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European Federation of Pharmaceutical Industries and Associations

The Pharmaceutical Industry in Figures

Key Data * 2026






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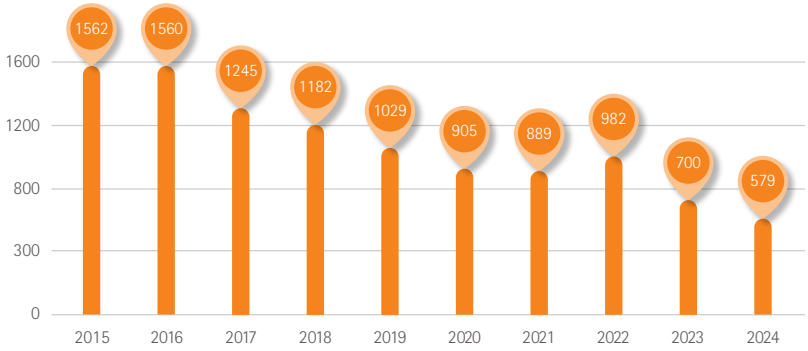
THE PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY: A KEY DRIVER TO SCIENTIFIC AND MEDICAL PROGRESS

Thanks to advances in science and technology, the research-based pharmaceutical industry is entering a highly dynamic phase of medicines development. Research methods are evolving rapidly, opening new horizons*. Breakthrough innovations such as cell and gene therapies are becoming more available and are transforming how diseases are treated. The sector both drives and is driven by medical progress, aiming to translate scientific discoveries into effective, accessible treatments for patients.

The industry has already played a key role in improving patient outcomes and quality of life. Today, people in Europe can expect to live up to 30 years longer than a century ago. This progress reflects major breakthroughs and many incremental advances in biopharmaceutical research, contributing to significant reductions in mortality, including from HIV/AIDS and several cancers.

Many conditions once considered life-threatening can now be managed. High blood pressure and cardiovascular diseases are controlled with modern medicines, while surgical innovations such as knee and hip replacements restore mobility. Advances in targeted therapies also mean some cancers can be managed long-term or even cured. As a result, Europeans are living not only longer but better lives. However, major challenges remain, including Alzheimer's, multiple sclerosis, many cancers, and rare diseases, highlighting the need for continued research and innovation.

TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS AMONG AIDS CASES IN EUROPE (TOTAL EU/EEA)



Source: HIV/HIV/AIDS surveillance in Europe 2025 (2024 data), WHO European Region & European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC), 27 November 2025

** https://www.efpia.eu/media/hibdosn5/2024-pipeline-review.pdf*

THE PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY: A KEY ASSET TO THE EUROPEAN ECONOMY

Beyond advancing medical progress through the research, development, and delivery of innovative medicines that improve health and quality of life worldwide, the research-based pharmaceutical industry is a vital pillar of the European economy. It stands as one of Europe's leading high-technology sectors, contributing significantly to growth, innovation, and global competitiveness.

INDUSTRY (EFPIA total)	2000	2010	2020	2024	2025
Production	127,504	197,359	322,554	463,869	505,000 (e)
Exports (1) (2)	90,935	276,357	509,828	735,972	815,000 (e)
Imports	68,841	204,824	347,124	499,893	550,000 (e)
Trade balance	22,094	71,533	162,704	236,079	265,000 (e)
R&D expenditure	17,849	27,920	38,736	56,344	60,000 (e)
Employment (units)	556,506	699,059	848,628	950,983	955,000 (e)
R&D employment (units)	88,397	114,283	121,381	119,423	125,000 (e)
Total pharmaceutical market value at ex-factory prices	89,367	153,894	216,064	301,968	330,000 (e)
Payment for pharmaceuticals by statutory health insurance systems (ambulatory care only)	76,909	129,706	143,741	187,567	205,000 (e)

Values in € million unless otherwise stated

(1) Data cover the EU-27, Norway, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom from 2005 onwards (EU-15 prior to 2005). Croatia and Serbia are included from 2010, Turkey from 2011, and Ukraine from 2024.

(2) Data on total exports and imports include intra-EU-27 trade, which may result in some double counting in certain cases.

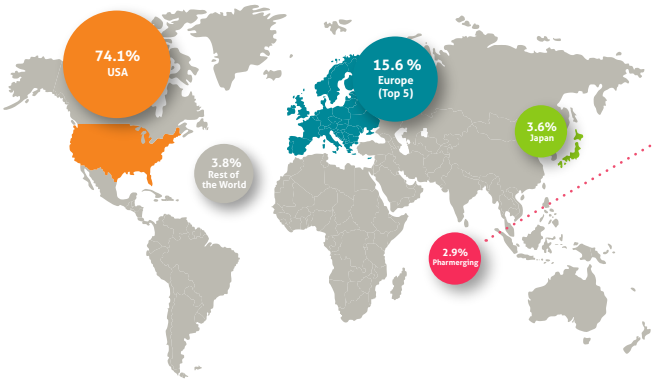
Source: EFPIA member associations (official figures) - (e): EFPIA estimate; Eurostat (EU-27 trade data 2000-2025)

MAIN TRENDS

The research-based pharmaceutical industry can play a critical role in restoring Europe to growth and ensuring the continent's future competitiveness in an increasingly competitive global economy. In 2025, the sector invested an estimated €60.0 billion in R&D in Europe. It directly employs around 955,000 people and supports approximately three times as many jobs indirectly — both upstream and downstream — as it does directly (PwC, Economic and Societal Footprint of the Pharmaceutical Industry in Europe, November 2024). However, the sector faces significant challenges. In addition to increasing regulatory hurdles and escalating R&D costs in Europe, the industry continues to be affected by the cumulative impact of fiscal austerity measures introduced by governments across much of Europe since 2010, which have negatively affected both patient access to innovative medicines and the rewards for pharmaceutical innovation.

- 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. During the period 2020-2025 the Brazilian, Chinese and Indian markets grew by 13.8%, 3.2% and 10.3% respectively compared to an average market growth of 8.4% for the top 5 European Union markets and 11.4% for the US market (source: IQVIA MIDAS, April 2026).
- In 2025 North America accounted for 54.7% of estimated world pharmaceutical sales compared with 23.7% for Europe. According to IQVIA (MIDAS April 2026), 74.1% of sales of new medicines launched during the period 2020-2024 were on the US market, compared with 15.6% 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 but deprives the industry of additional resources to fund R&D and leads to supply disruptions on several smaller markets. Parallel trade was estimated to amount to € 7,331 million (value at ex-factory prices) in 2024.

GEOGRAPHICAL BREAKDOWN (BY MAIN MARKETS) OF SALES OF NEW MEDICINES LAUNCHED DURING THE PERIOD 2020–2024



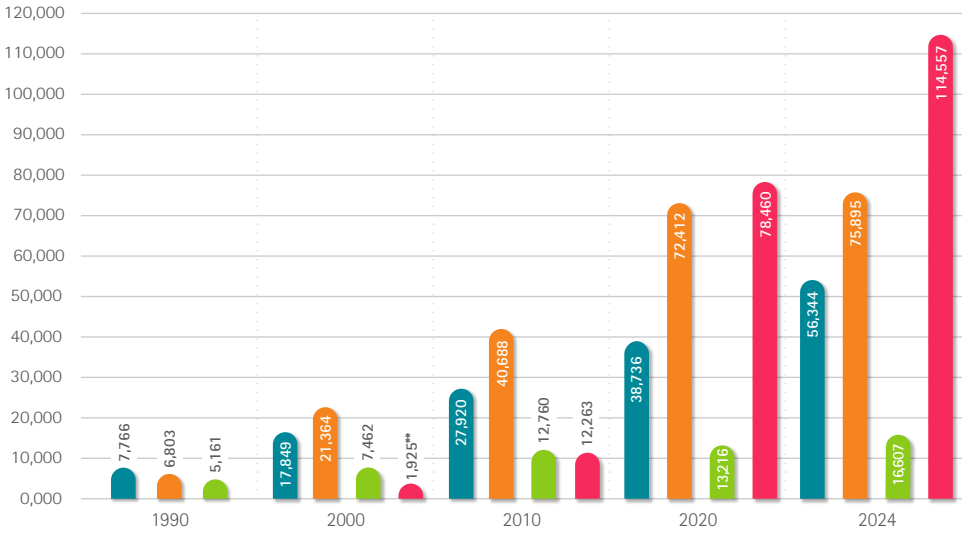
Note:
New medicines cover all new active ingredients marketed for the first time on the world market during the period 2020-2024 (with latest sales in 2025 at ex-factory prices)

Europe (Top 5) comprises France, Germany, Italy, Spain and United Kingdom

Pharmerging comprises 22 countries ranked by IQVIA as high-growth pharmaceutical markets (Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Thailand, Turkey and Vietnam)

Source: IQVIA (MIDAS April 2026)

PHARMACEUTICAL R&D EXPENDITURE IN EUROPE, USA, JAPAN AND CHINA (MILLIONS OF NATIONAL CURRENCY UNITS*), 1990–2024

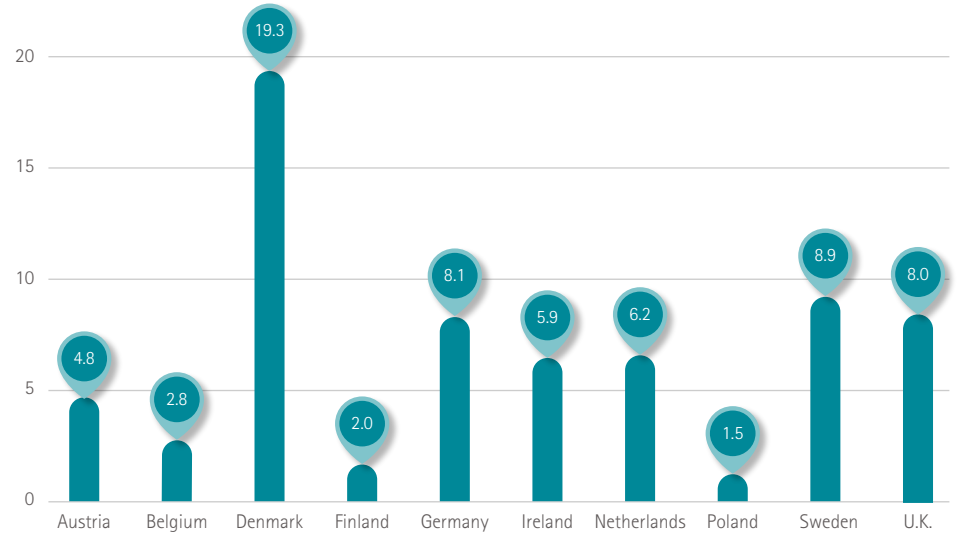


*Note: Europe: € million; USA: $ million; Japan: ¥ million x 100; China : Yuan million (**2001 year)*

Source: EFPIA member associations, PhRMA, JPMA, China Statistical Yearbook

Europe USA Japan China

SHARE OF PARALLEL IMPORTS IN PHARMACY MARKET SALES (%) – 2024



Note: U.K.: in % of pharmacy market sales at reimbursement prices

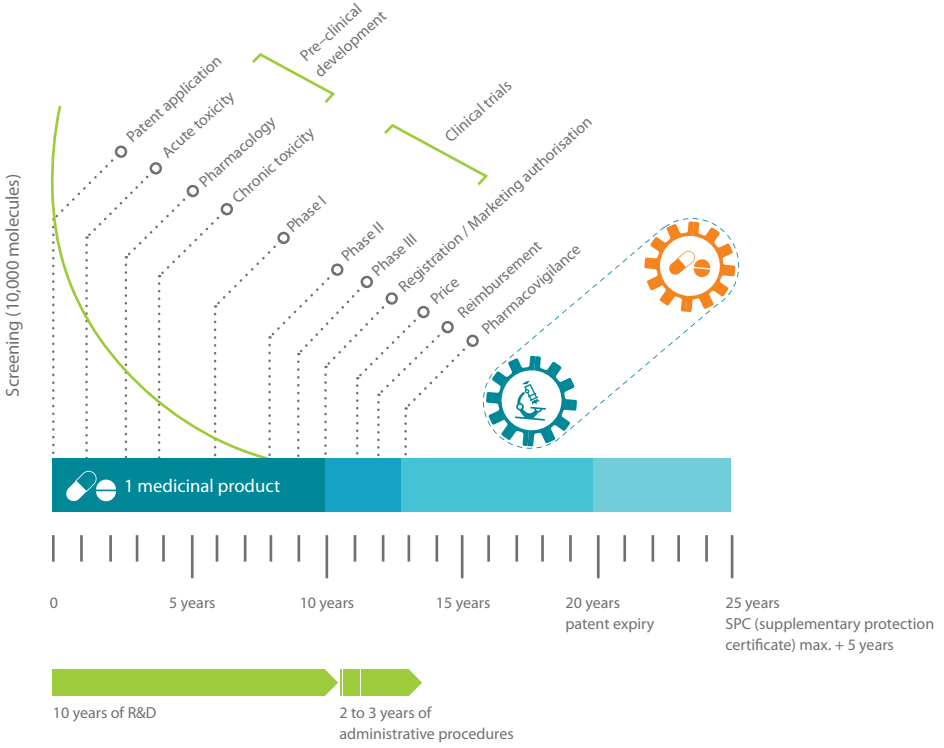
Source: EFPIA member associations (estimate)

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 is estimated at € 3,130 million ($ 3,296 million in year 2022 dollars) in 2022 applying the methodology used by Joseph A. DiMasi in his 1991, 2003 and 2016 Tufts Center for the Study of Drug Development studies (Wild, C. and Fabian, D. (2024), AIHTA, The Role of Public Contributions to the Development of Health Innovations, HTA-Projektbericht 158);
- 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



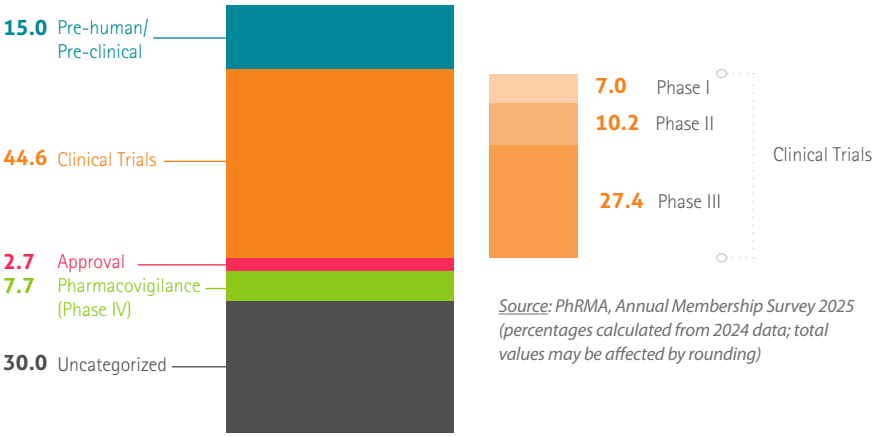
PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN EUROPE

EFPIA 2024	€ million		€ million
Austria	424	Latvia	n.a
Belgium	5,966	Lithuania	n.a
Bulgaria	103	Malta	105
Croatia	40	Netherlands	1,100
Cyprus	85	Norway	126
Czech Rep.	107	Poland	2,076
Denmark	2,122	Portugal	116
Estonia	n.a	Romania	220
Finland	232	Slovakia	35
France	5,900	Slovenia	322
Germany	10,728	Spain	1,647
Greece	152	Sweden	1,188
Hungary	298	Switzerland	9,553
Iceland	n.a	Turkey	71
Ireland	305	U.K.	11,023
Italy	2,300		
TOTAL			56,344

Note:
The figures relate to the R&D carried out in each country.
Austria, France, Greece, Poland: 2023 data; Hungary, Slovakia, Turkey: 2020 data; Norway: 2015 data; Cyprus, Ireland: 2013 data; Croatia: 2011 data
Belgium, Croatia, Denmark, France, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway (LMI members), Romania, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland (Interpharma members), Turkey: estimate

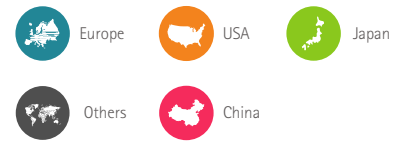
Source: EFPIA member associations (official figures)

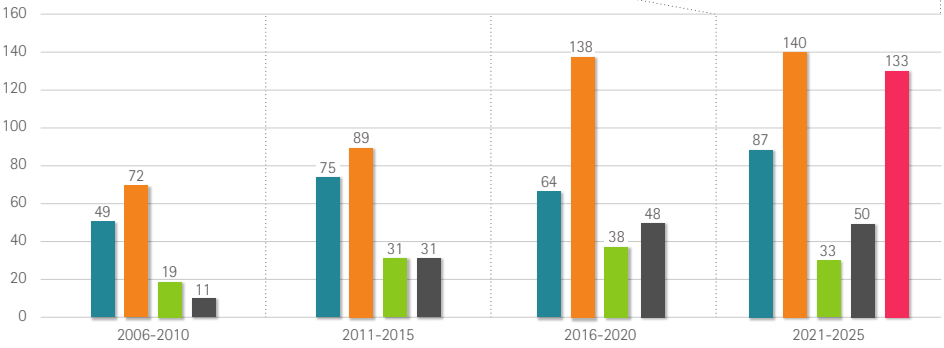
ALLOCATION OF R&D INVESTMENTS BY FUNCTION (%)



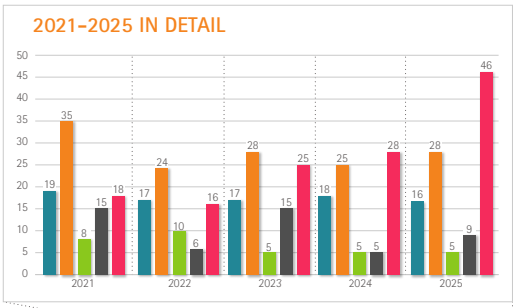
Source: PhRMA, Annual Membership Survey 2025 (percentages calculated from 2024 data; total values may be affected by rounding)

NUMBER OF NEW CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL ENTITIES (2006-2025)





2021-2025 IN DETAIL

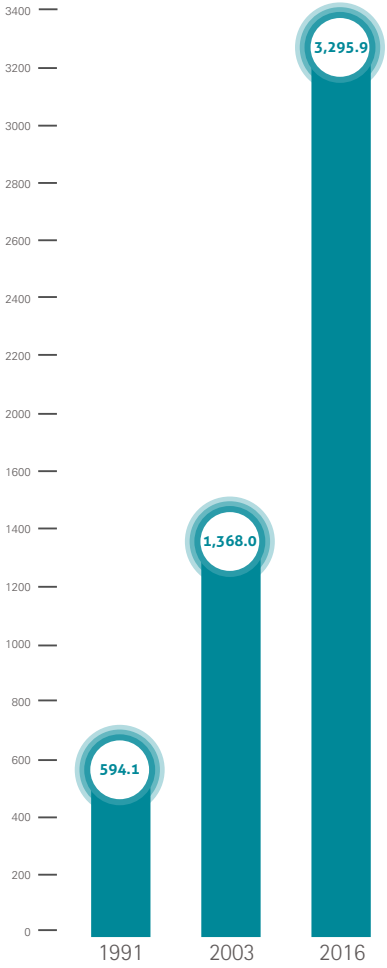


Source: CITELINE Pharma R&D Annual Review 2026 Supplement & SCRIP – EFPIA calculations (according to nationality of mother company)
Note: Up to 2017 China is included under 'Others'

IMPORTANCE OF PHARMACEUTICAL R&D

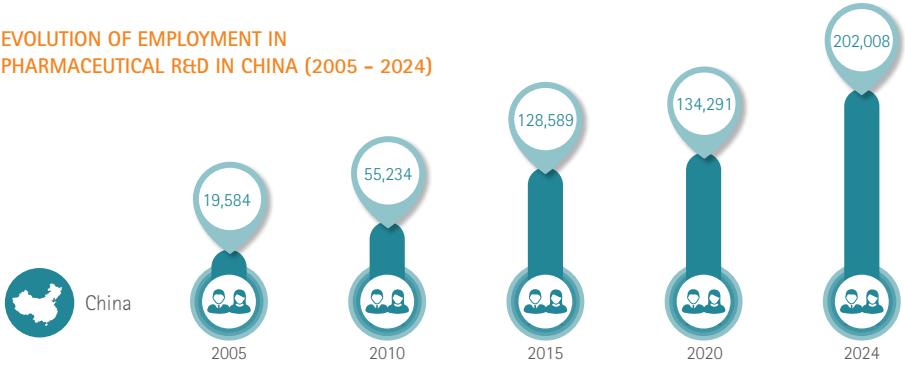
In 2024 the pharmaceutical industry invested more than € 56,300 million in R&D in Europe. A decade of strong US market dominance led to a significant shift of economic and research activity towards the US during the periods 1995-2005 and 2015-2020, a trend that has been somewhat slowing down following the COVID pandemic. Additionally, Europe is now facing increasing competition from emerging economies: rapid growth in the market and research environments in countries such as China are contributing to the move of economic and research activities to non-European markets. In 2024 China outpaced both US and Europe as originators of new active substances launched for the first time on the world market. In 2025, out of a total of 104 new molecules, 46 originated from Chinese (including Hong Kong) headquartered companies whilst 28 and 16 originated from US and European headquartered companies respectively. Europe lost its position as the world leader in discovering new molecules in 2000. By 2025, it ranked third globally, behind China and the United States.

ESTIMATED FULL COST OF BRINGING A NEW CHEMICAL OR BIOLOGICAL ENTITY TO MARKET ($ MILLION - YEAR 2022 $)



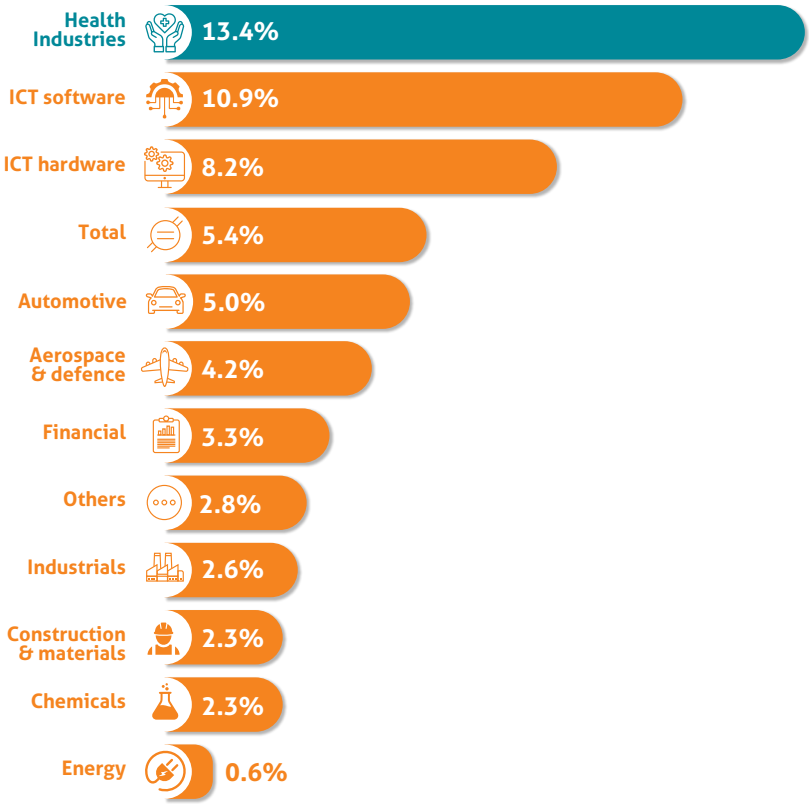
Source: Wild, C. and Fabian, D. (2024), AIHTA, The Role of Public Contributions to the Development of Health Innovations, HTA-Projektbericht 158

EVOLUTION OF EMPLOYMENT IN PHARMACEUTICAL R&D IN CHINA (2005 - 2024)



Source: China Statistical Yearbook 2006-2025

RANKING OF INDUSTRIAL SECTORS BY OVERALL SECTOR R&D INTENSITY
(R&D AS PERCENTAGE OF NET SALES – 2024)



Note:
Data relate to the top 2,000 companies with registered offices in the EU-27 (318), Japan (192), the US (674), China (525) and the Rest of the World (291), ranked by total worldwide R&D investment (with investment in R&D above € 67 million).
Companies are distributed by main sector according to the International Classification Benchmark (ICB3 digit level); health industries include pharmaceuticals, biotechnology, medical equipment, healthcare equipment & services and healthcare providers.

Source: The 2025 EU Industrial R&D Investment Scoreboard, European Commission, JRC/DG R&I

With a gross value added (GVA) per worker of approximately €225,000, the research-based pharmaceutical industry is around three times more productive than the European economy as a whole and outperforms many other high-technology sectors (PwC, Economic and Societal Footprint of the Pharmaceutical Industry in Europe, November 2024).

The pharmaceutical industry also has the highest ratio of R&D investment to net sales of any industrial sector. According to the 2025 EU Industrial R&D Investment Scoreboard, health industries invested approximately €287 billion in R&D in 2024, representing 19.9% of total global business R&D expenditure.

PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTION

EFPIA 2024	€ million		€ million
Austria	4,782	Lithuania	n.a
Belgium	27,661	Malta	244
Bulgaria	361	Netherlands	16,397
Croatia	873	Norway	2,334
Cyprus	374	Poland	3,664
Czech Rep.	687	Portugal	4,215
Denmark	37,559	Romania	1,471
Estonia	73	Serbia	635
Finland	2,153	Slovakia	119
France	33,012	Slovenia	3,347
Germany	37,451	Spain	20,380
Greece	2,401	Sweden	11,613
Hungary	3,410	Switzerland	63,975
Iceland	125	Turkey	3,497
Ireland	87,713	U.K.	36,745
Italy	56,100	Ukraine	259
Latvia	239		
TOTAL			**463,869**

Note:
All data based on SITC 54
Cyprus, Estonia, Hungary, Iceland, Malta, Netherlands, Romania, Serbia, Slovenia, Spain, U.K.: 2023 data; Turkey: 2020 data; Cyprus, Estonia, Iceland, Malta, Netherlands, Romania, Serbia: Eurostat NACE Rev. 2 (last update 10.03.26)
Croatia, Denmark, France, Ireland, Italy, Norway, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland: estimate
Bulgaria, Croatia, Hungary, Ireland, Norway, Portugal: veterinary products excluded

Source: EFPIA member associations (official figures)

EMPLOYMENT IN THE PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY

EFPIA 2024	Units		Units
Austria	20,816	LLithuania	1,220
Belgium	44,738	Luxembourg	75
Bulgaria	15,750	Malta	1,500
Croatia	6,172	Netherlands	26,600
Cyprus	2,185	Norway	4,500
Czech Rep.	18,800	Poland	26,833
Denmark	51,673	Portugal	9,000
Estonia	499	Romania	35,450
Finland	6,800	Serbia	5,510
France	99,105	Slovakia	2,399
Germany	133,376	Slovenia	14,925
Greece	25,068	Spain	58,855
Hungary	34,800	Sweden	16,400
Iceland	1,000	Switzerland	55,689
Ireland	50,000	Turkey	42,291
Italy	71,000	U.K.	66,000
Latvia	1,954		
TOTAL			950,983

Note:
Poland, Spain: 2023 data; Hungary, Lithuania, Slovakia: 2021 data; Turkey: 2020 data; Cyprus, Estonia, Latvia, Malta, Serbia, Slovakia: Eurostat NACE Rev. 2 (last update 10.03.26)
Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, France, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom: estimate

Source: EFPIA member associations (official figures)

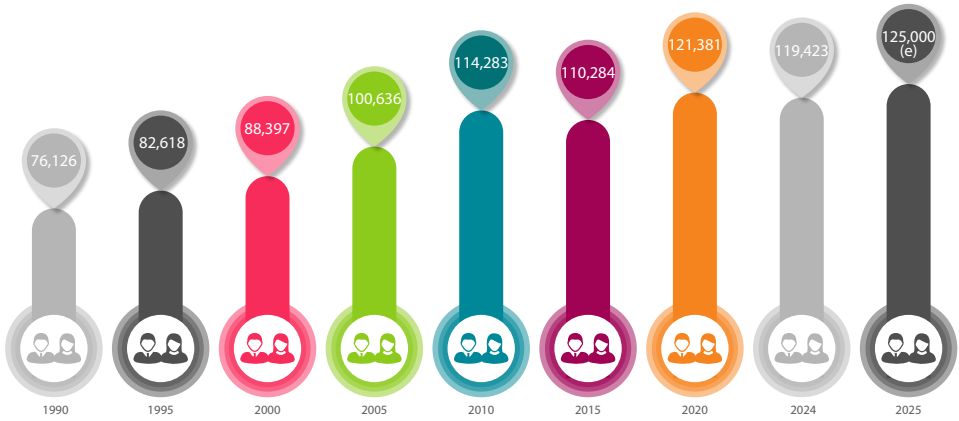
The research-based pharmaceutical industry is one of Europe's leading high-technology industrial sectors and a major source of high-skilled employment. Recent studies have shown that the industry generates approximately three times more employment indirectly – both upstream and downstream – than it does directly (PwC, Economic and Societal Footprint of the Pharmaceutical Industry in Europe, November 2024). Moreover, a significant share of these jobs are highly skilled positions, notably in academia, clinical research, and life sciences, helping to sustain Europe's knowledge base and mitigate the risk of a European 'brain drain'. At the same time, global competition is intensifying rapidly. According to China's Statistical Yearbook, the number of R&D employees in China reached 202,008 in 2024, up from 55,234 in 2010 and 134,291 in 2020, illustrating the scale and pace of investment in research capacity outside Europe.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY (1990–2025)

Note:
Data includes Luxembourg (since 2023), Iceland (since 2017), Croatia, Lithuania and Turkey (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 (1990–2025)



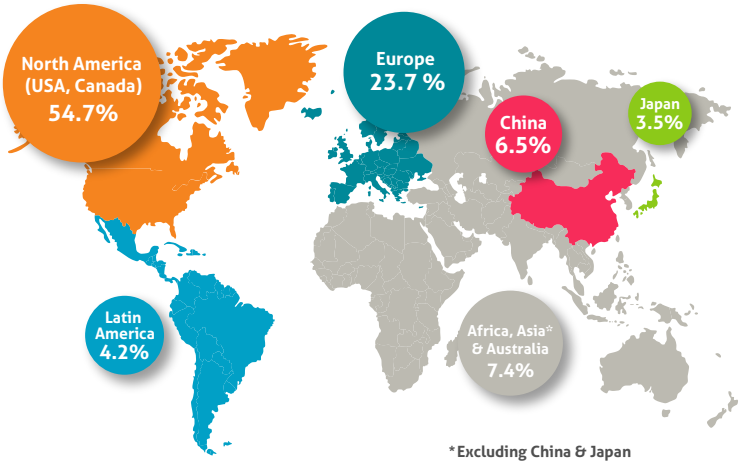
Note:
Data includes Malta (since 2024), Iceland (since 2017), Greece & Lithuania (since 2013), Bulgaria and Turkey (since 2012), Poland (since 2010), Czech Republic, Estonia and Hungary (since 2009), Romania (since 2005) and Slovenia (since 2004)
Croatia, Cyprus, Latvia, Serbia, Slovakia: data not available

Source: EFPIA member associations - (e): EFPIA estimate

PHARMACEUTICAL SALES

The world pharmaceutical (prescription) market was worth an estimated € 1,475,815 million ($ 1,667,671 million) at ex-manufacturer prices in 2025. The North American market (USA & Canada) remained the world's largest market with a 54.7% share, well ahead of Europe, China and Japan.

BREAKDOWN OF THE WORLD PHARMACEUTICAL MARKET – 2025 SALES



*Excluding China & Japan

Note:
Europe includes Belarus, Turkey, Russia and Ukraine; percentages might not add up due to rounding

Source: IQVIA MIDAS (audited sales) FY 2025, April 2026; data relate to the 2025 global retail and hospital pharmaceutical market (prescription only) at ex-manufacturer prices.

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, 2024 (%)

Manufacturer **67.1%**

Wholesaler **5.0%**

Pharmacist **17.8%**

State (VAT and other taxes) **10.1%**

Note:
Non-weighted average for Europe (average estimate for 25 countries)

Source: EFPIA member associations

PHARMACEUTICAL MARKET VALUE (at ex–factory prices)

EFPIA 2024	€ million		€ million
Austria	6,922	Lithuania	862
Belgium	8,377	Luxembourg	551
Bulgaria	2,255	Malta	276
Croatia	1,579	Netherlands	8,970
Cyprus	517	Norway	4,150
Czech Rep.	3,832	Poland	13,109
Denmark	4,357	Portugal	4,950
Estonia	514	Romania	6,707
Finland	3,233	Serbia	1,264
France	39,281	Slovakia	2,065
Germany	57,990	Slovenia	1,038
Greece	6,424	Spain	22,748
Hungary	2,827	Sweden	5,481
Iceland	318	Switzerland	8,074
Ireland	3,358	Turkey	10,053
Italy	27,595	U.K.	38,329
Latvia	559	Ukraine	3,403
TOTAL			301,968

Note:
Medicinal products as defined by Directive 2001/83/EC
Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Netherlands, Norway, Slovenia, Sweden: pharmaceutical market value at pharmacy purchasing prices
Belgium, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Norway, Spain, U.K.: estimate

Source: EFPIA member associations (official figures); Hungary, Lithuania, Serbia: IQVIA

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

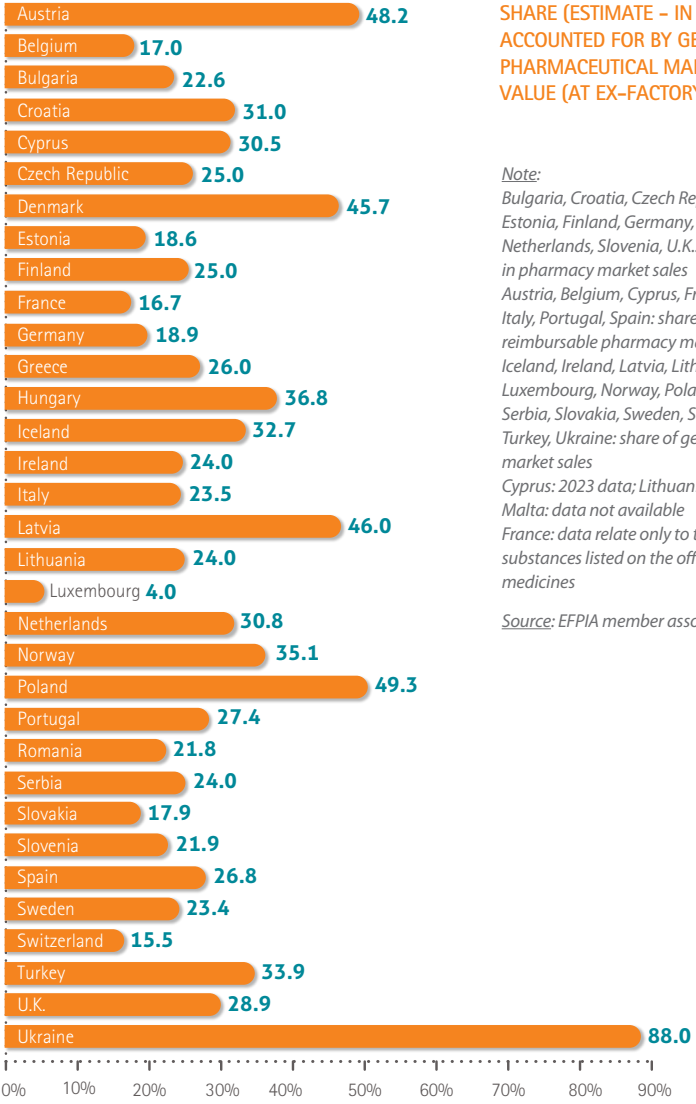
The table below shows the VAT rates applied to medicines in European countries as of 1 January 2026.

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	5,0
Cyprus	19,0	5,0	5,0
Czech Rep.	21,0	12,0	12,0
Denmark	25,0	25,0	25,0
Estonia	24,0	9,0	9,0
Finland	25,5	13,5	13,5
France (1)	20,0	2,1	10,0
Germany	19,0	19,0	19,0
Greece	24,0	6,0	6,0-13,0
Hungary	27,0	5,0	5,0
Iceland	24,0	24,0	24,0
Ireland (2)	23,0	0-23,0	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	9,0	9,0
Norway	25,0	25,0	25,0
Poland	23,0	8,0	8,0
Portugal	23,0	6,0	6,0
Romania	21,0	11,0	11,0
Serbia	20,0	10,0	10,0
Slovakia	23,0	5,0	23,0
Slovenia	22,0	9,5	9,5
Spain	21,0	4,0	4,0
Sweden	25,0	0,0	25,0
Switzerland	8,1	2,6	2,6
Turkey	20,0	10,0	10,0
U.K. (4)	20,0	0-20,0	20,0
Ukraine	20,0	7,0	7,0

(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%
(4) U.K.: 0% for prescription medicines dispensed in the Community; 20% for prescription medicines consumed in the hospital setting

GENERICS AND BIOSIMILARS

Generics and biosimilars are usually produced by a manufacturer who is not the inventor of the original chemical or biological substance. They can be marketed after expiry of the intellectual property protection rights of the innovative product. Data might not be strictly comparable across countries due to differences in procurement and reimbursement practices.



SHARE (ESTIMATE – IN %) ACCOUNTED FOR BY GENERICS IN PHARMACEUTICAL MARKET SALES VALUE (AT EX-FACTORY PRICES), 2024

Note:
Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Netherlands, Slovenia, U.K.: share of generics in pharmacy market sales
Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, France, Greece, Italy, Portugal, Spain: share of generics in reimbursable pharmacy market sales
Iceland, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Norway, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine: share of generics in total market sales
Cyprus: 2023 data; Lithuania: 2020 data; Malta: data not available
France: data relate only to those active substances listed on the official list of medicines

Source: EFPIA member associations

PHARMACEUTICAL EXPORTS

EFPIA 2024	€ million		€ million
Austria	19,970	Lithuania	1,250
Belgium	78,588	Luxembourg	249
Bulgaria	1,238	Malta	435
Croatia	1,270	Netherlands	62,695
Cyprus	439	Norway	1,199
Czech Republic	4,355	Poland	6,543
Denmark	22,329	Portugal	3,509
Estonia	117	Romania	1,931
Finland	2,262	Slovakia	895
France	36,734	Slovenia	25,108
Germany	114,944	Spain	18,607
Greece	2,828	Sweden	13,210
Hungary	10,405	Switzerland	120,234
Iceland	137	Turkey	1,961
Ireland	99,661	United Kingdom	29,033
Italy	52,935	Ukraine	258
Latvia	643		
TOTAL			735,972

Note: All data based on SITC 54

Source: Eurostat (COMEXT database – April 2026); EFPIA member associations

PHARMACEUTICAL IMPORTS

EFPIA 2024	€ million		€ million
Austria	11,755	Lithuania	1,769
Belgium	62,101	Luxembourg	779
Bulgaria	2,128	Malta	486
Croatia	1,976	Netherlands	49,617
Cyprus	567	Norway	3,015
Czech Republic	7,500	Poland	13,127
Denmark	7,005	Portugal	4,123
Estonia	829	Romania	6,178
Finland	2,475	Slovakia	2,841
France	32,661	Slovenia	10,247
Germany	73,656	Spain	23,046
Greece	4,136	Sweden	7,079
Hungary	7,863	Switzerland	64,332
Iceland	274	Turkey	5,223
Ireland	15,693	United Kingdom	32,148
Italy	41,378	Ukraine	2,926
Latvia	960		
TOTAL			**499,893**

Note: All data based on SITC 54

Source: Eurostat (COMEXT database – April 2026); EFPIA member associations

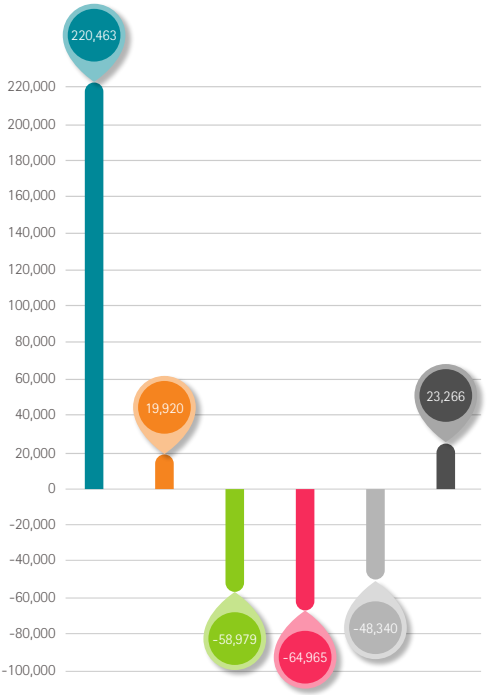
PHARMACEUTICAL TRADE BALANCE

EFPIA 2024	€ million		€ million
Austria	8,215	Lithuania	-519
Belgium	16,487	Luxembourg	-530
Bulgaria	-890	Malta	-51
Croatia	-706	Netherlands	13,078
Cyprus	-128	Norway	-1,816
Czech Republic	-3,145	Poland	-6,584
Denmark	15,324	Portugal	-614
Estonia	-712	Romania	-4,247
Finland	-213	Slovakia	-1,946
France	4,073	Slovenia	14,861
Germany	41,288	Spain	-4,439
Greece	-1,308	Sweden	6,131
Hungary	2,542	Switzerland	55,902
Iceland	-137	Turkey	-3,262
Ireland	83,968	United Kingdom	-3,115
Italy	11,557	Ukraine	-2,668
Latvia	-317		
TOTAL			**236,079**

Note: All data based on SITC 54

Source: Eurostat (COMEXT database – April 2026); EFPIA member associations

EU-27 TRADE BALANCE - HIGH TECHNOLOGY SECTORS (€ MILLION) - 2025



SITC 54 Medicinal and pharmaceutical products

SITC 71 Power generating machinery and equipment

SITC 75 Office machines and automatic data processing machines

SITC 76 Telecommunications, sound-recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment

SITC 77 Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances

SITC 87 Professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus

Source: Eurostat, COMEXT database, April 2026

THE EUROPEAN UNION'S TOP 5 PHARMACEUTICAL TRADING PARTNERS - 2025

Source: Eurostat, COMEXT database, April 2026

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

Country	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020	2024
Austria	7.1	7.7	9.4	10.3	11.4	11.8
Belgium	6.2	7.1	8.0	10.4	11.5	11.0
Czech Republic	-	3.7	5.7	7.5	9.0	8.5
Denmark	8.5	8.0	8.1	10.6	10.7	9.4
Estonia	-	-	5.2	6.6	7.5	7.8
Finland	5.9	7.3	7.1	9.1	9.7	10.6
France	6.8	8.1	9.6	11.2	12.1	11.5
Germany	8.1	8.0	9.8	10.8	12.5	12.3
Greece	-	6.2	7.5	9.6	9.4	8.1
Hungary	-	-	6.8	7.5	7.2	6.5
Iceland	5.9	7.4	8.9	8.4	9.6	9.0
Ireland	7.5	5.6	5.9	10.5	7.0	6.9
Italy	-	7.0	7.5	8.9	9.6	8.4
Latvia	-	-	5.6	6.2	7.5	7.6
Lithuania	-	-	6.2	6.9	7.4	7.6
Luxembourg	4.8	5.3	5.9	6.7	5.8	5.9
Netherlands	6.5	7.0	7.7	10.1	11.0	10.0
Norway	5.4	7.1	7.7	8.9	11.4	9.7
Poland	-	4.3	5.3	6.4	6.4	8.1
Portugal	4.8	5.5	8.6	10.0	10.5	10.2
Slovakia	-	-	5.3	7.7	7.1	8.4
Slovenia	-	-	7.9	8.6	9.5	9.9
Spain	5.0	6.1	6.8	9.2	10.8	9.2
Sweden	7.7	7.2	7.3	8.3	11.4	11.3
Switzerland	6.4	7.6	9.1	10.0	12.0	11.8
Turkey	2.4	2.4	4.6	5.0	4.6	4.7
United Kingdom	5.1	5.1	7.1	9.8	12.1	11.1
Europe	6.1	6.4	7.2	8.7	9.4	9.2
USA	8.2	11.2	12.5	16.2	18.5	17.2
Japan	6.1	5.7	7.0	9.1	11.5	10.6

Note: Europe: non-weighted average (27 countries) – EFPIA calculations

Source: OECD Health Statistics 2025, April 2026

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

EFPIA 2024	€ million		€ million
Austria	4,183	Lithuania	629
Belgium	7,903	Luxembourg	321
Bulgaria	703	Malta	140
Croatia	671	Netherlands	4,249
Cyprus	111	Norway	1,141
Czech Republic	1,675	Poland	3,098
Denmark	1,015	Portugal	1,684
Estonia	250	Romania	3,271
Finland	1,898	Serbia	384
France	30,039	Slovakia	1,723
Germany	58,241	Slovenia	798
Greece	2,332	Spain	13,346
Hungary	1,406	Sweden	3,246
Iceland	134	Switzerland	7,937
Ireland	2,639	Turkey	9,278
Italy	7,927	United Kingdom	14,774
Latvia	286	Ukraine	135
TOTAL			187,567

Note: Croatia: 2023 data

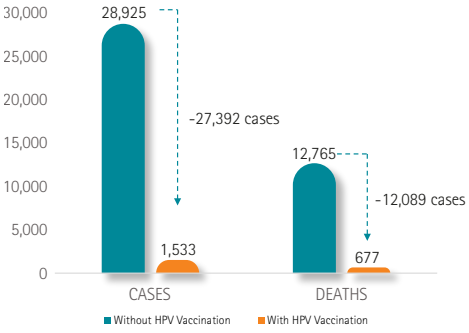
Source: EFPIA member associations (official figures)

MAIN CAUSES OF MORTALITY ACROSS 37 OECD COUNTRIES, 2023 (OR NEAREST YEAR)

*Note: COPD: chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. AMI: acute myocardial infarction. *Related to women. ** Related to men.*

Source: OECD Health Statistics 2025, based on the WHO Mortality Database.

HPV VACCINES ARE AT LEAST 94.7% EFFECTIVE IN PREVENTING HPV INFECTIONS



THIS MEANS THAT, EVERY YEAR, OVER 27,000 CASES AND 12,000 CERVICAL CANCER-RELATED DEATHS CAN BE PREVENTED BY HPV VACCINES

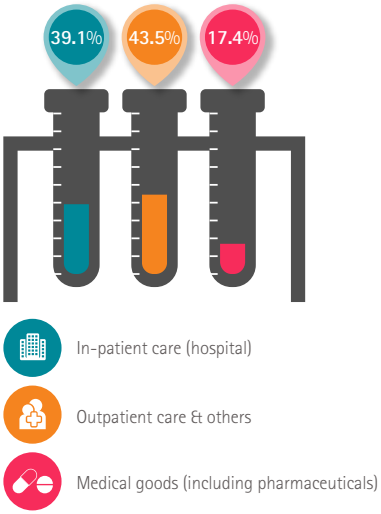
1. *Kjaer SK, Nygård M, Sundström K, et al. Final analysis of a 14-year long-term follow-up study of the effectiveness and immunogenicity of the quadrivalent human papillomavirus vaccine in women from four Nordic countries. EClinicalMedicine 2020; 23:100401.*
2. *Fernandes A, Viveros-Carreño D, Hoegl J, et al. Human papillomavirus-independent cervical cancer. International Journal of Gynecologic Cancer 2022; 32:1-7.*

THE ADDED VALUE OF MEDICINES IN HEALTHCARE

BREAKDOWN OF TOTAL HEALTH EXPENDITURE IN EUROPE – 2023

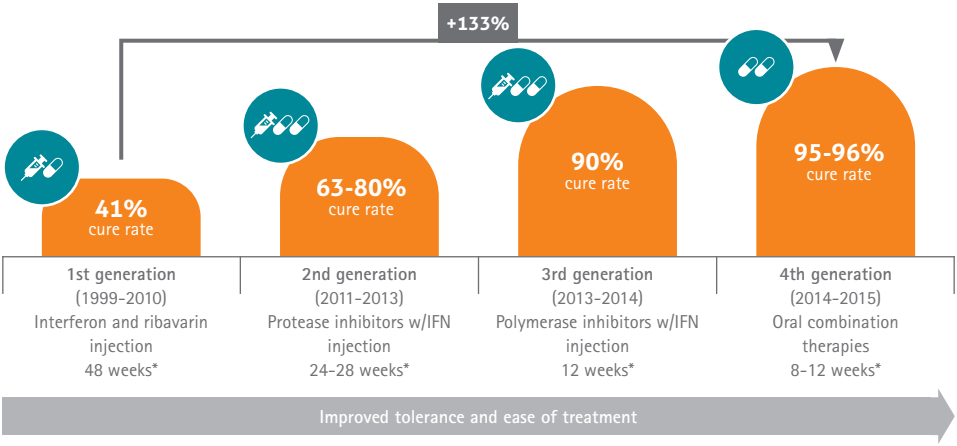
Medicines constitute the smallest part of healthcare costs with, on average, 17.4% of total health expenditure in Europe being spent on pharmaceuticals and other medical goods. In costly diseases such as cancer and rheumatoid arthritis, medicines account for less than 20% of the total disease costs. 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 Statistics 2025, April 2026 – EFPIA calculations (non-weighted average for 26 EU & EFTA countries)



CHRONOLOGY OF HEPATITIS C TREATMENT (1999–2015)[1]

✱ Hepatitis C is the leading cause of liver transplants and the reason liver cancer is on the rise



** Treatment duration, INF=interferon;*

Source: PhRMA, 'Prescription Medicines: International Costs in Context' (2017)

EFPIA MEMBER ASSOCIATIONS

Austria
Fachverband der Chemischen Industrie Österreichs (FCIO)

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

Denmark
Laegemiddelindustriforeningen

The Danish Association of the Pharmaceutical Industry (Lif)

Finland
Lääketeollisuus ry

Pharma Industry Finland (PIF)

France
Les Entreprises du Médicament (LEEM)

Germany
Verband Forschender Arzneimittelhersteller (VfA)

Greece
Hellenic Association of Pharmaceutical Companies (SFEE)

Ireland
Irish Pharmaceutical Healthcare Association (IPHA)

Italy
Associazione delle Imprese del Farmaco (Farmindustria)

Netherlands
Vereniging Innovatieve Geneesmiddelen Nederland

Norway
Legemiddelindustrien

Norwegian Association of Pharmaceutical Manufacturers (LMI)

Poland
Employers Union of Innovative Pharmaceutical Companies (Infarma)

Portugal
Associação Portuguesa da Indústria Farmacêutica (Apifarma)

Spain
Asociación Nacional Empresarial de la Industria Farmacéutica (Farmaindustria)

Sweden
Läkemedelsindustriföreningen

The Swedish Association of the Pharmaceutical Industry (LIF)

Switzerland
Verband der forschenden pharmazeutischen Firmen der Schweiz (Interpharma)

Turkey
Arastirmaci Ilac Firmalari Dernegi (AIFD)

United Kingdom
The Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry (ABPI)

ASSOCIATIONS WITH LIAISON STATUS

Bosnia-Herzegovina: Association of Research-based Medicine Producers (UIPL)
Bulgaria: Association of Research-based Pharmaceutical Manufacturers in Bulgaria (ARPharM)
Croatia: Innovative Pharmaceutical Initiative (iF!)
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)
Iceland: Icelandic Association of the Pharmaceutical Industry (FRUMTÖK)
Latvia: Association of International Research-based Pharmaceutical Manufacturers (SIFFA)
Lithuania: The Innovative Pharmaceutical Industry Association (IFPA)
Luxembourg: Innovative Medicines for Luxembourg (IML)
Macedonia: Association of Foreign Innovative Pharmaceutical Manufacturers (HOBA)
Malta: Maltese Pharmaceutical Association (PRIMA)
Romania: Association of International Medicines Manufacturers (ARPIM)
Serbia: Innovative Drug Manufacturers' Association (INOVIA)
Slovakia: Slovak Association of Innovative Pharmaceutical Industry (AIFP)
Slovenia: Forum of International Research and Development Pharmaceutical Industries (EIG)
Ukraine: Association of Pharmaceutical Research and Development (APRaD)

MEMBER COMPANIES

✱ Full Members

- AbbVie
- Almirall
- Amgen
- Astellas
- AstraZeneca
- Bayer
- Biogen
- Boehringer Ingelheim
- Bristol Myers Squibb
- Chiesi
- CSL Behring
- CSL Vifor
- Daiichi-Sankyo
- Gilead
- GlaxoSmithKline (GSK)
- Grünenthal
- Ipsen
- Johnson & Johnson
- LEO Pharma
- Lilly
- Lundbeck
- Menarini
- Merck
- Merck Sharp & Dohme (MSD)
- Novartis
- Novo Nordisk
- Otsuka
- Pfizer
- Pierre Fabre
- Roche
- Sanofi
- Servier
- Takeda
- Teva
- UCB

✱ Affiliate Members

- Bial
- Eisai
- Rovi
- Stallergenes

✱ Small & Medium-Sized Enterprises (SMEs)

- AC Immune
- AiCuris
- AM Pharma
- Byondis
- ENYO Pharma
- Genfit
- Idorsia
- Kuste Biopharma
- Minoryx
- ProQR
- Spexis
- Spero Therapeutics
- Transgene

European Federation of Pharmaceutical Industries and Associations

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

Founded in 1978, its members comprise **36** national pharmaceutical industry associations, **39** leading pharmaceutical companies and **13** small and medium sized enterprises undertaking research, development and manufacturing of medicinal products in Europe for human use.

EFPIA aims to create an environment that enables its members to innovate, discover, develop and deliver new therapies and vaccines for people across Europe, as well as contribute to the European economy. EFPIA's vision is for a healthier future for Europe. A future based on prevention, innovation, access to new treatments and better outcomes for patients.

Through its membership, EFPIA represents the common views of about 1,900 large, medium and small companies including the entire European research-based pharmaceutical sector whose interests also include a significant part of the generics and biosimilars segments. Vaccines Europe (VE) is the specialised vaccine industry group within EFPIA. It represents major innovative research-based global vaccine companies as well as small and medium sized enterprises operating in Europe.

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

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