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European Federation of Pharmaceutical Industries and Associations

The Pharmaceutical Industry in Figures

Key Data ✱ 2025






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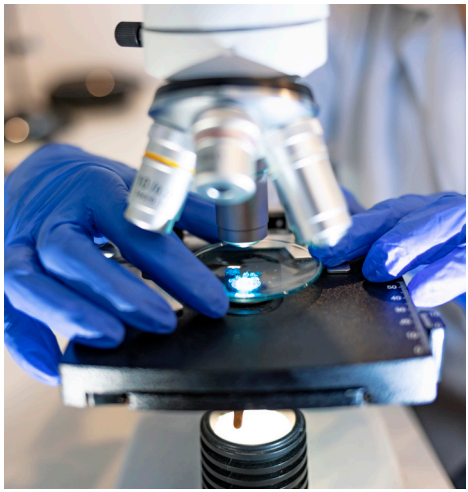
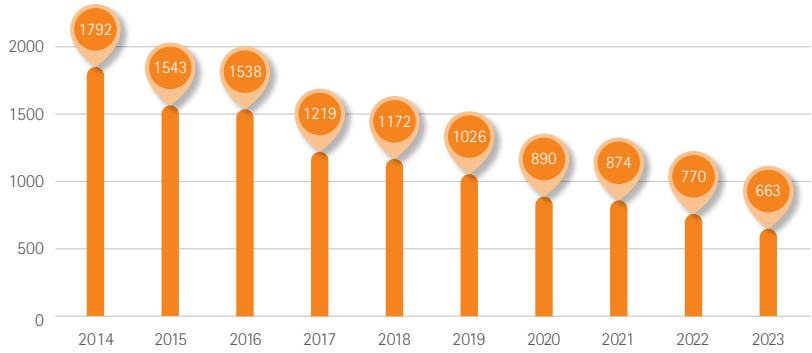
THE PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY: A KEY ASSET TO SCIENTIFIC AND MEDICAL PROGRESS

Thanks to advances in science and technology, the research-based pharmaceutical industry is going through an exciting era in medicines development. Research methods are evolving and we have many promising prospects on the horizon, with ground-breaking 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, complemented by many smaller steps, have allowed for reductions in mortality, for instance from HIV/AIDS-related causes and several 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)



Source: HIV/AIDS surveillance in Europe 2024 (2023 data), WHO European Region & European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC), 28 November 2024

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

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.

INDUSTRY (EFPIA total)	2000	2010	2020	2023	2024
Production	127,504	197,359	322,554	405,701	440,000 (e)
Exports (1) (2)	90,935	276,357	509,828	661,559	705,000 (e)
Imports	68,841	204,824	347,124	468,032	485,000 (e)
Trade balance	22,094	71,533	162,704	193,527	220,000 (e)
R&D expenditure	17,849	27,920	38,736	52,373	55,000 (e)
Employment (units)	556,506	699,059	850,928	940,555	950,000 (e)
R&D employment (units)	88,397	116,360	121,717	123,535	130,000 (e)
Total pharmaceutical market value at ex-factory prices	89,449	153,685	215,902	274,545	295,000 (e)
Payment for pharmaceuticals by statutory health insurance systems (ambulatory care only)	76,909	129,706	143,762	172,689	185,000 (e)

Values in € million unless otherwise stated

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

(2) Data relating to total exports and total imports include EU-27 intra-trade (double counting in some cases)

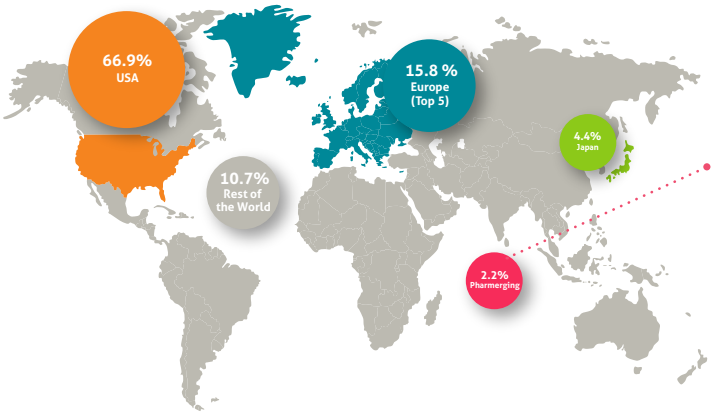
Source: EFPIA member associations (official figures) - (e): EFPIA estimate; Eurostat (EU-27 trade data 2000-2024)

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 2024 it invested an estimated € 55,000 million in R&D in Europe. It directly employs some 950,000 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, November 2024). However, the sector faces real challenges. Besides the additional regulatory hurdles and escalating R&D costs, the sector continues to be 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 2019-2024 the Brazilian, Chinese and Indian markets grew by 14.3%, 2.2% and 9.5% respectively compared to an average market growth of 7.9% for the top 5 European Union markets and 9.8% for the US market (source: IQVIA MIDAS, May 2025).
- In 2024 North America accounted for 54.8% of estimated world pharmaceutical sales compared with 22.7% for Europe. According to IQVIA (MIDAS May 2025), 66.9% of sales of new medicines launched during the period 2019-2023 were on the US market, compared with 15.8% 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 € 6,497 million (value at ex-factory prices) in 2023.

GEOGRAPHICAL BREAKDOWN (BY MAIN MARKETS) OF SALES OF NEW MEDICINES LAUNCHED DURING THE PERIOD 2019–2023



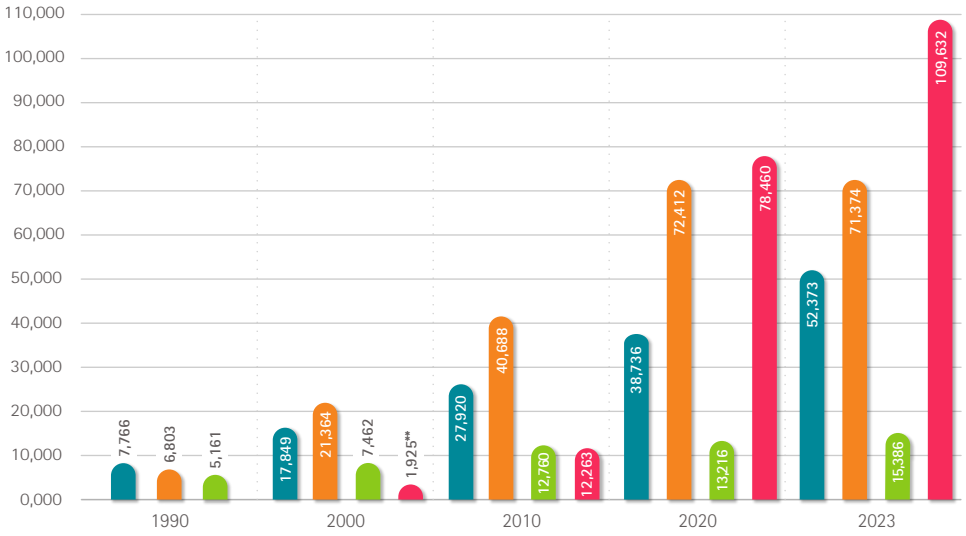
Note:
New medicines cover all new active ingredients marketed for the first time on the world market during the period 2019-2023 (with latest sales in 2024 at ex-factory prices)

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 May 2025)

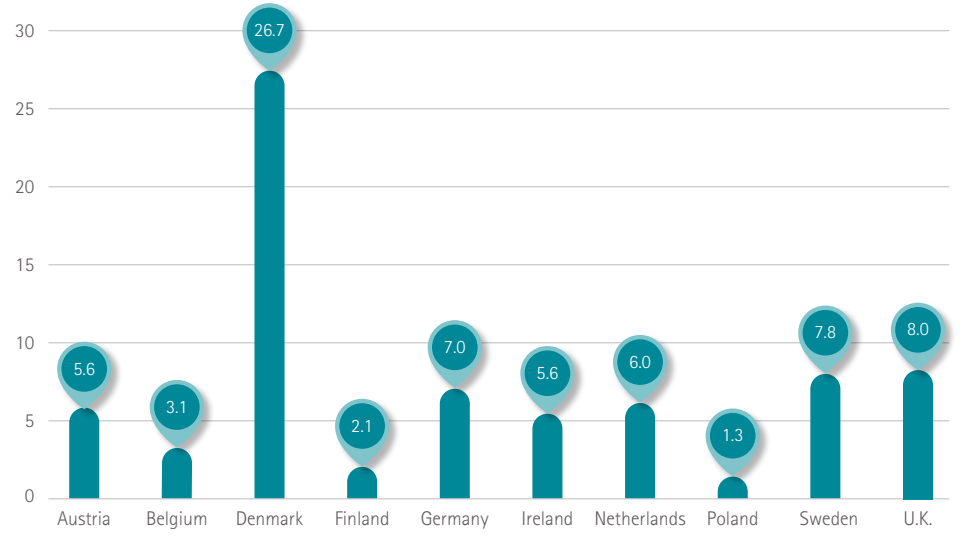
PHARMACEUTICAL R&D EXPENDITURE IN EUROPE, USA, JAPAN AND CHINA (MILLIONS OF NATIONAL CURRENCY UNITS*), 1990–2023



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

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

SHARE OF PARALLEL IMPORTS IN PHARMACY MARKET SALES (%) – 2023



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

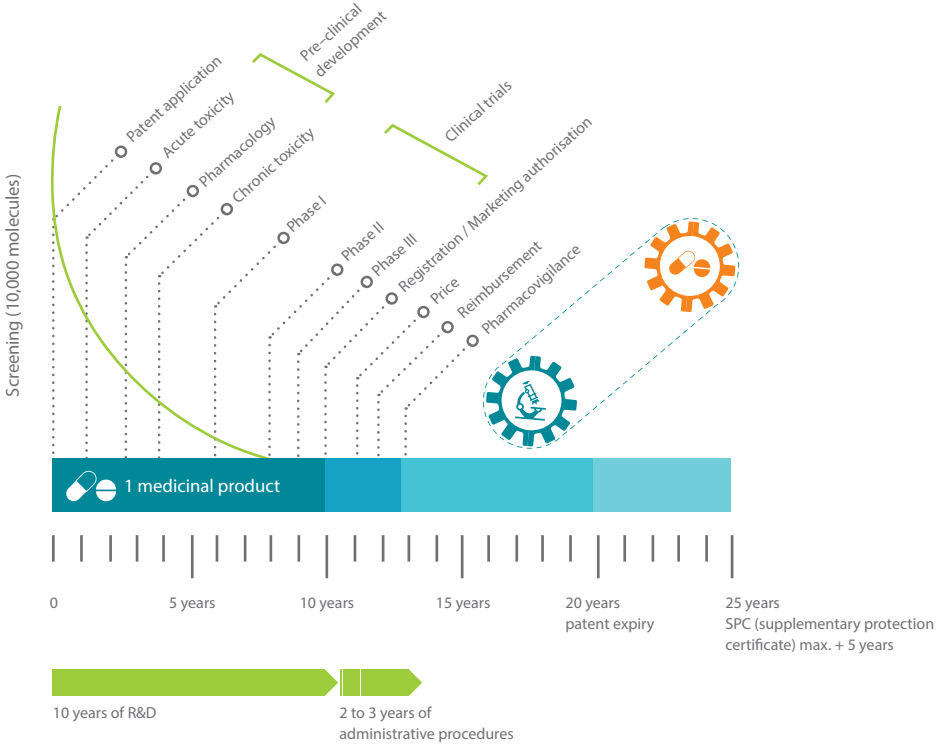
Source: EFPIA member associations (estimate)

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 Tuft 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



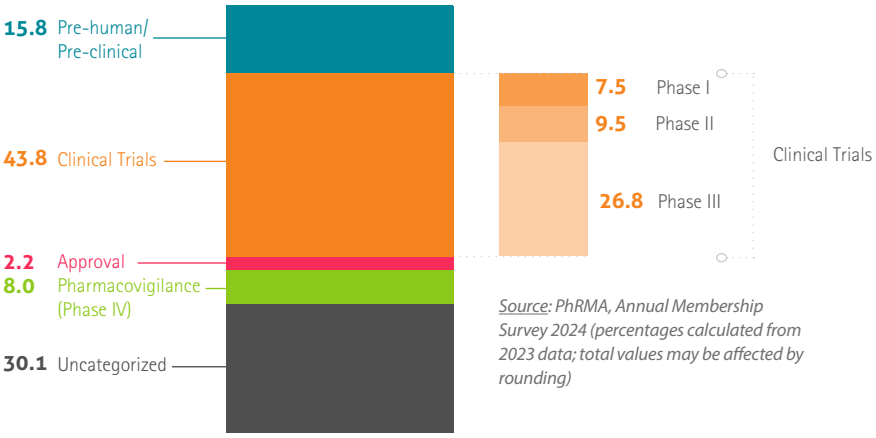
PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN EUROPE

EFPIA 2023	€ million		€ million
Austria	426	Latvia	n.a
Belgium	5,654	Lithuania	n.a
Bulgaria	101	Malta	n.a
Croatia	40	Netherlands	900
Cyprus	85	Norway	126
Czech Rep.	337	Poland	1,520
Denmark	1,771	Portugal	111
Estonia	n.a	Romania	110
Finland	232	Slovakia	35
France	5,900	Slovenia	301
Germany	9,929	Spain	1,438
Greece	161	Sweden	1,184
Hungary	298	Switzerland	9,158
Iceland	n.a	Turkey	71
Ireland	305	U.K.	10,180
Italy	2,000		
TOTAL			**52,373**

Note:
The figures relate to the R&D carried out in each country.
Poland, Slovenia, U.K.: 2022 data; Austria, Netherlands: 2021 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

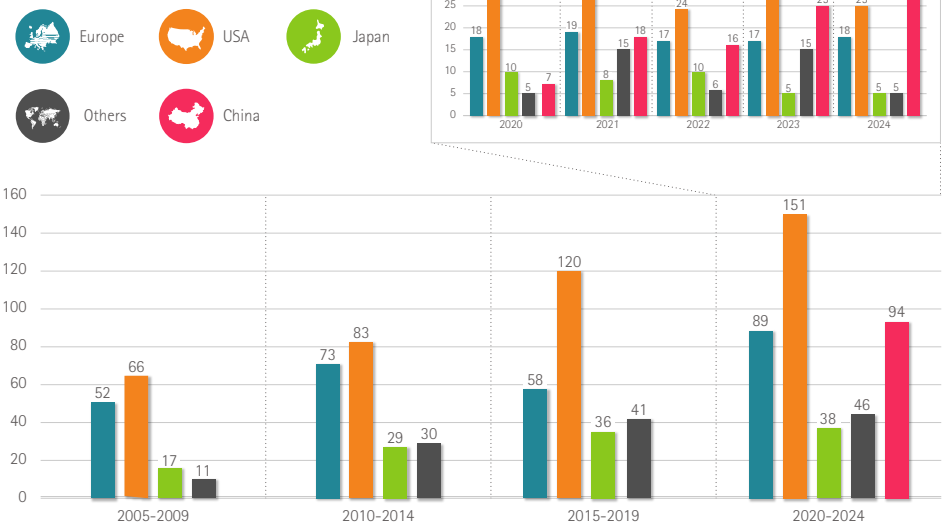
Source: EFPIA member associations (official figures)

ALLOCATION OF R&D INVESTMENTS BY FUNCTION (%)



Source: PhRMA, Annual Membership Survey 2024 (percentages calculated from 2023 data; total values may be affected by rounding)

NUMBER OF NEW CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL ENTITIES (2005-2024)

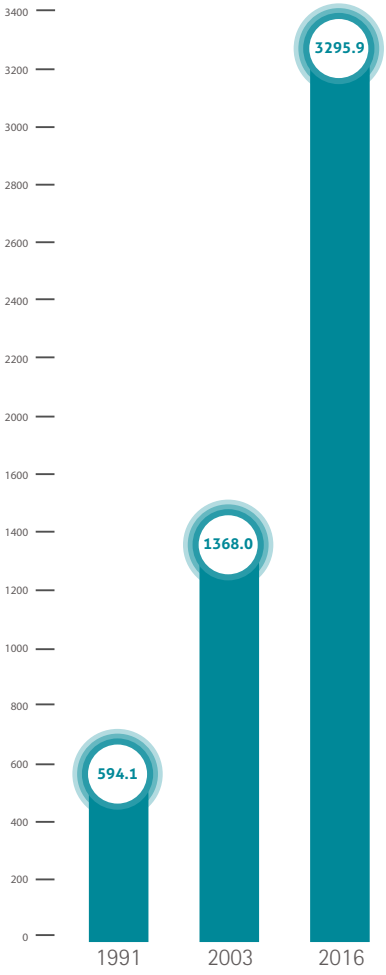


Source: CITELINE 2025 & SCRIP – EFPIA calculations (according to nationality of mother company)
Note: Up to 2017 China is included under 'Others'

IMPORTANCE OF PHARMACEUTICAL R&D

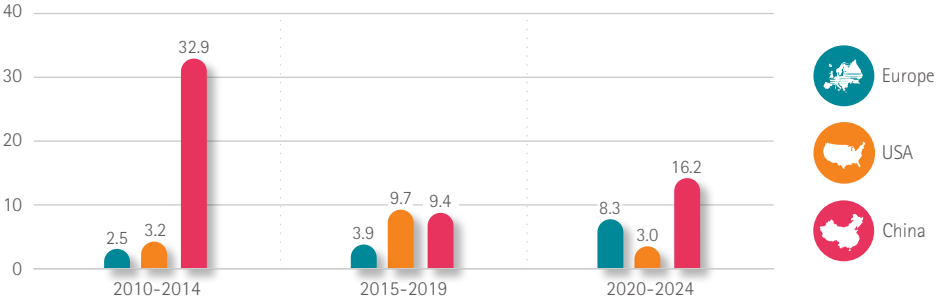
In 2023 the pharmaceutical industry invested about € 52,400 million in R&D in Europe. A decade of strong US market dominance led to a significant shift of economic and research activity towards the US during the periods 1995-2005 and 2015-2020, a trend that has been somewhat slowing down following the 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 2024, out of a total of 81 new molecules, 28 originated from Chinese (including Hong Kong) headquartered companies whilst 25 and 18 originated from US and European headquartered companies respectively. After having lost its crown as the top innovation region in the world in 2000, Europe is now on the third place on the podium as originator of new molecules.

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

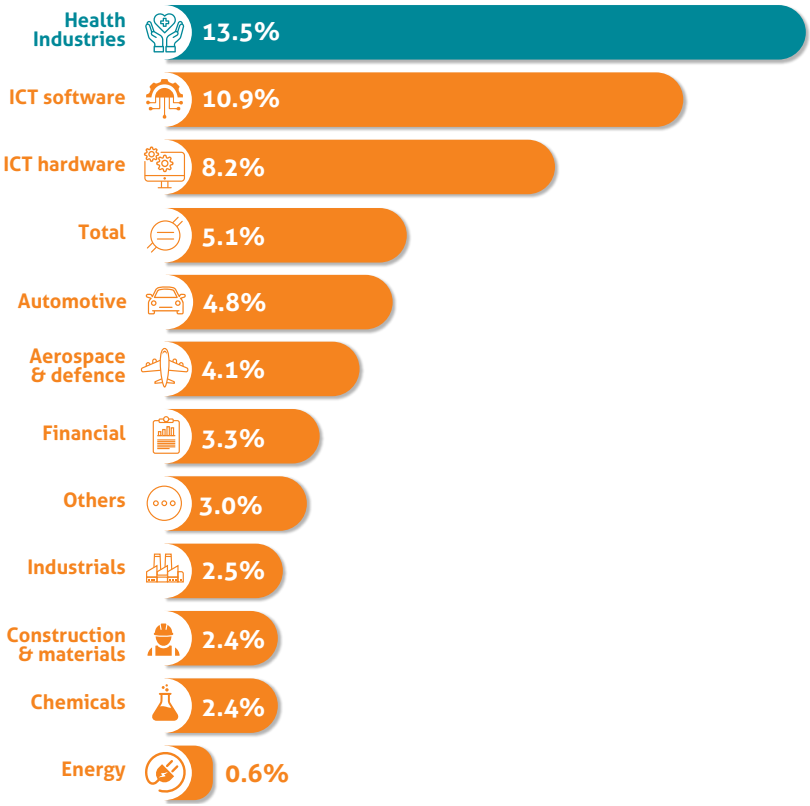
PHARMACEUTICAL R&D EXPENDITURE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE (%)



Note: USA, China: data relating to period 2020-2023

Source: EFPIA, PhRMA, China Statistical Yearbook 2002-2024

RANKING OF INDUSTRIAL SECTORS BY OVERALL SECTOR R&D INTENSITY (R&D AS PERCENTAGE OF NET SALES – 2023)



Note:
Data relate to the top 2,000 companies with registered offices in the EU-27 (322), Japan (185), the US (681), China (524) and the Rest of the World (288), 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 2024 EU Industrial R&D Investment Scoreboard, European Commission, JRC/DG R&I

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 2024 EU Industrial R&D Investment Scoreboard, health industries invested about €258.1 billion in R&D in 2023, accounting for 20.5% of total business R&D expenditure worldwide.

PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTION

EFPIA 2023	€ million		€ million
Austria	3,284	Latvia	302
Belgium	29,148	Lithuania	n.a
Bulgaria	340	Malta	190
Croatia	730	Netherlands	7,328
Cyprus	351	Norway	1,603
Czech Rep.	751	Poland	3,339
Denmark	29,701	Portugal	3,432
Estonia	57	Romania	1,000
Finland	2,061	Serbia	482
France	28,185	Slovakia	356
Germany	37,597	Slovenia	11,589
Greece	2,186	Spain	23,211
Hungary	3,410	Sweden	12,228
Iceland	294	Switzerland	48,864
Ireland	67,682	Turkey	3,497
Italy	52,000	U.K.	30,503
TOTAL			405,701

Note:
All data based on SITC 54
Spain, U.K.: 2022 data; Cyprus, Estonia, Iceland, Malta, Netherlands, Romania, Serbia: 2020 data (Eurostat NACE Rev. 2); Turkey: 2020 data; Slovakia: 2017 data
Croatia, Denmark, France, Ireland, Italy, Norway, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland: estimate
Bulgaria, Croatia, France, Hungary, Ireland, Latvia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia: veterinary products excluded

Source: EFPIA member associations (official figures)

EMPLOYMENT IN THE PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY

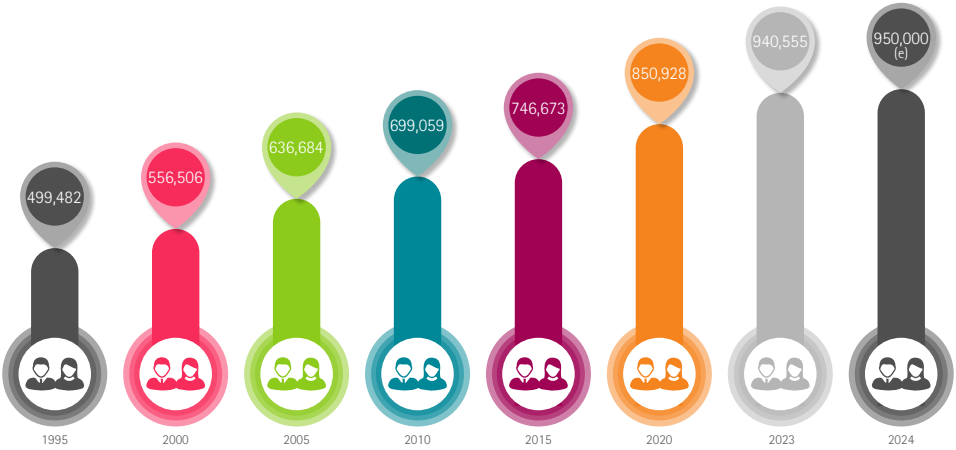
EFPIA 2023	Units		Units
Austria	19,973	Lithuania	1,220
Belgium	44,958	Luxembourg	75
Bulgaria	15,750	Malta	1,370
Croatia	5,921	Netherlands	20,000
Cyprus	2,220	Norway	4,500
Czech Rep.	18,800	Poland	30,021
Denmark	45,585	Portugal	10,000
Estonia	398	Romania	33,880
Finland	6,190	Serbia	4,724
France	98,043	Slovakia	2,191
Germany	132,660	Slovenia	13,535
Greece	32,786	Spain	57,800
Hungary	34,800	Sweden	15,000
Iceland	1,000	Switzerland	52,183
Ireland	50,000	Turkey	42,291
Italy	70,000	U.K.	70,000
Latvia	2,681		
TOTAL			**940,555**

Note:
Latvia, Poland, Spain: 2022 data; Hungary, Malta, U.K.: 2021 data; Netherlands, Turkey: 2020 data; Estonia, Serbia, Slovakia: 2020 data (Eurostat NACE Rev. 2); 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, November 2024). 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".

EMPLOYMENT IN THE PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY (1995-2024)



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

EMPLOYMENT IN PHARMACEUTICAL R&D (1995-2024)

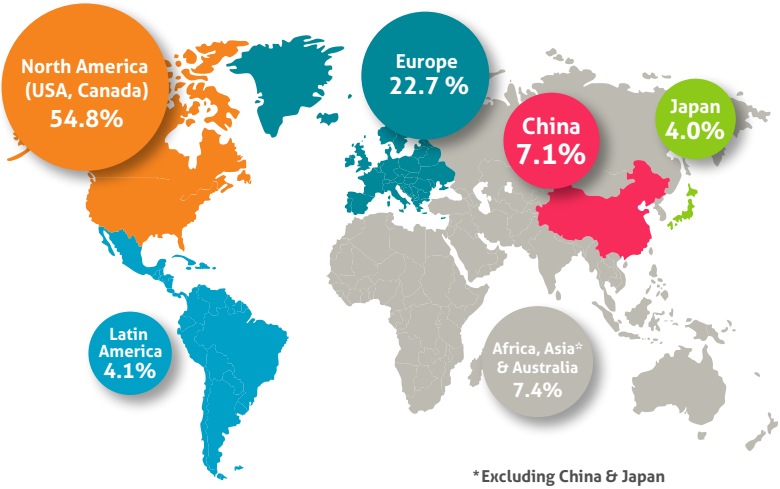
Note:
Data includes Iceland (since 2017), Greece & Lithuania (since 2013), Bulgaria and Turkey (since 2012), Poland (since 2010), Czech Republic, Estonia and Hungary (since 2009), Romania (since 2005) and Slovenia (since 2004)
Croatia, Cyprus, Latvia, Malta, Serbia, Slovakia: data not available

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

PHARMACEUTICAL SALES

The world pharmaceutical (prescription) market was worth an estimated € 1,413,609 million ($ 1,528,535 million) at ex-factory prices in 2024. The North American market (USA & Canada) remained the world's largest market with a 54.8% share, well ahead of Europe, China and Japan.

BREAKDOWN OF THE WORLD PHARMACEUTICAL MARKET – 2024 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 2024, May 2025; data relate to the 2024 global retail and hospital pharmaceutical market (prescription only) 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, 2023 (%)

Manufacturer **67.0%**

Wholesaler **5.0%**

Pharmacist **17.5%**

State (VAT and other taxes) **10.5%**

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

Source: EFPIA member associations

PHARMACEUTICAL MARKET VALUE (at ex–factory prices)

EFPIA 2023	€ million		€ million
Austria	6,298	Lithuania	752
Belgium	7,597	Luxembourg	384
Bulgaria	1,999	Malta	196
Croatia	1,396	Netherlands	8,358
Cyprus	484	Norway	3,883
Czech Rep.	3,697	Poland	10,709
Denmark	4,028	Portugal	4,437
Estonia	456	Romania	6,055
Finland	3,077	Serbia	1,121
France	38,518	Slovakia	1,902
Germany	53,729	Slovenia	940
Greece	5,456	Spain	21,031
Hungary	2,750	Sweden	5,106
Iceland	251	Switzerland	7,645
Ireland	3,070	Turkey	8,986
Italy	25,438	U.K.	34,285
Latvia	511		
TOTAL			**274,545**

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); Lithuania, Serbia: IQVIA; Malta: 2019 data

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

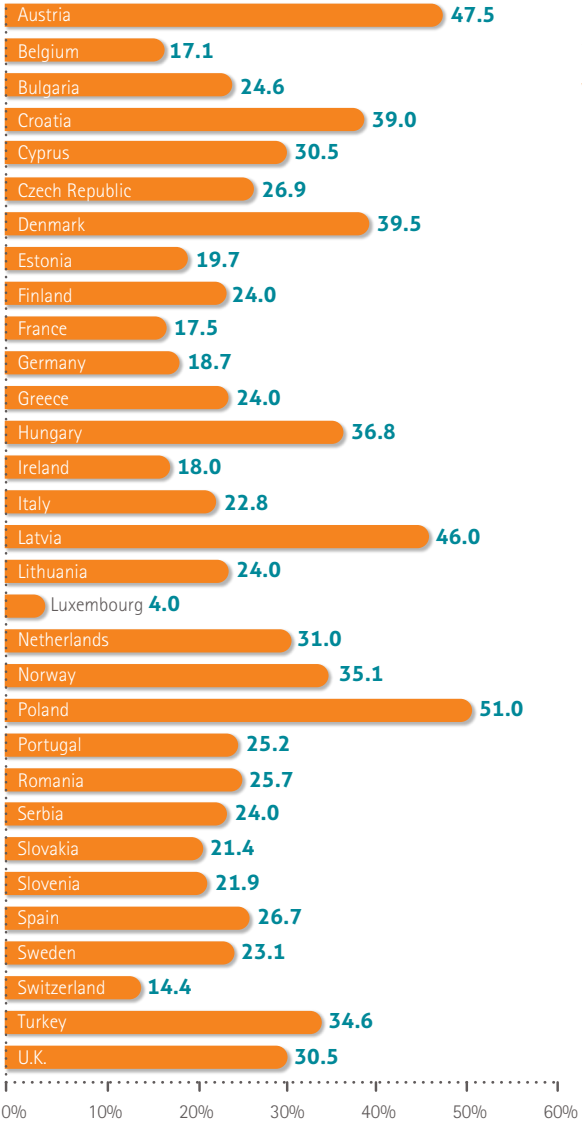
The table below shows the VAT rates applied to medicines in European countries as of 1 January 2025.

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	22,0	9,0	9,0
Finland	25,5	14,0	14,0
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	19,0	9,0	19,0
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

(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), 2023

Note:
Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Hungary, Netherlands, Slovenia, U.K.: share of generics in pharmacy market sales
Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Portugal, Spain: share of generics in reimbursable pharmacy market sales
Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Norway, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey: share of generics in total market sales
Lithuania: 2020 data; Cyprus, Iceland, 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 2023	€ million		€ million
Austria	16,524	Latvia	695
Belgium	77,879	Lithuania	1,085
Bulgaria	1,269	Luxembourg	189
Croatia	1,125	Malta	386
Cyprus	405	Netherlands	56,136
Czech Republic	4,057	Norway	978
Denmark	21,447	Poland	5,915
Estonia	140	Portugal	2,773
Finland	1,837	Romania	1,215
France	36,130	Slovakia	745
Germany	112,213	Slovenia	18,786
Greece	2,808	Spain	21,188
Hungary	8,728	Sweden	13,300
Iceland	61	Switzerland	96,288
Ireland	77,469	Turkey	1,858
Italy	48,080	United Kingdom	29,850
TOTAL			661,559

Note: All data based on SITC 54

Source: Eurostat (COMEXT database – April 2025); EFPIA member associations

PHARMACEUTICAL IMPORTS

EFPIA 2023	€ million		€ million
Austria	14,102	Latvia	976
Belgium	68,791	Lithuania	1,636
Bulgaria	2,100	Luxembourg	688
Croatia	1,792	Malta	388
Cyprus	509	Netherlands	44,373
Czech Republic	7,003	Norway	2,582
Denmark	5,449	Poland	10,737
Estonia	753	Portugal	3,719
Finland	2,420	Romania	5,152
France	35,447	Slovakia	2,550
Germany	69,782	Slovenia	8,137
Greece	4,221	Spain	22,183
Hungary	6,505	Sweden	6,178
Iceland	243	Switzerland	55,071
Ireland	12,677	Turkey	4,804
Italy	37,590	United Kingdom	29,474
TOTAL			468,032

Note: All data based on SITC 54

Source: Eurostat (COMEXT database – April 2025); EFPIA member associations

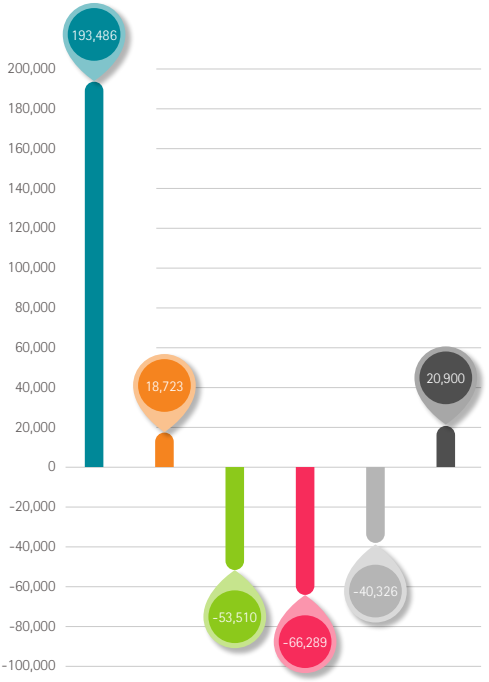
PHARMACEUTICAL TRADE BALANCE

EFPIA 2023	€ million		€ million
Austria	2,422	Latvia	-281
Belgium	9,088	Lithuania	-551
Bulgaria	-831	Luxembourg	-499
Croatia	-667	Malta	-2
Cyprus	-104	Netherlands	11,763
Czech Republic	-2,946	Norway	-1,604
Denmark	15,998	Poland	-4,822
Estonia	-613	Portugal	-946
Finland	-583	Romania	-3,937
France	683	Slovakia	-1,805
Germany	42,431	Slovenia	10,649
Greece	-1,413	Spain	-995
Hungary	2,223	Sweden	7,122
Iceland	-182	Switzerland	41,217
Ireland	64,792	Turkey	-2,946
Italy	10,490	United Kingdom	376
TOTAL			193,527

Note: All data based on SITC 54

Source: Eurostat (COMEXT database – April 2025); EFPIA member associations

EU-27 TRADE BALANCE - HIGH TECHNOLOGY SECTORS (€ MILLION) - 2024



SITC 54 Medicinal and pharmaceutical products

SITC 71 Power generating machinery and equipment

SITC 75 Office machines and automatic data processing machines

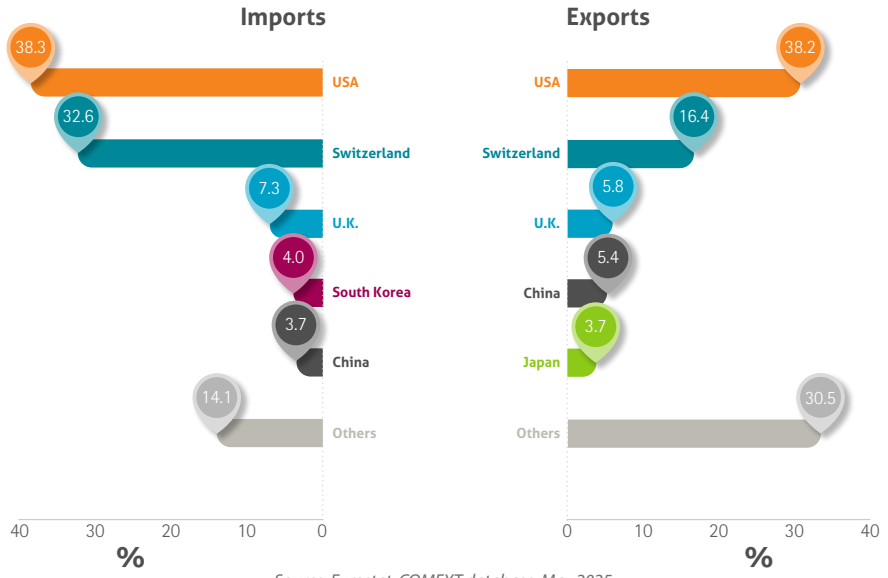
SITC 76 Telecommunications, sound-recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment

SITC 77 Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances

SITC 87 Professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus

Source: Eurostat, COMEXT database, May 2025

THE EUROPEAN UNION'S TOP 5 PHARMACEUTICAL TRADING PARTNERS - 2024



Source: Eurostat, COMEXT database, May 2025

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

Country	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020	2023
Austria	7.0	7.7	9.2	10.2	11.3	11.0
Belgium	6.2	7.1	8.0	10.2	11.3	10.9
Czech Republic	-	3.7	5.7	7.6	9.2	8.5
Denmark	8.4	8.0	8.1	10.6	10.7	9.4
Estonia	-	-	5.2	6.6	7.6	7.6
Finland	5.9	7.3	7.1	9.1	9.6	10.1
France	6.8	8.0	9.6	11.2	12.1	11.6
Germany	8.1	8.0	9.9	11.1	12.7	11.8
Greece	-	6.1	7.2	9.6	9.5	8.4
Hungary	-	-	6.8	7.4	7.3	6.4
Iceland	5.9	7.4	8.9	8.4	9.6	9.0
Ireland	7.5	5.6	5.9	10.5	7.1	6.6
Italy	-	7.0	7.6	8.9	9.6	9.0
Latvia	-	-	5.4	6.1	7.3	7.8
Lithuania	-	-	6.2	6.8	7.5	7.3
Luxembourg	4.8	5.3	5.9	6.7	5.8	5.8
Netherlands	6.5	7.0	7.7	10.2	11.2	10.1
Norway	5.4	7.1	7.7	8.9	11.4	9.3
Poland	-	4.3	5.3	6.5	6.5	7.0
Portugal	4.8	5.5	8.6	10.0	10.5	10.0
Slovakia	-	-	5.3	7.7	7.1	8.6
Slovenia	-	-	7.8	8.6	9.4	9.4
Spain	5.0	6.1	6.8	9.1	10.7	9.6
Sweden	7.7	7.2	7.3	8.3	11.3	10.9
Switzerland	6.4	7.6	9.1	10.0	12.0	12.0
Turkey	2.4	2.4	4.6	5.0	4.6	4.2
United Kingdom	5.1	5.1	7.2	9.8	12.0	10.9
Europe	6.1	6.4	7.2	8.7	9.4	9.0
USA	8.2	11.2	12.5	16.2	18.6	16.7
Japan	6.1	5.7	7.0	9.1	11.2	11.1

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

Source: OECD Health Statistics 2024, May 2025

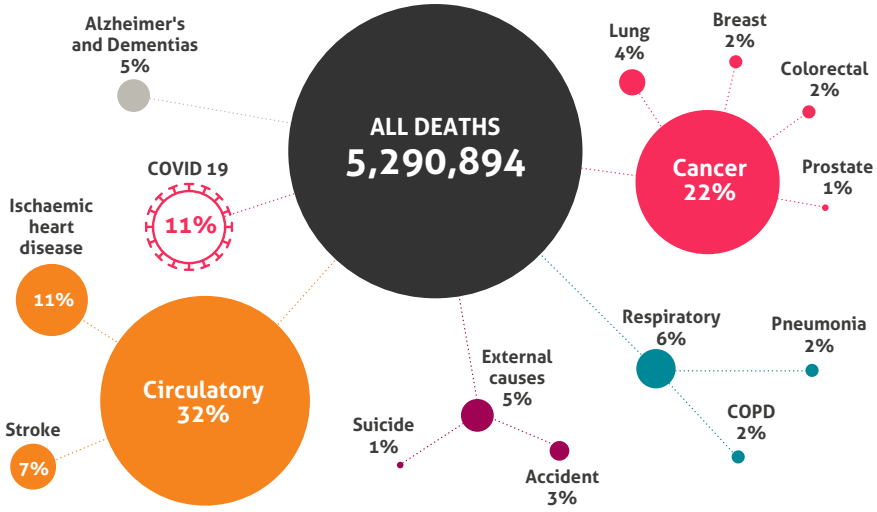
PAYMENT FOR PHARMACEUTICALS BY COMPULSORY HEALTH INSURANCE SYSTEMS AND NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICES (ambulatory care only)

EFPIA 2023	€ million		€ million
Austria	3,867	Lithuania	552
Belgium	6,850	Luxembourg	359
Bulgaria	610	Malta	123
Croatia	671	Netherlands	3,315
Cyprus	107	Norway	1,215
Czech Rep.	1,592	Poland	2,330
Denmark	1,062	Portugal	1,594
Estonia	215	Romania	3,105
Finland	1,792	Serbia	361
France	29,579	Slovakia	1,507
Germany	51,892	Slovenia	511
Greece	2,245	Spain	12,726
Hungary	1,333	Sweden	2,920
Iceland	126	Switzerland	7,454
Ireland	2,466	Turkey	7,972
Italy	7,660	U.K.	14,386
Latvia	192		
TOTAL			172,689

Note: Latvia, Norway: 2022 data; Malta: 2021 data; Netherlands: 2020 data

Source: EFPIA member associations (official figures)

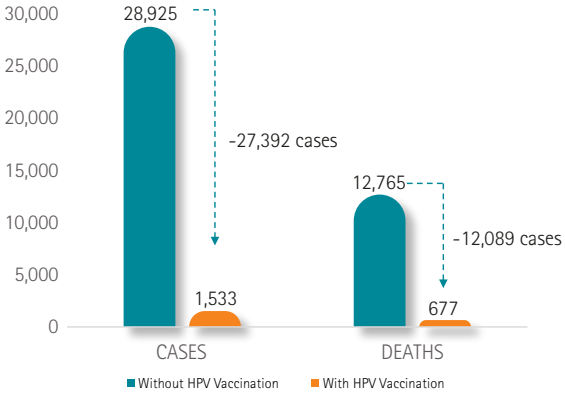
MAIN CAUSES OF MORTALITY IN EU COUNTRIES, 2021



Note: The other causes of death not shown in this figure represent 19% of all deaths. COPD = chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.

Source: Eurostat (hlth_cd_aro).

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

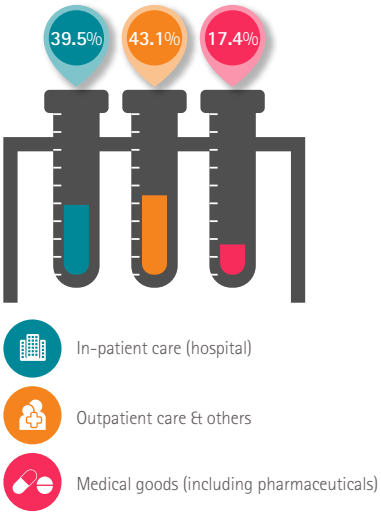
1. *Kjaer SK, Nygård M, Sundström K, et al. Final analysis of a 14-year long-term follow-up study of the effectiveness and immunogenicity of the quadrivalent human papillomavirus vaccine in women from four Nordic countries. EClinicalMedicine 2020; 23:100401.*
2. *Fernandes A, Viveros-Carreño D, Hoegl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

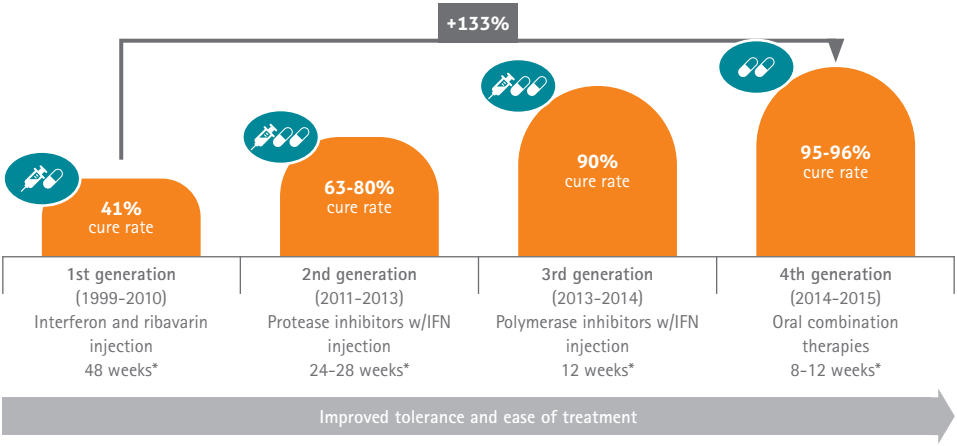
Medicines constitute the smallest part of healthcare costs with, on average, 17.4% of total health expenditure in Europe being spent on pharmaceuticals and other medical goods. In costly diseases such as cancer and rheumatoid arthritis, medicines account for less than 20% of the total disease costs. 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 2024, May 2025 – 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
Legemiddelindustriforenigen

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)

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AstraZeneca
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Minoryx
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Spero Therapeutics
Transgene

efpia

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, **40** 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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