The Pharmaceutical Industry in Figures

Key Data 2021
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, with groundbreaking cell and gene therapies being increasingly available*. 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, complimented 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 diseases can be controlled with antihypertensive 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 rare diseases.

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

*https://www.efpia.eu/publications/downloads/efpia/iqviaefpia-pipeline-review-2021
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 industry is a key asset of the European economy. It is one of Europe’s top performing high-technology sectors.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry (EFPIA total)</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2020</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Production</td>
<td>127,504</td>
<td>199,730</td>
<td>293,213</td>
<td>310,000 (e)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exports (1) (2)</td>
<td>90,935</td>
<td>276,357</td>
<td>473,753</td>
<td>515,000 (e)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imports</td>
<td>68,841</td>
<td>204,824</td>
<td>333,626</td>
<td>360,000 (e)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade balance</td>
<td>22,094</td>
<td>71,533</td>
<td>140,127</td>
<td>155,000 (e)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R&amp;D expenditure</td>
<td>17,849</td>
<td>27,920</td>
<td>37,754</td>
<td>39,000 (e)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment (units)</td>
<td>556,506</td>
<td>701,059</td>
<td>823,882</td>
<td>830,000 (e)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R&amp;D employment (units)</td>
<td>88,397</td>
<td>116,253</td>
<td>121,594</td>
<td>125,000 (e)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total pharmaceutical market value at ex-factory prices</td>
<td>89,449</td>
<td>153,684</td>
<td>227,404</td>
<td>240,500 (e)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment for pharmaceuticals by statutory health insurance systems (ambulatory care only)</td>
<td>76,909</td>
<td>129,464</td>
<td>140,374</td>
<td>149,500 (e)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Values in € million unless otherwise stated

(1) Data relate to EU-28, 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 2000-2020)
**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 2020 it invested an estimated €39,000 million in R&D in Europe. It directly employs some 830,000 people and generates about three times more employment indirectly – upstream and downstream – than it does directly (PwC, Economic and societal footprint of the pharmaceutical industry in Europe, June 2019). However, the sector faces real challenges. Besides the additional regulatory hurdles and escalating R&D costs, the sector has been severely hit 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. During the period 2015-2020 the Brazilian, Chinese and Indian markets grew by 11.3%, 4.8% and 10.0% respectively compared to an average market growth of 5.0% for the top 5 European Union markets and 4.9% for the US market (source: IQVIA MIDAS, April 2021).

In 2020 North America accounted for 49.0% of world pharmaceutical sales compared with 23.9% for Europe. According to IQVIA (MIDAS April 2021), 63.7% of sales of new medicines launched during the period 2015-2020 were on the US market, compared with 17.4% 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 €5,758 million (value at ex-factory prices) in 2019.

**GEOGRAPHICAL BREAKDOWN (BY MAIN MARKETS) OF SALES OF NEW MEDICINES LAUNCHED DURING THE PERIOD 2015–2020**

- **63.7%** USA
- **17.4%** Europe (Top 5)
- **6.9%** Japan
- **10.2%** Rest of the World
- **1.8%** Pharmerging

**Note:**
New medicines cover all new active ingredients marketed for the first time on the world market during the period 2015-2020.

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

Pharmerging comprises 21 countries ranked by IQVIA as high-growth pharmaceutical markets (Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Brazil, Colombia, Chile, China, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Turkey and Vietnam).

Source: IQVIA (MIDAS April 2021)
PHARMACEUTICAL R&D EXPENDITURE IN EUROPE, USA AND JAPAN
(MILLION OF NATIONAL CURRENCY UNITS*), 1990-2019

* Note: Europe: € million; USA: $ million; Japan: ¥ million x 100
Source: EFPIA member associations, PhRMA, JPMA

SHARE OF PARALLEL IMPORTS IN PHARMACY MARKET SALES (%) – 2019

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 was estimated at € 1,926 million ($ 2,558 million in year 2013 dollars) in 2014 (DiMasi et al, Journal of Health Economics, January 2016);
- 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

1 medicinal product

10 years of R&D
2 to 3 years of administrative procedures

0 5 years 10 years 15 years 20 years patent expiry 25 years SPC (supplementary protection certificate) max. + 5 years
### PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN EUROPE

#### EFPIA 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>€ million</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>€ million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>311</td>
<td>Latvia</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>3,846</td>
<td>Lithuania</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>Malta</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Croatia</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>642</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyprus</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czech Rep.</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>339</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>1,543</td>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estonia</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>Romania</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>182</td>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>727</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>4,451</td>
<td>Slovakia</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>8,466</td>
<td>Slovenia</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>1,212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>242</td>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>1,104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iceland</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>6,383</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>305</td>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>1,600</td>
<td>U.K.</td>
<td>5,437</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>37,754</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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


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 (%)**

- **Pre-human/Pre-clinical**: 15.7%
- **Phase I**: 15.7%
- **Phase II**: 47.4%
- **Phase III**: 21.4%
- **Pharmacovigilance (Phase IV)**: 11.2%
- **Approval**: 8.8%
- **Uncategorized**: 9.7%

**Source:** PhRMA, Annual Membership Survey 2020 (percentages calculated from 2019 data; total values may be affected by rounding)

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**Number of new chemical and biological entities (2001-2020)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Europe</th>
<th>USA</th>
<th>Japan</th>
<th>Others</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000-2005</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006-2010</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011-2015</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016-2020</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** SCRIP – EFPIA calculations (according to nationality of mother company)
IMPORTANCE OF PHARMACEUTICAL R&D

In 2019 the pharmaceutical industry invested more than €37,700 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 period 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 are 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 – YEAR 2013 $)


Note: USA: data relating to period 2016-2019

Source: EFPIA, PhRMA

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

Note: USA: data relating to period 2016-2019
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 high-tech and manufacturing industries. The pharmaceutical industry is also the sector with the highest ratio of R&D investment to net sales.

According to the 2020 EU Industrial R&D Investment Scoreboard the pharmaceutical and biotechnology sector amounts to 18.4% of total business R&D expenditure worldwide.
# Pharmaceutical Production

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>€ million</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>€ million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>3,024</td>
<td>Latvia</td>
<td>255</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>17,547</td>
<td>Lithuania</td>
<td>n.a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>Malta</td>
<td>n.a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Croatia</td>
<td>664</td>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>6,180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyprus</td>
<td>253</td>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>1,072</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czech Rep.</td>
<td>858</td>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>2,550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>14,391</td>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>1,737</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estonia</td>
<td>n.a</td>
<td>Romania</td>
<td>655</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>1,877</td>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>5,881</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>35,848</td>
<td>Slovakia</td>
<td>356</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>33,158</td>
<td>Slovenia</td>
<td>1,659</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>1,376</td>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>15,832</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>3,859</td>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>9,840</td>
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<tr>
<td>Iceland</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>54,305</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>19,305</td>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>3,482</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>34,000</td>
<td>U.K.</td>
<td>23,039</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>293,213</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:**

All data based on SITC 54


Croatia, Denmark, France, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland: estimate

Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, France, Hungary, Ireland, Latvia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Sweden: veterinary products excluded

**Source:** EFPIA member associations (official figures)
EMPLOYMENT IN THE PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EFPIA 2019</th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>16,094</td>
<td>Latvia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>38,489</td>
<td>Lithuania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>Malta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Croatia</td>
<td>5,763</td>
<td>Netherlands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyprus</td>
<td>1,755</td>
<td>Norway</td>
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<tr>
<td>Czech Rep.</td>
<td>18,000</td>
<td>Poland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>24,821</td>
<td>Portugal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estonia</td>
<td>380</td>
<td>Romania</td>
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<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>5,672</td>
<td>Russia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>98,780</td>
<td>Slovakia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>119,994</td>
<td>Slovenia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>25,700</td>
<td>Spain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>23,300</td>
<td>Sweden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iceland</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>Switzerland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>37,000</td>
<td>Turkey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>65,800</td>
<td>U.K.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>823,882</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note:
Cyprus, Latvia, Malta, Slovakia, Spain: 2018 data; Estonia: 2016 data; Sweden: 2014 data; Lithuania: 2013 data
Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Estonia, 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 major high-technology industrial employers. Recent studies in some countries showed that the research-based pharmaceutical industry generates about three times more employment indirectly – upstream and downstream – than it does directly (PwC, Economic and societal footprint of the pharmaceutical industry in Europe, June 2019). Furthermore, 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”.
Note:
Data includes 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

Note:
Data includes 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, Malta, Serbia, Slovakia: data not available

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

The world pharmaceutical market was worth an estimated € 943,667 million ($ 1,077,856 million) at ex-factory prices in 2020. The North American market (USA & Canada) remained the world’s largest market with a 49.0% share, well ahead of Europe, China and Japan.

BREAKDOWN OF THE WORLD PHARMACEUTICAL MARKET – 2020 SALES

Note: Europe includes Turkey and Russia; percentages might not add up due to rounding
Source: IQVIA (MIDAS) Q4 2020 MAT, April 2021 (data relate to the 2020 audited global retail and hospital pharmaceutical market at ex-factory 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, 2019 (%)

Note: Non-weighted average for Europe (average estimate for 25 countries)
Source: EFPIA member associations
## PHARMACEUTICAL MARKET VALUE
(at ex–factory prices)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EFPIA 2019</th>
<th>€ million</th>
<th>€ million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>4,583</td>
<td>Lithuania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>5,988</td>
<td>Malta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>1,210</td>
<td>Netherlands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Croatia</td>
<td>957</td>
<td>Norway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyprus</td>
<td>177</td>
<td>Poland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czech Rep.</td>
<td>3,010</td>
<td>Portugal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>3,111</td>
<td>Romania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estonia</td>
<td>344</td>
<td>Russia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>2,712</td>
<td>Serbia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>29,304</td>
<td>Slovakia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>40,456</td>
<td>Slovenia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>5,158</td>
<td>Spain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>2,631</td>
<td>Sweden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iceland</td>
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<td>Switzerland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>2,279</td>
<td>Turkey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>24,099</td>
<td>U.K.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latvia</td>
<td>384</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TOTAL** | **227,404** |

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

**Source:**
EFPIA member associations (official figures) – 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 2021.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Standard VAT rate (%)</th>
<th>VAT rates applied to medicines</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Prescription (%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>20,0</td>
<td>10,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>21,0</td>
<td>6,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>20,0</td>
<td>20,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Croatia</td>
<td>25,0</td>
<td>5,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyprus</td>
<td>19,0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czech Rep.</td>
<td>21,0</td>
<td>10,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>25,0</td>
<td>25,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estonia</td>
<td>20,0</td>
<td>9,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>24,0</td>
<td>10,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France (1)</td>
<td>20,0</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
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<td>19,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
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(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
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.

**SHARE (ESTIMATE – IN %) ACCOUNTED FOR BY GENERIC IN PHARMACEUTICAL MARKET SALES VALUE (AT EX-FACTORY PRICES), 2019**

**Note:**
Croatia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Greece, Ireland, Hungary, Slovenia, U.K.: share of generics in pharmacy market sales
Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain: share of generics in reimbursable pharmacy market sales
Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Poland, Romania, Russia, Serbia, Slovakia, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey: share of generics in total market sales
Cyprus, Iceland, Malta: 2018 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

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**Note:**
All data based on SITC 54

**Source:** Eurostat (COMEXT database – May 2021)
Norway: LMI; Russia: Clifar Import/Export, 2019; Switzerland: Swiss Federal Customs Administration; Turkey: Turkish Statistical Institute
# PHARMACEUTICAL IMPORTS

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*Note:*
All data based on SITC 54

*Source: Eurostat (COMEXT database – May 2021)*

Norway: LMI; Russia: Clifar Import/Export, 2019; Switzerland: Swiss Federal Customs Administration; Turkey: Turkish Statistical Institute
## PHARMACEUTICAL TRADE BALANCE

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**Note:**
All data based on SITC 54

**Source:** Eurostat (COMEXT database – May 2021)
Norway: LMI; Russia: Clifar Import/Export, 2019; Switzerland: Swiss Federal Customs Administration; Turkey: Turkish Statistical Institute
EU-27 TRADE BALANCE – HIGH TECHNOLOGY SECTORS (€ MILLION) – 2020

THE EUROPEAN UNION’S TOP 5 PHARMACEUTICAL TRADING PARTNERS – 2020

Source: Eurostat, COMEXT database, May 2021
TOTAL SPENDING (PUBLIC AND PRIVATE) ON HEALTHCARE AS A PERCENTAGE OF GDP AT MARKET PRICES

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

Source: OECD Health Statistics 2020, May 2021
PAYMENT FOR PHARMACEUTICALS BY COMPULSORY HEALTH INSURANCE SYSTEMS AND NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICES (ambulatory care only)

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Note:
Cyprus: 2018 data; Croatia: 2016 data
France, Ireland, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, U.K.: 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 2018 except for France (2016 data), Non-disease directly related causes of deaths (EFPIA calculations), May 2021
THE ADDED VALUE OF MEDICINES IN HEALTHCARE

Medicines constitute the smallest part of healthcare costs with, on average, 19.1% 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 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 Statistics 2020, May 2021 – EFPIA calculations (non-weighted average for 26 EU & EFTA countries and Turkey)

* Treatment duration, INF=interferon;
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

**Norway**
Legemiddelindustrien
Norwegian Association of Pharmaceutical Manufacturers (LMI)

**Poland**
Employers Union of Innovative Pharmaceutical Companies (Infarma)

**Portugal**
Associação Portuguesa da Indústria Farmacéutica (Apifarma)

**Russia**
Association of International Pharmaceutical Manufacturers (AIPM)

**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 (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)

**Iceland:** Icelandic Association of the Pharmaceutical Industry (FRUMTÖK)

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

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

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

**North Macedonia:** Association of Foreign Innovative Pharmaceutical Manufacturers (HOBA)

**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

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## Affiliate Members

| Bial | |
| Elsi | |
| Esteve | |
| Lundbeck | |
| Otsuka | |
| Rovi | |
| Stallergenes | |
| Vifor Pharma | |

## Small & Medium-Sized Enterprises (SMEs)

| AiCuris | |
| AM Pharma | |
| Byondis | |
| Da Volterra | |
| ENVO Pharma | |
| Idorsia | |
| Imcyse | |
| Genfit | |
| Lysogene | |
| Minoryx | |
| Polyphar | |
| ProQR | |
| Spero Therapeutics | |
| Transgene | |
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 14 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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