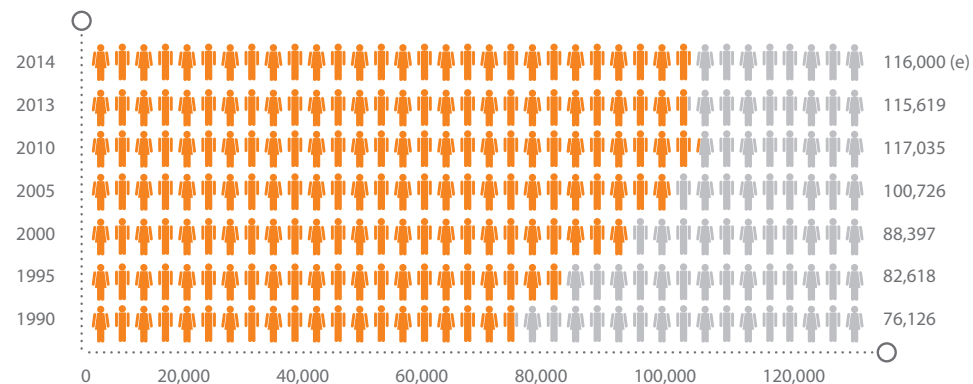
directly. Further, a significant proportion of these are valuable skilled jobs, for instance in the fields of academia or clinical science, which can help maintain a high-level knowledge base and prevent a European "brain drain".

### EMPLOYMENT IN THE PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY (1990-2014) (NUMBER OF PEOPLE)



*Note:*  
 Data includes Turkey (since 2011), Croatia and Lithuania (since 2010), Bulgaria, Estonia and Hungary (since 2009), Czech Republic (since 2008), Cyprus (since 2007), Latvia, Romania & Slovakia (since 2005), Malta, Poland and Slovenia (since 2004)  
*Source:* EFPIA member associations (official figures) - (e): EFPIA estimate

### EMPLOYMENT IN PHARMACEUTICAL R&D (1990-2014) (NUMBER OF PEOPLE)

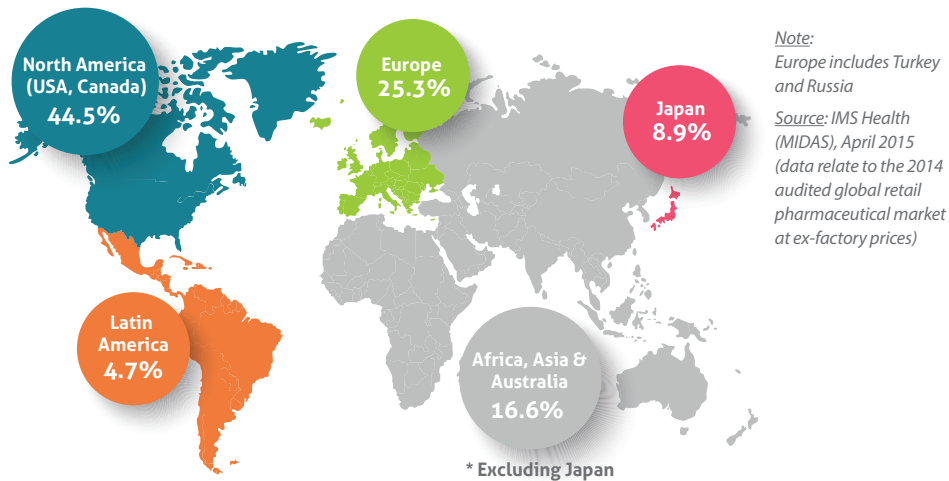


*Note:*  
 Data includes Greece & Lithuania (since 2013), Bulgaria and Turkey (since 2012), Poland (since 2010), Czech Republic, Estonia and Hungary (since 2009), Romania (since 2005) and Slovenia (since 2004)  
 Croatia, Cyprus, Latvia, Malta, Serbia, Slovakia: data not available  
*Source:* EFPIA member associations - (e): EFPIA estimate

## PHARMACEUTICAL SALES

The world pharmaceutical market was worth an estimated € 651,500 million (\$ 865,518 million) at ex-factory prices in 2014. The North American market (USA & Canada) remained the world's largest market with a 44.5% share, well ahead of Europe and Japan.

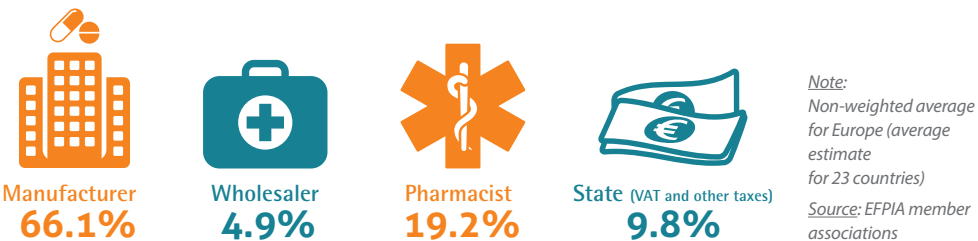
### BREAKDOWN OF THE WORLD PHARMACEUTICAL MARKET – 2014 VALUE SALES



## PRICE STRUCTURE

Distribution margins, which are generally fixed by governments, and VAT rates differ significantly from country to country in Europe. On average, approximately one third of the retail price of a medicine reverts to distributors (pharmacists and wholesalers) and the state.

### BREAKDOWN OF THE RETAIL PRICE OF A MEDICINE, 2013 (%)



## PHARMACEUTICAL MARKET VALUE SALES (AT EX-FACTORY PRICES)

EFPIA 2013	€ million	€ million	
Austria	3,207	Malta	77
Belgium	4,432	Netherlands	4,471
Bulgaria	853	Norway	1,652
Croatia	647	Poland	5,347
Cyprus	198	Portugal	2,804
Czech Republic	2,125	Romania	2,659
Denmark	2,095	Russia	13,736
Estonia	231	Serbia	564
Finland	2,114	Slovakia	1,166
France	26,744	Slovenia	507
Germany	26,960	Spain	13,203
Greece	3,949	Sweden	3,653
Hungary	2,010	Switzerland	4,124
Iceland	108	Turkey	6,945
Ireland	1,788	United Kingdom	16,671
Italy	20,941		
Latvia	310		
Lithuania	467		
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>176,758</b>	

*Note:*  
Medicinal products as defined by Directive 2001/83/EEC  
Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Slovenia, Sweden: pharmaceutical market value at pharmacy purchasing prices  
Serbia: 2011 data; Malta: 2007 data  
Belgium, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Malta, Norway, Spain, United Kingdom: estimate

*Source:*  
EFPIA member associations (official figures) – Hungary, Slovakia: IMS Health  
The figures above are for pharmaceutical sales, at ex-factory prices, through all distribution channels (pharmacies, hospitals, dispensing doctors, supermarkets, etc.), whether dispensed on prescription or at the patient's request.  
Sales of veterinary medicines are excluded.



## VAT RATES APPLICABLE TO MEDICINES

The table below shows the VAT rates applied to medicines in European countries as of 1 January 2015.

Country	Standard VAT rate (%)	VAT rates applied to medicines	
		Prescription (%)	OTC (%)
Austria	20.0	10.0	10.0
Belgium	21.0	6.0	6.0
Bulgaria	20.0	20.0	20.0
Croatia	25.0	5.0	25.0
Cyprus	19.0	5.0	5.0
Czech Republic	21.0	10.0	10.0
Denmark	25.0	25.0	25.0
Estonia	20.0	9.0	9.0
Finland	24.0	10.0	10.0
France (1)	20.0	2.1	10.0
Germany	19.0	19.0	19.0
Greece	23.0	6.5	6.5
Hungary	27.0	5.0	5.0
Iceland	24.0	24.0	24.0
Ireland (2)	23.0	0.0 – 23.0	0.0 – 23.0
Italy	22.0	10.0	10.0
Latvia	21.0	12.0	12.0
Lithuania (3)	21.0	5.0	21.0
Luxembourg	17.0	3.0	3.0
Malta	18.0	0.0	0.0
Netherlands	21.0	6.0	6.0
Norway	25.0	25.0	25.0
Poland	23.0	8.0	8.0
Portugal	23.0	6.0	6.0
Romania	24.0	9.0	9.0
Russia	10.0	10.0	10.0
Serbia	20.0	10.0	10.0
Slovakia	20.0	10.0	10.0
Slovenia	22.0	9.5	9.5
Spain	21.0	4.0	4.0
Sweden	25.0	0.0	25.0
Switzerland	8.0	2.5	2.5
Turkey	18.0	8.0	8.0
United Kingdom	20.0	0.0	20.0

(1) France: reimbursable medicines 2.1%; non-reimbursable medicines 10.0% (2) Ireland: oral medication 0%; other medication 23% (3) Lithuania: reimbursable medicines 5.0%; non-reimbursable medicines 21.0%

## GENERICS

The term 'generic' is widely used, but its definition is not always consistent between countries. Generics are usually produced by a manufacturer who is not the inventor of the original product, and are marketed when intellectual property protection rights are

exhausted. In general, the market share of generics is significantly higher in newer EU Member States with historically low levels of intellectual property protection.



SHARE (ESTIMATE - IN %) ACCOUNTED FOR BY GENERICS IN PHARMACEUTICAL MARKET SALES VALUE (AT EX-FACTORY PRICES), 2013

*Note:*  
Croatia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Greece, United Kingdom: share of generics in pharmacy market sales  
Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain: share of generics in reimbursable pharmacy market sales  
Latvia, Lithuania, Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Russia, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey: share of generics in total market sales  
Cyprus, Czech Republic, Hungary, Iceland, Malta, Norway, Serbia, Slovakia: 2013 data not available  
France: data relate only to those active substances listed on the official list of medicines  
Definition: 'generic' means a medicine based on an active substance that is out of patent and which is marketed under a different name from that of the original branded medicine

Source: EFPIA member associations



## PHARMACEUTICAL EXPORTS

EFPIA 2013	€ million	€ million	
Austria	7,574	Luxembourg	257
Belgium	36,789	Malta	258
Bulgaria	695	Netherlands	18,935
Croatia	410	Norway	585
Cyprus	244	Poland	2,383
Czech Republic	1,490	Portugal	732
Denmark	9,519	Romania	930
Estonia	55	Russia	284
Finland	909	Slovakia	367
France	28,553	Slovenia	2,317
Germany	56,952	Spain	10,475
Greece	1,051	Sweden	6,500
Hungary	3,654	Switzerland	46,934
Ireland	21,239	Turkey	619
Italy	18,777	United Kingdom	24,966
Latvia	297		
Lithuania	383		
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>305,133</b>	

*Note:*  
All data based on SITC 54  
Norway: veterinary products excluded

*Source:* Eurostat (COMEXT database – December 2014)  
Norway: Statistics Norway; Switzerland: Swiss Federal Customs Administration

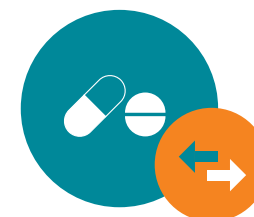


## PHARMACEUTICAL IMPORTS

EFPIA 2013	€ million	€ million	
Austria	6,787	Luxembourg	446
Belgium	30,918	Malta	120
Bulgaria	919	Netherlands	13,123
Croatia	636	Norway	1,468
Cyprus	223	Poland	4,479
Czech Republic	2,960	Portugal	2,076
Denmark	3,476	Romania	2,650
Estonia	306	Russia	9,786
Finland	1,831	Slovakia	1,520
France	22,418	Slovenia	921
Germany	35,243	Spain	11,435
Greece	2,752	Sweden	3,475
Hungary	2,696	Switzerland	18,048
Ireland	4,506	Turkey	3,389
Italy	18,792	United Kingdom	21,684
Latvia	456		
Lithuania	703		
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>230,242</b>	

*Note:*  
All data based on SITC 54  
Norway: veterinary products excluded

*Source:* Eurostat (COMEXT database – December 2014)  
Norway: Statistics Norway; Switzerland: Swiss Federal Customs Administration



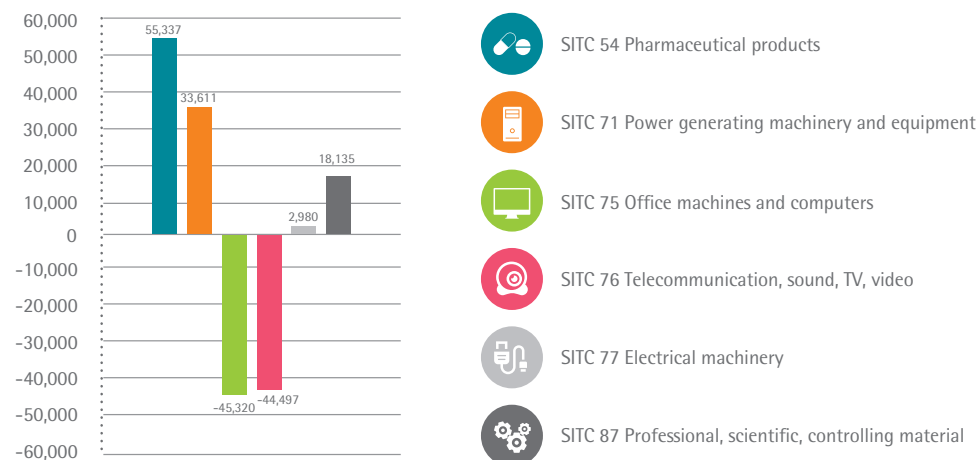
## PHARMACEUTICAL TRADE BALANCE

EFPIA 2013	€ million		€ million
Austria	787	Luxembourg	- 189
Belgium	5,871	Malta	138
Bulgaria	- 224	Netherlands	5,812
Croatia	- 226	Norway	- 883
Cyprus	21	Poland	- 2,096
Czech Republic	- 1,470	Portugal	- 1,344
Denmark	6,043	Romania	- 1,720
Estonia	- 251	Russia	-9,502
Finland	- 922	Slovakia	- 1,153
France	6,135	Slovenia	1,396
Germany	21,709	Spain	- 960
Greece	- 1,701	Sweden	3,025
Hungary	958	Switzerland	28,886
Ireland	16,733	Turkey	- 2,770
Italy	- 15	United Kingdom	3,282
Latvia	- 159		
Lithuania	- 320		
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>74,891</b>

*Note:*  
 All data based on SITC 54  
 Norway: veterinary products excluded  
 Source: Eurostat (COMEXT database – December 2014)  
 Norway: Statistics Norway; Switzerland: Swiss Federal Customs Administration

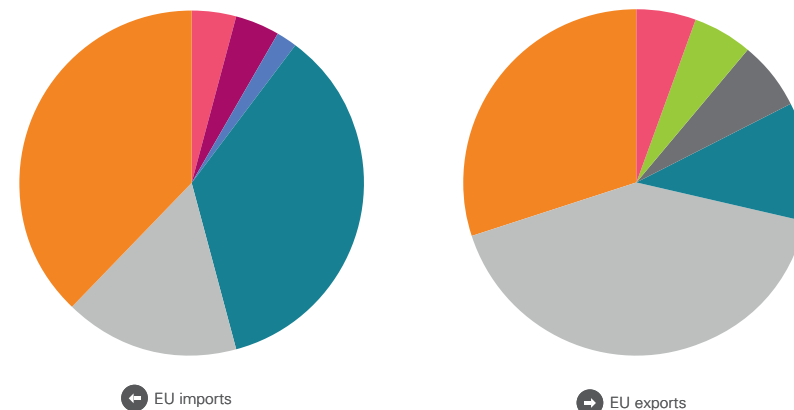


### EU-28 TRADE BALANCE – HIGH TECHNOLOGY SECTORS (€ MILLION) – 2014



Source: Eurostat, COMEXT database, April 2015

### THE EUROPEAN UNION'S TOP 5 PHARMACEUTICAL TRADING PARTNERS – 2014



Source: Eurostat, COMEXT database, April 2015

## TOTAL SPENDING (PUBLIC AND PRIVATE) ON HEALTHCARE AS A PERCENTAGE OF GDP AT MARKET PRICES

Country	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2012
Austria	5.2	7.5	8.4	10.0	11.1	11.1
Belgium	3.9	6.3	7.2	8.1	10.6	10.9
Czech Republic	-	-	4.4	6.3	7.4	7.5
Denmark	-	8.9	8.3	8.7	11.1	11.0
Estonia	-	-	-	5.3	6.3	5.9
Finland	5.5	6.3	7.7	7.2	9.0	9.1
France	5.4	7.0	8.4	10.1	11.6	11.6
Germany	6.0	8.4	8.3	10.4	11.6	11.3
Greece	5.5	5.9	6.7	8.0	9.5	9.3
Hungary	-	-	-	7.2	8.1	8.0
Iceland	4.7	6.3	7.8	9.5	9.3	9.0
Ireland	5.0	8.1	6.0	6.2	9.2	8.9
Italy	-	-	7.7	7.9	9.4	9.2
Luxembourg	3.1	5.2	5.4	7.5	7.6	7.1
Netherlands	-	7.0	7.5	7.6	11.2	11.8
Norway	4.4	7.0	7.6	8.4	9.4	9.3
Poland	-	-	4.8	5.5	7.0	6.8
Portugal	2.3	4.9	5.6	8.6	10.2	9.5
Slovakia	-	-	-	5.5	8.5	8.1
Slovenia	-	-	-	8.3	9.1	9.4
Spain	3.5	5.3	6.5	7.2	9.6	9.3
Sweden	6.6	8.7	8.1	8.2	9.5	9.6
Switzerland	5.3	7.2	8.0	9.9	10.9	11.4
Turkey	-	2.4	2.7	4.9	5.6	5.4
United Kingdom	4.5	5.6	5.8	6.9	9.4	9.3
<b>Europe</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>9.2</b>
USA	6.8	8.7	11.9	13.1	17.0	16.9
Japan	4.4	6.4	5.8	7.6	9.6	10.3

Note: Europe: non-weighted average (25 countries) – EFPIA calculations

Source: OECD Health Data 2014, November 2014

## PAYMENT FOR PHARMACEUTICALS BY COMPULSORY HEALTH INSURANCE SYSTEMS AND NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICES (ambulatory care only)

EFPIA 2013	€ million	€ million	
Austria	2,348	Lithuania	194
Belgium	3,597	Malta	n.a.
Bulgaria	293	Netherlands	4,338
Croatia	462	Norway	1,207
Cyprus	44	Poland	1,711
Czech Republic	579	Portugal	1,160
Denmark	734	Romania	1,137
Estonia	106	Serbia	263
Finland	1,273	Slovakia	894
France	22,585	Slovenia	281
Germany	30,094	Spain	9,183
Greece	2,534	Sweden	2,030
Hungary	1,095	Switzerland	4,082
Iceland	92	Turkey	5,887
Ireland	1,443	United Kingdom	10,760
Italy	8,863		
Latvia	116		
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>119,385</b>	

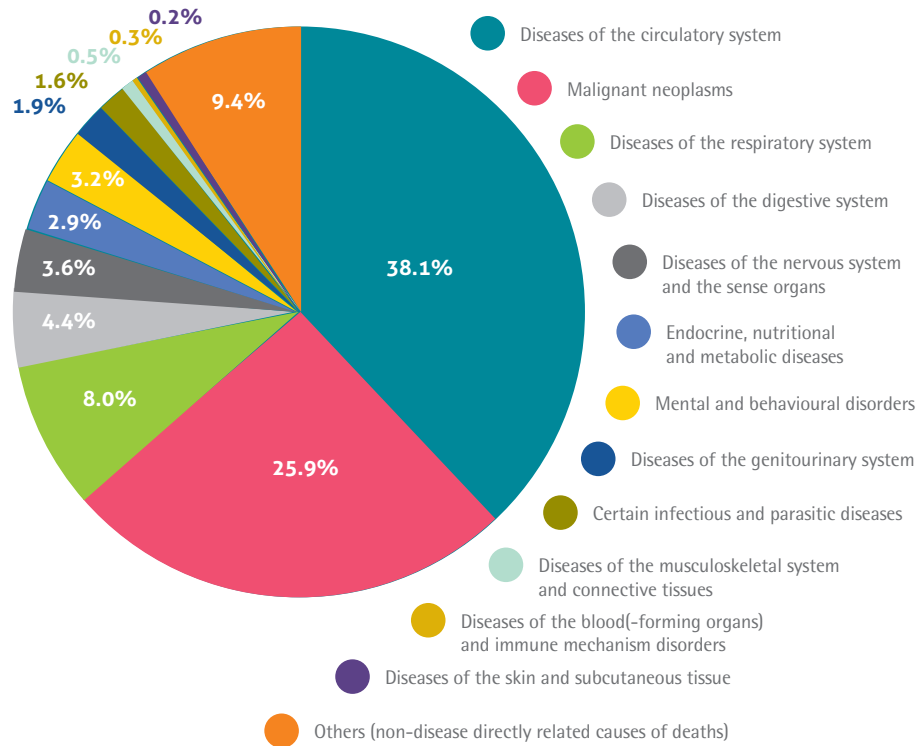
Note:

Hungary: 2012 data; Slovakia: 2011 data

France, Ireland, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom: estimate

Source: EFPIA member associations (official figures)

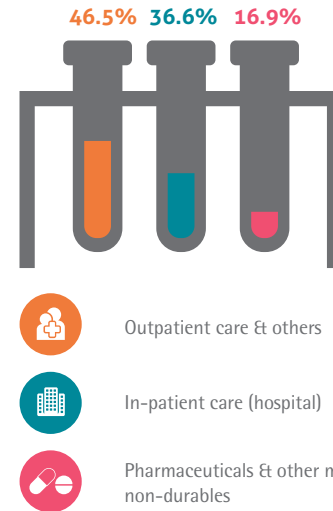
## CAUSES OF DEATH BY MAJOR DISEASE AREAS IN EUROPE (EU-28)



Data Source: Eurostat, data relate to year 2012 (non-disease directly related causes of deaths: EFPIA calculations), April 2015



## BREAKDOWN OF TOTAL HEALTH EXPENDITURE IN EUROPE – 2012

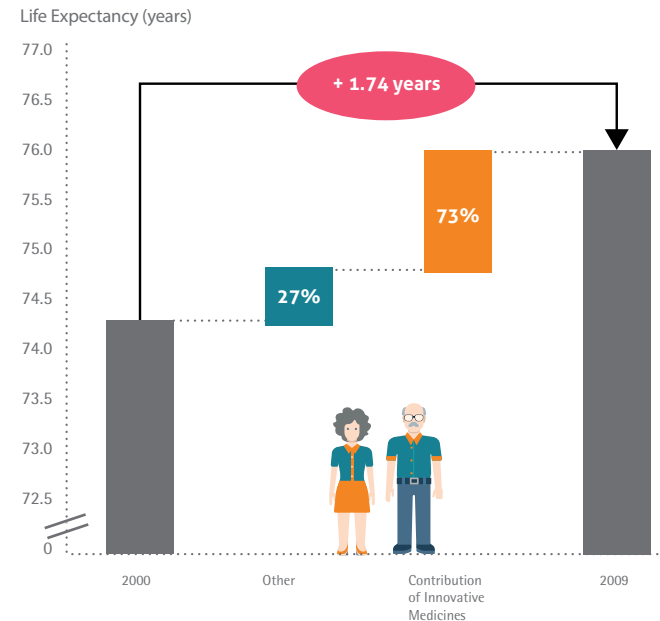


## THE ADDED VALUE OF MEDICINES IN HEALTHCARE

Medicines constitute only a small part of healthcare costs with, on average, 16.9% of total health expenditure in Europe being spent on pharmaceuticals and other medical non-durables. In costly diseases such as cancer and rheumatoid arthritis, medicines account for even less than 10% of the total disease costs. Medicines can also generate additional savings, for example by substantially reducing costs in other areas of healthcare, including hospital stays and long-term care costs.

Source: OECD Health Data 2014, November 2014 – EFPIA calculations (non-weighted average for 21 EU & EFTA countries)

## CONTRIBUTION OF INNOVATIVE MEDICINES TO INCREASE IN LIFE EXPECTANCY (2000-2009)



Source: Lichtenberg, F: Pharmaceutical innovation and longevity growth in 30 developing OECD and high-income countries, 2000-2009 (2012)

## EFPIA MEMBER ASSOCIATIONS

### Austria

Fachverband der Chemischen Industrie Österreichs (FCIO)

### Denmark

Laegemiddelindustriforeningen The Danish Association of the Pharmaceutical Industry (Lif)

### France

Les Entreprises du Médicament (LEEM)

### Greece

Hellenic Association of Pharmaceutical Companies (SFEE)

### Italy

Associazione delle Imprese del Farmaco (Farmindustria)

### Norway

Legemiddelindustriforeningen / Norwegian Association of Pharmaceutical Manufacturers (LMI)

### Portugal

Associação Portuguesa da Indústria Farmacêutica (Apifarma)

### Spain

Asociación Nacional Empresarial de la Industria Farmacéutica (Farmindustria)

### Switzerland

Scienceindustries / Interpharma

### Belgium

Association Générale de l'Industrie du Médicament (pharma.be)

### Finland

Lääketeollisuus ry Pharma Industry Finland (PIF)

### Germany

Verband Forschender Arzneimittelhersteller (VfA)

### Ireland

Irish Pharmaceutical Healthcare Association (IPHA)

### Netherlands

Vereniging Innovatieve Geneesmiddelen Nederland (Nefarma)

### Poland

Employers Union of Innovative Pharmaceutical Companies (Infarma)

### Russia

Association of International Pharmaceutical Manufacturers (AIPM)

### Sweden

Läkemedelsindustriföreningen The Swedish Association of the Pharmaceutical Industry (LIF)

### Turkey

Arastirmaci Ilac Firmalari Dernegi (AIFD)

### United Kingdom

The Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry (ABPI)

## MEMBER COMPANIES

### \* Full Members

AbbVie	USA	Grünenthal	Germany
Almirall	Spain	Ipsen	France
Amgen	USA	Johnson & Johnson	USA
Astellas Pharma EMEA	United Kingdom (Japan)	Lundbeck	Denmark
AstraZeneca (AZ)	United Kingdom / Sweden	Menarini	Italy
Baxter	USA	Merck	Germany
Bayer HealthCare	Germany	Merck Sharp & Dohme (MSD)	USA
Biogen	USA	Novartis	Switzerland
Boehringer Ingelheim	Germany	Novo Nordisk	Denmark
Bristol-Myers Squibb	USA	Pfizer	USA
Celgene	USA	Roche	Switzerland
Chiesi Farmaceutici (Chiesi)	Italy	Sanofi	France
Daiichi-Sankyo Europe	Germany (Japan)	Servier	France
Eli Lilly (Lilly)	USA	Shire	United Kingdom
Genzyme	USA	Takeda	Japan
GlaxoSmithKline (GSK)	United Kingdom	UCB	Belgium

### \* Affiliate Members

Bial	Portugal
Eisai	Japan
Esteve	Spain
Orion Pharma (Orion)	Finland
Otsuka	Japan
Recordati	Italy
The Medicines Company	USA
Vifor Pharma	Switzerland



## ASSOCIATIONS WITH LIAISON STATUS

**Bulgaria:** Association of Research-based Pharmaceutical Manufacturers in Bulgaria (ARPharM)

**Croatia:** Innovative Pharmaceutical Initiative (IFI)

**Cyprus:** Cyprus Association of Pharmaceutical Companies (KEFEA)

**Czech Republic:** Association of Innovative Pharmaceutical Industry (AIFP)

**Estonia:** Association of Pharmaceutical Manufacturers in Estonia (APME)

**Hungary:** Association of Innovative Pharmaceutical Manufacturers (AIPM)

**Latvia:** Association of International Research-based Pharmaceutical Manufacturers (AFA)

**Lithuania:** The Innovative Pharmaceutical Industry Association (IFPA)

**Malta:** Maltese Pharmaceutical Association (PRIMA)

**Romania:** Association of International Medicines Manufacturers (ARPIM)

**Serbia:** Innovative Drug Manufacturers' Association (INOVIA)

**Slovakia:** Association of Innovative Pharmaceutical Industry (AIFP)

**Slovenia:** Forum of International Research and Development Pharmaceutical Industries (EIG)

**Ukraine:** Association of Pharmaceutical Research and Development (APRaD)

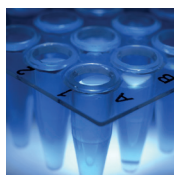
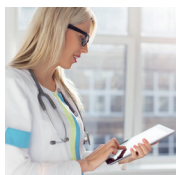


**EFPIA (The European Federation of Pharmaceutical Industries and Associations) represents the research-based pharmaceutical industry operating in Europe.**

Founded in 1978, its members comprise 33 national pharmaceutical industry associations and 40 leading pharmaceutical companies undertaking research, development and manufacturing of medicinal products in Europe for human use.

Its mission is to promote pharmaceutical research and development and the best conditions in Europe for companies to bring to market medicines that improve human health and the quality of life around the world. Through its membership, EFPIA represents the common views of more than 1,900 large, medium and small companies including the entire European research-based pharmaceutical sector whose interests also include an important part of the generics and biosimilars segments. Two specialised groups have been created within EFPIA to address specific issues relating to vaccines (Vaccines Europe, formerly EVM) and the needs of biopharmaceutical companies (EBE - European Biopharmaceutical Enterprises).

Further details about the Federation and its activities can be obtained from:



**EFPIA**  
Leopold Plaza Building \* Rue du Trône 108  
B-1050 Brussels \* Belgium  
Tel.: +32.(0)2.626.25.55  
[www.efpia.eu](http://www.efpia.eu) \* [info@efpia.eu](mailto:info@efpia.eu)

