# imagine

## Delivering a healthier, more competitive and secure Europe

#### Why a European Life Science Strategy matters

The pharmaceutical sector is one of Europe's most important strategic assets, delivering innovative medicines and vaccines that help Europeans live longer and feel better, while generating investment, jobs, and economic growth. Securing its future requires a dedicated life science strategy so that the EU can compete with China and the US.

#### Together we can make a change: our contribution to the European Life Science Strategy

Europe has put competitiveness at the centre of the new EU mandate. President von der Leyen called for a Strategy for European Life Sciences "putting research and innovation, science and technology at the heart of our economy". **EFPIA is proposing four recommendations that can help Europe re-ignite its life sciences ecosystem:** 

Ensure leadership, coordination and smarter regulation through a dedicated Office for Life Sciences in the Commission and dialogue with the sector in a standing European Life Sciences Council.



Strengthen intellectual property (IP) protection across the EU, including ensuring enforcement at national level to increase predictability for innovators.



Unlock Europe's full potential for clinical trials through fully harmonised dossier reviews, wellresourced coordination mechanisms and rapid approval.



Put resources behind a reformed and agile regulatory system to support faster approvals of new medicines and investment in modern manufacturing.

Just three decades ago half of all new treatments originated in Europe. Now it is just one in five. Where innovation happens matters. In the context of increased global insecurity, European policymakers have a decision to make: Do we want to be consumers of other regions innovation or attract research, development and manufacturing to happen here in Europe?

Why Europe needs to act now	The R&D investment gap is widening	R&D spending in Europe is consistently outpaced by the US and with increasing competition from China. In the US, R&D investment grew 5.4% between 2010 and 2022 and five times greater (20.7%) in China.	
	Decline in newly discovered medicines in Europe	In 2023, China beat Europe as a region for launching new active substances. After losing its crown to the US as the top innovation region in the world in 2000, Europe is now in third place.	<u>Le</u>
	Fragmented Clinical Trial Infrastructure	Europe's share of global clinical trials dropped from 22% in 2013 to 12% in 2023, resulting in 60,000 fewer clinical trial places for Europeans.	
	Loss of leadership in tomorrow's treatments	Clinical trial activity on advanced therapies is twice as high in the US and almost three times as high in China than in Europe.	
	European patients wait longer for the latest advances in care	The EU is the slowest region to approve new medicines in comparison to the US, Japan, Canada and Australia and has the lowest percentage of medicines approved through expedited review.	M



- \* €45 Billion Invested in R&D annually
- **\* 77 New Medicines** Approved by EMA in 2023
- \* 14x ROI per Euro spent on public health: 19x ROI for adult Immunization programs

**Health Impact** 

& Innovation



### Economic Impact

- ★ €311 Billion Gross Value Added (GVA) in 2022
- **\*** 633,000 Direct Jobs, creating 2.3 Million Total Jobs
- **\*** 3x Productivity compared to EU average (GVA per worker)

New vaccines have helped to eradicate infectious diseases, advances in cancer care are transforming survival rates, hepatitis C can now be cured in 95% of patients and there are new tools to address rare diseases and stem the tide of the obesity epidemic.

With over 12,700 medicines and vaccines in development, there is great potential to continue to improve prevention, advance treatment and meet the needs of patients.

#### Some examples:

IMAGINE IF

THE WORLD'S

GROUND-BREAKING NEW TREATMENTS

HERE IN

WERE BEING DISCOVERED

EUROPE



Vaccines could train the body to destroy cancer cells, improving survival rates for people living with colorectal cancer.



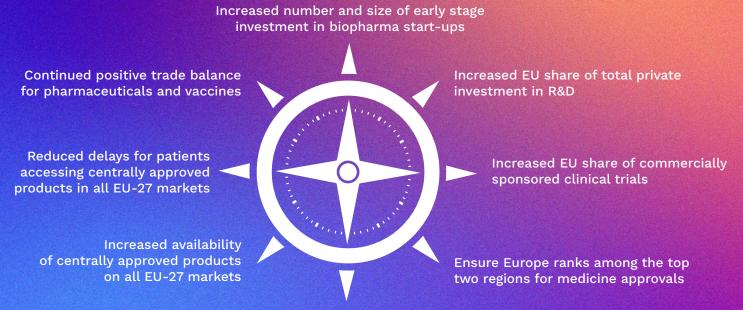
Gene therapies could offer relief from rare diseases like Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy and the potential for a life-saving cure.

New therapies could reverse Parkinson's progression, improving people's quality of life and helping them to live well for longer.



New treatments could lift people out of depression, helping them to reconnect with their family, friends and work life.

A Competitiveness Compass – how do we know if we are moving in the right direction?



Reduced time to approval and increased use of expedited pathways for high unmet needs