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European Federation of Pharmaceutical
Industries and Associations

The Pharmaceutical Industry in Figures



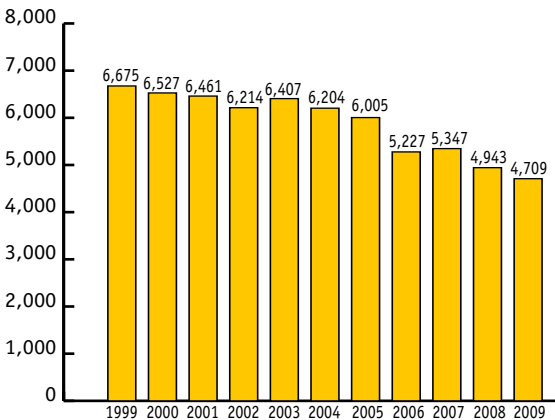
Key Data • 2013

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

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

Already, the industry has contributed to significant improvements in patient well-being. Today's European citizens can expect to live up to 30 years longer than they did a century ago. Some major steps in biopharmaceutical research, 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 disease 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 orphan diseases.

TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS DUE TO HUMAN IMMUNODEFICIENCY VIRUS [HIV] DISEASE IN EUROPE (EU-27)



Source: Eurostat, May 2012

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)	1990	2000	2011	2012
Production	63,010	125,301	205,622	210,000 (e)
Exports (1) (2)	23,180	90,935	288,573	305,000 (e)
Imports	16,113	68,841	212,135	225,000 (e)
Trade balance	7,067	22,094	76,438	80,000 (e)
R&D expenditure	7,766	17,849	29,192	30,000 (e)
Employment (units)	500,879	534,882	700,010	700,000 (e)
R&D employment (units)	76,126	88,397	115,695	116,000 (e)
Pharmaceutical market value at ex-factory prices	41,147	86,704	160,603	163,000 (e)
Pharmaceutical market value at retail prices	64,509	140,345	235,017	238,500 (e)
Payment for pharmaceuticals by statutory health insurance systems (3)	40,807	76,909	125,603	126,800 (e)

Values in € million unless otherwise stated

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

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

(3) Since 1998 data relate to ambulatory care only

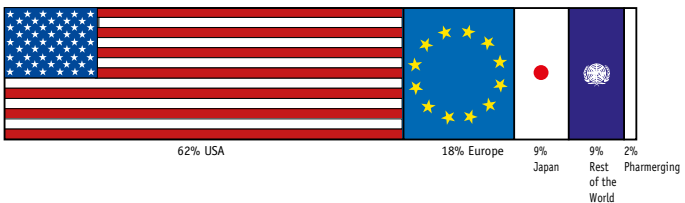
Source: EFPIA member associations (official figures) - (e): EFPIA estimate; Eurostat (EU-27 trade data 1995-2012)

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 2012 it invested an estimated € 30,000 million in R&D in Europe. It directly employs 700,000 people and generates three to four times more employment indirectly – upstream and downstream – than it does directly. However, the sector faces real challenges. Besides the additional regulatory hurdles and escalating R&D costs, the sector has been severely hit by the impact of fiscal austerity measures introduced by governments across much of Europe since 2010.

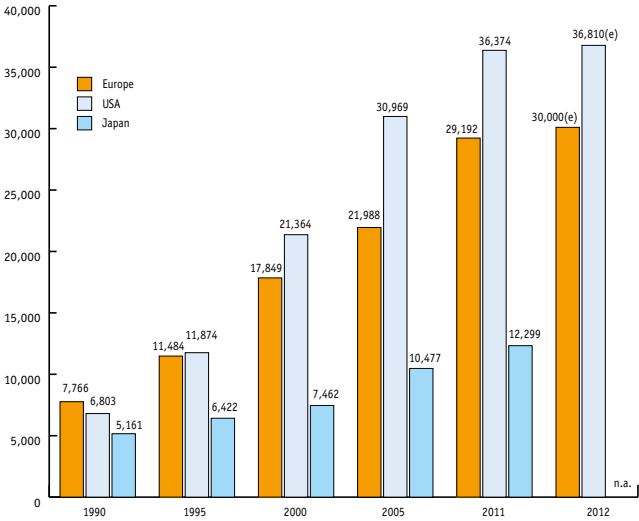
- There is rapid growth in the market and research environment in emerging economies such as Brazil, China and India, leading to a gradual migration of economic and research activities from Europe to these fast-growing markets. In 2012 the Brazilian and Chinese markets grew by 16% and 21% respectively compared to an average market growth of minus 2% for the five major European markets and minus 1% for the US market (source: IMS Retail Drug Monitor – February 2013).
- In 2012 North America accounted for 41.0% of world pharmaceutical sales compared with 26.7% for Europe. According to IMS data, 62% of sales of new medicines launched during the period 2007-2011 were on the US market, compared with 18% on the European market.
- 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 € 5,000 million (value at ex-factory prices) in 2011.

GEOGRAPHICAL BREAKDOWN (BY MAIN MARKETS) OF SALES OF NEW MEDICINES LAUNCHED DURING THE PERIOD 2007-2011



Note: New medicines cover all new active ingredients marketed for the first time on the world market during the period 2007-2011
Pharmerging comprises 17 countries ranked by IMS Health as high-growth pharmaceutical markets (Argentina, Brazil, China, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Mexico, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Russia, South Africa, Thailand, Turkey, Venezuela, Vietnam and The Ukraine)

PHARMACEUTICAL R&D EXPENDITURE IN EUROPE, USA AND JAPAN (MILLION OF NATIONAL CURRENCY UNITS*), 1990-2012

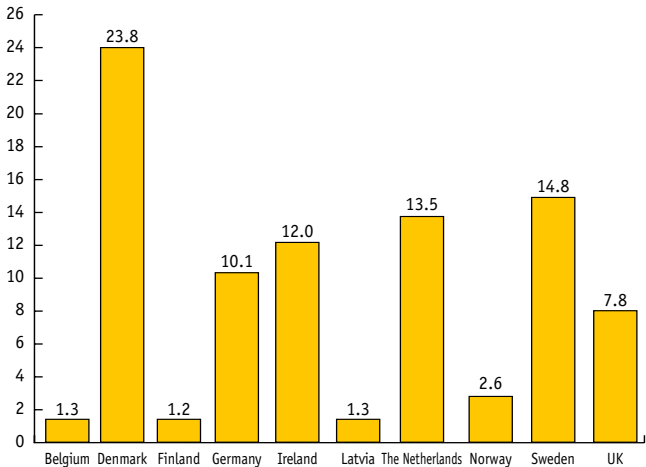


* Note: Europe: € million; USA: \$ million; Japan: ¥ million x 100

(e): estimate

Source: EFPIA member associations, PhRMA, JPMA

SHARE OF PARALLEL IMPORTS IN PHARMACY MARKET SALES (%) – 2011



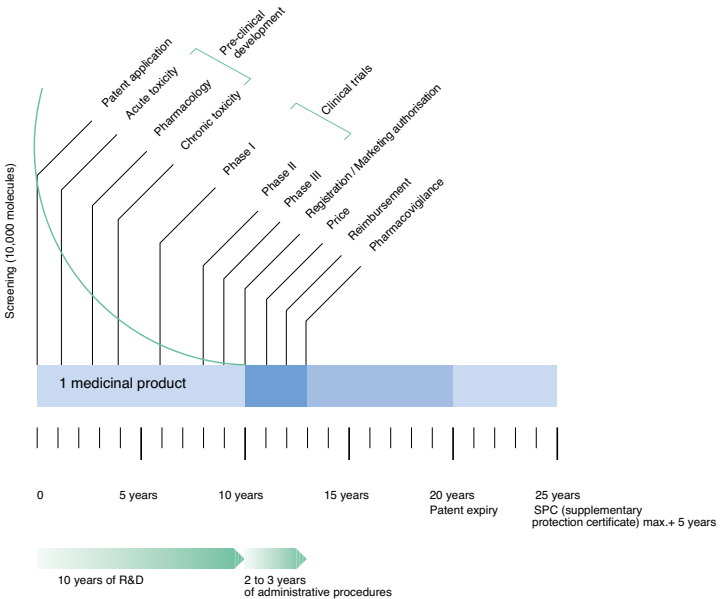
Source: EFPIA member associations (estimate)

PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN EUROPE

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

- By the time a medicinal product reaches the market, an average of 12-13 years will have elapsed since the first synthesis of the new active substance;
- The cost of researching and developing a new chemical or biological entity was estimated at € 1,172 million (\$ 1,506 million in year 2011 dollars) in 2012 (Mestre-Ferrandiz et al, Office of Health Economics, December 2012);
- 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



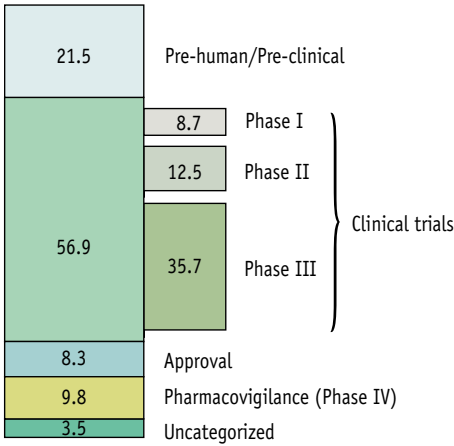
PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN EUROPE

EFPIA 2011	€ million
Austria	193
Belgium	1,907
Bulgaria	n.a.
Croatia	40
Cyprus	14
Czech Republic	49
Denmark	1,102
Estonia	n.a.
Finland	264
France	4,787
Germany	5,318
Greece	84
Hungary	149
Ireland	194
Italy	1,250
Latvia	n.a.
Lithuania	n.a.
Malta	n.a.
Netherlands	642
Norway	141
Poland	223
Portugal	78
Romania	218
Serbia	n.a.
Slovakia	n.a.
Slovenia	91
Spain	981
Sweden	864
Switzerland	4,972
Turkey	43
United Kingdom	5,588
Total	29,192

Note: The figures relate to the R&D carried out in each country. Denmark, France, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia, Turkey: 2010 data; Austria, Czech Republic: 2009 data; Cyprus: 2007 data Belgium, Croatia, Denmark, France, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway (LMI members), Poland, Romania, Slovenia, Sweden (LIF members), Switzerland (Interpharma members): estimate

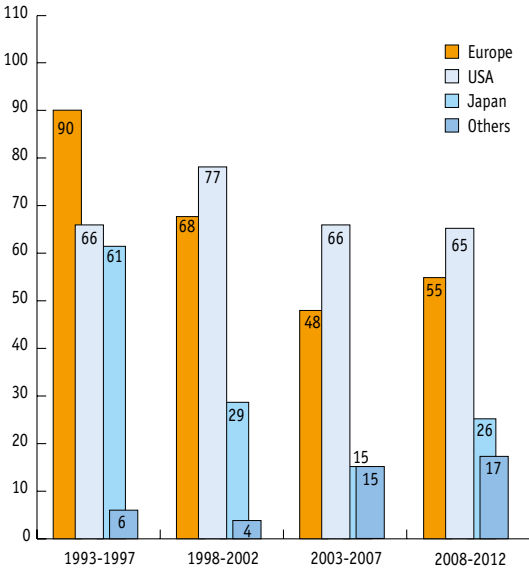
Source: EFPIA member associations (official figures)

ALLOCATION OF R&D INVESTMENTS BY FUNCTION (%)



Source: PhRMA, Annual Membership Survey 2013 (percentages calculated from 2011 data)

NUMBER OF NEW CHEMICAL OR BIOLOGICAL ENTITIES (1993-2012)

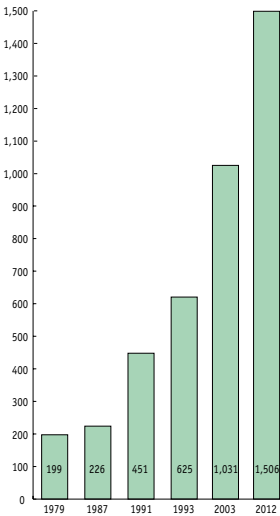


Source: SCRIP – EFPIA calculations (according to nationality of mother company)

IMPORTANCE OF PHARMACEUTICAL R&D

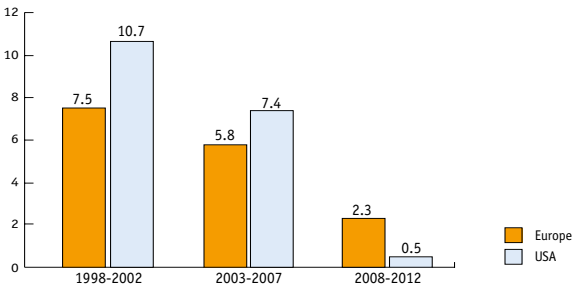
In 2011 the pharmaceutical industry invested about € 29,200 million in R&D in Europe. A decade of strong US market dominance led to a shift of economic and research activity towards the US from 1995-2005. Additionally, Europe is now facing increasing competition from emerging economies: rapid growth in the market and research environments in countries such as Brazil and China 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 2011 \$)



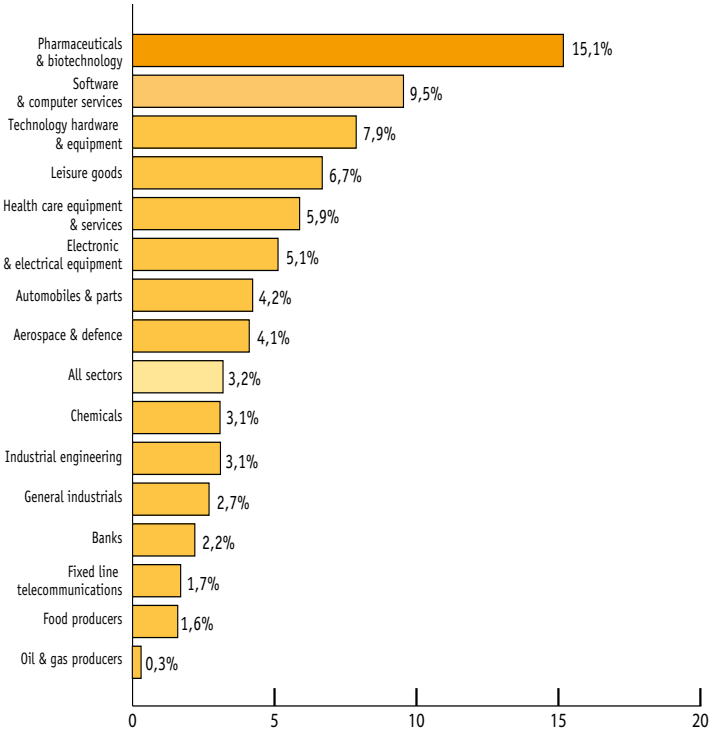
Source: J. Mestre-Ferrandiz, J. Sussex and A. Towse, The R&D cost of a new medicine, Office of Health Economics, December 2012 (Hansen, 1979; Wiggins, 1987; DiMasi et al, 1991; OTA, 1993; DiMasi et al, 2003; Mestre-Ferrandiz et al, 2012)

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



Source: EFPIA, PhRMA

RANKING OF INDUSTRIAL SECTORS BY OVERALL SECTOR R&D INTENSITY (R&D AS PERCENTAGE OF NET SALES – 2011)



Note: Data relate to the top 1,500 companies with registered offices in the EU, Japan, The USA and the Rest of the World, ranked by total worldwide R&D investment (with R&D investment above €34.9 million)

Source: The 2012 EU Industrial R&D Investment Scoreboard, European Commission, JRC/DG Research & Innovation

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 2012 EU Industrial R&D Investment Scoreboard the pharmaceuticals and biotechnology sector amounts to 17.7% of total business R&D expenditure worldwide.

PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTION

EFPIA 2011	€ million
Austria	2,541
Belgium	7,714
Bulgaria	157
Croatia	433
Cyprus	180
Czech Republic	n.a.
Denmark	7,672
Estonia	n.a.
Finland	1,293
France	19,578
Germany	26,935
Greece	846
Hungary	2,665
Ireland	19,700
Italy	25,137
Latvia	108
Lithuania	n.a.
Malta	n.a.
Netherlands	6,180
Norway	679
Poland	2,623
Portugal	1,533
Romania	587
Serbia	n.a.
Slovakia	n.a.
Slovenia	1,642
Spain	14,022
Sweden	6,582
Switzerland	32,380
Turkey	4,229
United Kingdom	20,206
Total	205,622

Note: All data based on SITC 54

Belgium: 2011 provisional data; Bulgaria, Cyprus, Ireland, Netherlands: 2010 data; Norway: 2007 data

Czech Republic, Denmark, France (source: INSEE), Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland: estimate

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

Source: EFPIA member associations (official figures)

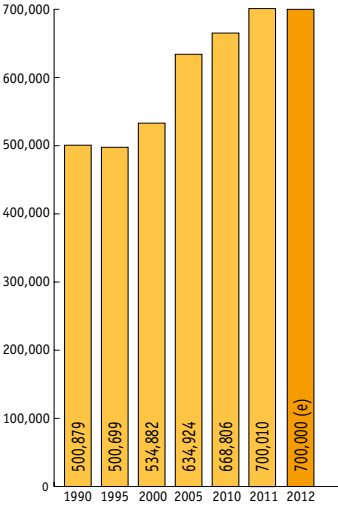
EMPLOYMENT IN THE PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY

EFPIA 2011	Units
Austria	11,175
Belgium	32,167
Bulgaria	9,300
Croatia	6,000
Cyprus	1,140
Czech Republic	2,300
Denmark	20,223
Estonia	400
Finland	5,436
France	103,900
Germany	105,435
Greece	13,700
Hungary	22,600
Ireland	24,000
Italy	65,000
Latvia	n.a.
Lithuania	1,370
Malta	445
Netherlands	15,000
Norway	4,000
Poland	31,000
Portugal	8,502
Romania	22,000
Serbia	n.a.
Slovakia	3,000
Slovenia	12,200
Spain	37,971
Sweden	13,185
Switzerland	38,561
Turkey	25,000
United Kingdom	65,000
Total	700,010

Note: Austria, Denmark, Poland, U.K.: 2010 data; Czech Republic: 2009 data; Cyprus: 2007 data; Malta: 2004 data
Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, France, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Romania, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom: estimate

Source: EFPIA member associations (official figures)

EMPLOYMENT IN THE PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY (1990-2012)

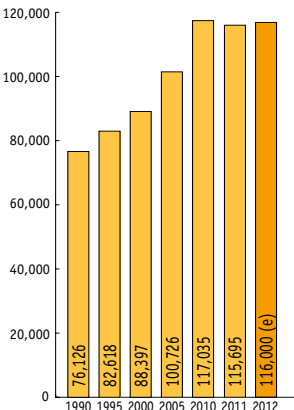


Note: Data includes Turkey (since 2011), Croatia and Lithuania (since 2010), Bulgaria, Estonia and Hungary (since 2009), Czech Republic (since 2008), Cyprus (since 2007), Romania & Slovakia (since 2005), Malta, Poland and Slovenia (since 2004)

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

The research-based pharmaceutical industry is one of Europe's major high-technology industrial employers. Recent studies in some countries showed that the research-based pharmaceutical industry generates three to four times more employment indirectly - upstream and downstream - than it does directly. Further, a significant proportion of these are valuable skilled jobs, for instance in the fields of academia or clinical science, which can help maintain a high-level knowledge base and prevent a European "brain drain".

EMPLOYMENT IN PHARMACEUTICAL R&D (1990-2012)



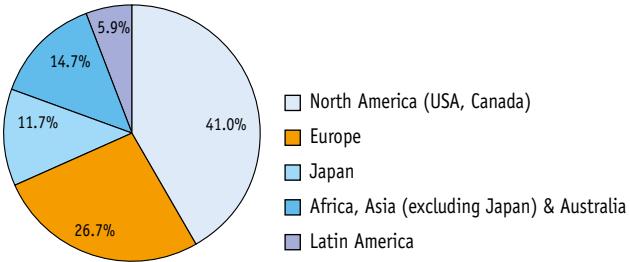
Note: Data includes Poland (since 2010), Czech Republic, Estonia and Hungary (since 2009), Romania (since 2005) and Slovenia (since 2004) Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Greece, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Serbia, Slovakia, Turkey: data not available

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

PHARMACEUTICAL SALES

The world pharmaceutical market was worth an estimated € 667,653 million (\$ 857,800 million) at ex-factory prices in 2012. The North American market (USA & Canada) remained the world's largest market with a 41.0% share, well ahead of Europe and Japan.

BREAKDOWN OF THE WORLD PHARMACEUTICAL MARKET – 2012 SALES



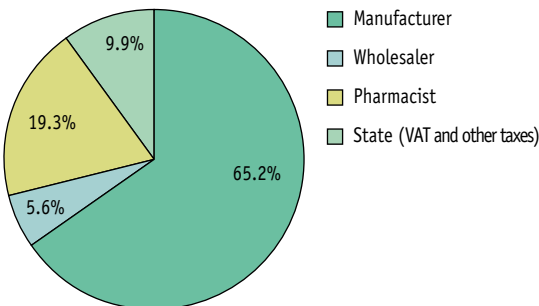
Note: Europe includes Turkey and Russia

Source: IMS MIDAS, 2013 (data relate to the 2012 audited global retail 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 35% of the retail price of a medicine reverts not to the manufacturer, but rather to the distributors (pharmacists and wholesalers) and the State.

BREAKDOWN OF THE RETAIL PRICE OF A MEDICINE, 2011 (%)



Note: Non-weighted average for Europe (average estimate for 24 countries)

Source: EFPIA member associations

PHARMACEUTICAL MARKET VALUE (AT EX-FACTORY PRICES)

EFPIA 2011	€ million
Austria	3,096
Belgium	4,536
Bulgaria	753
Croatia	611
Cyprus	203
Czech Republic	2,090
Denmark	2,124
Estonia	204
Finland	2,006
France	27,491
Germany	26,122
Greece	4,867
Hungary	2,111
Iceland	106
Ireland	1,708
Italy	20,272
Latvia	291
Lithuania	487
Malta	77
Netherlands	4,713
Norway	1,550
Poland	5,062
Portugal	3,136
Romania	2,524
Serbia	564
Slovakia	1,119
Slovenia	514
Spain	13,941
Sweden	3,411
Switzerland	3,941
Turkey	7,172
United Kingdom	13,801
Total	160,603

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

Source: EFPIA member associations (official figures) – Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia: IMS

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 2013.

Country	Standard VAT rate (%)	VAT rates applied to medicines	
		Prescription (%)	OTC (%)
Austria	20.0	10.0	10.0
Belgium	21.0	6.0	6.0
Bulgaria	20.0	20.0	20.0
Croatia	25.0	5.0	25.0
Cyprus	18.0	5.0	5.0
Czech Republic	21.0	15.0	15.0
Denmark	25.0	25.0	25.0
Estonia	20.0	9.0	9.0
Finland	24.0	10.0	10.0
France (1)	19.6	2.1	7.0
Germany	19.0	19.0	19.0
Greece	23.0	6.5	6.5
Hungary	27.0	5.0	5.0
Iceland	25.5	25.5	25.5
Ireland (2)	23.0	0.0 - 23.0	0.0 - 23.0
Italy	21.0	10.0	10.0
Latvia	21.0	12.0	12.0
Lithuania (3)	21.0	5.0 - 21.0	5.0 - 21.0
Luxembourg	15.0	3.0	3.0
Malta	18.0	0.0	0.0
Netherlands	21.0	6.0	6.0
Norway	25.0	25.0	25.0
Poland	23.0	8.0	8.0
Portugal	23.0	6.0	6.0
Romania	24.0	9.0	9.0
Serbia	20.0	8.0	8.0
Slovakia	20.0	10.0	10.0
Slovenia	20.0	8.5	8.5
Spain	21.0	4.0	4.0
Sweden	25.0	0.0	25.0
Switzerland	8.0	2.5	2.5
Turkey	18.0	8.0	8.0
United Kingdom	20.0	0.0	20.0

(1) France: reimbursable medicines 2.1%; non-reimbursable medicines 7.0%

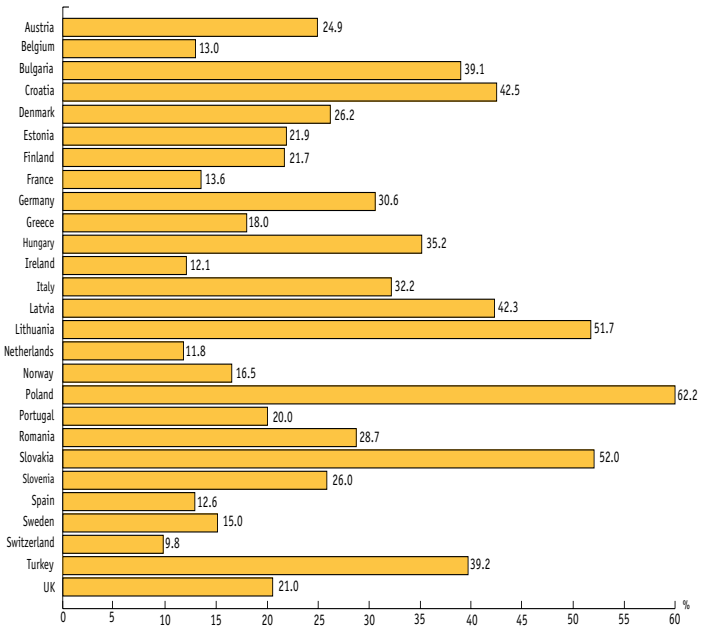
(2) Ireland: oral medication 0%; other medication 23.0%

(3) Lithuania: reimbursable medicines 5.0%; non-reimbursable medicines 21.0%

GENERICS

The term 'generic' is widely used but its definition is not always consistent between countries. Generics are usually produced by a manufacturer who is not the inventor of the original product, and are marketed when intellectual property protection rights are exhausted. The market share of generics is significantly higher in new EU Member States with historically low levels of intellectual property protection.

SHARE (ESTIMATE - IN %) ACCOUNTED FOR BY GENERICS IN PHARMACEUTICAL MARKET SALES VALUE (AT EX-FACTORY PRICES), 2011



Note:

Croatia, Denmark, Finland, Estonia, Greece, U.K.: share of generics in pharmacy market sales

Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy (as referred to transparency lists), Portugal, Slovenia, Spain: share of generics in reimbursable pharmacy market sales

Latvia, Lithuania, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey: share of generics in total market sales

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 (generics data do not include those generics marketed by the originator).

Source: EFPIA member associations

PHARMACEUTICAL EXPORTS

EFPIA 2011	€ million
Austria	6,540
Belgium	35,524
Bulgaria	565
Croatia	323
Cyprus	223
Czech Republic	1,317
Denmark	7,559
Estonia	47
Finland	1,146
France	24,469
Germany	50,818
Greece	864
Hungary	3,459
Ireland	26,645
Italy	14,679
Latvia	306
Lithuania	268
Luxembourg	148
Malta	206
Netherlands	15,994
Norway	507
Poland	1,658
Portugal	593
Romania	732
Slovakia	361
Slovenia	1,917
Spain	9,843
Sweden	6,384
Switzerland	48,846
Turkey	407
United Kingdom	26,225
Total	288,573

Note: All data based on SITC 54

Croatia, Norway, Switzerland: veterinary products excluded

Source: Eurostat (COMEXT database – December 2012)

Croatia: Business Monitor International; Norway: Statistics Norway;

Switzerland: Swiss Federal Customs Administration

PHARMACEUTICAL IMPORTS

EFPIA 2011	€ million
Austria	6,033
Belgium	26,757
Bulgaria	818
Croatia	501
Cyprus	237
Czech Republic	3,046
Denmark	2,762
Estonia	272
Finland	1,685
France	21,435
Germany	37,027
Greece	3,125
Hungary	2,906
Ireland	4,402
Italy	18,087
Latvia	453
Lithuania	623
Luxembourg	478
Malta	113
Netherlands	10,916
Norway	1,392
Poland	4,451
Portugal	2,196
Romania	2,338
Slovakia	1,566
Slovenia	789
Spain	11,670
Sweden	3,213
Switzerland	20,408
Turkey	3,350
United Kingdom	19,086
Total	212,135

Note: All data based on SITC 54

Croatia, Norway, Switzerland: veterinary products excluded

Source: Eurostat (COMEXT database – December 2012)

Croatia: Business Monitor International; Norway: Statistics Norway;

Switzerland: Swiss Federal Customs Administration

PHARMACEUTICAL TRADE BALANCE

EFPIA 2011	€ million
Austria	507
Belgium	8,767
Bulgaria	- 253
Croatia	- 178
Cyprus	- 14
Czech Republic	- 1,729
Denmark	4,797
Estonia	- 225
Finland	- 539
France	3,034
Germany	13,791
Greece	- 2,261
Hungary	553
Ireland	22,243
Italy	- 3,408
Latvia	- 147
Lithuania	- 355
Luxembourg	- 330
Malta	93
Netherlands	5,078
Norway	- 885
Poland	- 2,793
Portugal	- 1,603
Romania	- 1,606
Slovakia	- 1,205
Slovenia	1,128
Spain	- 1,827
Sweden	3,171
Switzerland	28,438
Turkey	- 2,943
United Kingdom	7,139
Total	76,438

Note: All data based on SITC 54

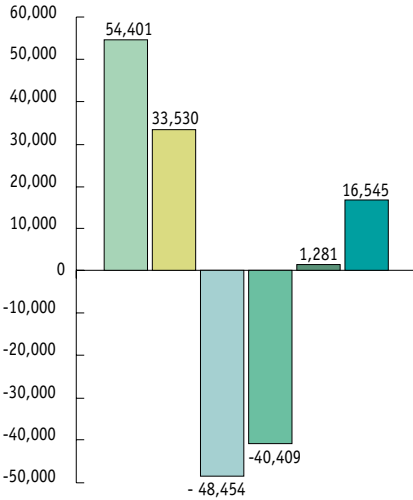
Croatia, Norway, Switzerland: veterinary products excluded

Source: Eurostat (COMEXT database – December 2012)

Croatia: Business Monitor International; Norway: Statistics Norway;

Switzerland: Swiss Federal Customs Administration

EU-27 TRADE BALANCE - HIGH TECHNOLOGY SECTORS (€ MILLION) - 2012

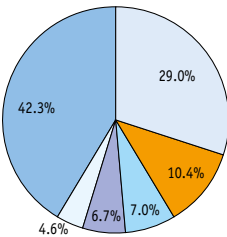


- SITC 54 Pharmaceutical products
- SITC 71 Power generating machinery and equipment
- SITC 75 Office machines and computers
- SITC 76 Telecommunication, sound, TV, video
- SITC 77 Electrical machinery
- SITC 87 Professional, scientific, controlling material

Source: Eurostat, COMEXT database, May 2013

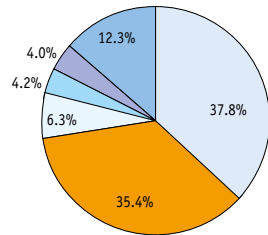
THE EUROPEAN UNION'S TOP 5 PHARMACEUTICAL TRADING PARTNERS - 2012

EU exports



- USA
- Switzerland
- Russia
- Japan
- China
- Others

EU imports



- USA
- Switzerland
- Singapore
- China
- Israël
- Others

Source: Eurostat, COMEXT database, May 2013

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

	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010
Austria	4.3	5.2	7.4	8.4	10.0	11.0
Belgium	-	3.9	6.3	7.2	8.1	10.5
Czech Republic	-	-	-	4.5	6.3	7.5
Denmark	-	-	8.9	8.3	8.7	11.1
Estonia	-	-	-	-	5.3	6.3
Finland	3.8	5.5	6.3	7.7	7.2	8.9
France	3.8	5.4	7.0	8.4	10.1	11.6
Germany	-	6.0	8.4	8.3	10.4	11.6
Greece	-	5.5	5.9	6.7	8.0	10.2
Hungary	-	-	-	-	7.2	7.8
Iceland	3.0	4.7	6.3	7.8	9.5	9.3
Ireland	3.7	5.0	8.2	6.0	6.1	9.2
Italy	-	-	-	7.7	8.0	9.3
Luxembourg	-	3.1	5.2	5.4	7.5	7.9
Netherlands	-	-	7.4	8.0	8.0	12.0
Norway	2.9	4.4	7.0	7.6	8.4	9.4
Poland	-	-	-	4.8	5.5	7.0
Portugal	-	2.4	5.1	5.7	9.3	10.7
Slovakia	-	-	-	-	5.5	9.0
Slovenia	-	-	-	-	8.3	9.0
Spain	1.5	3.5	5.3	6.5	7.2	9.6
Sweden	-	6.8	8.9	8.2	8.2	9.6
Switzerland	4.9	5.5	7.4	8.2	10.2	11.4
Turkey	-	-	2.4	2.7	4.9	6.1
United Kingdom	3.9	4.5	5.6	5.9	7.0	9.6
Europe	3.5	4.9	6.9	7.1	7.9	9.6
USA	5.1	7.1	9.0	12.4	13.7	17.6
Japan	3.0	4.4	6.4	5.8	7.6	9.5

Note: Japan, Luxembourg: 2009 data; Turkey: 2008 data
 Europe: non-weighted average (24 countries) – EFPIA calculations

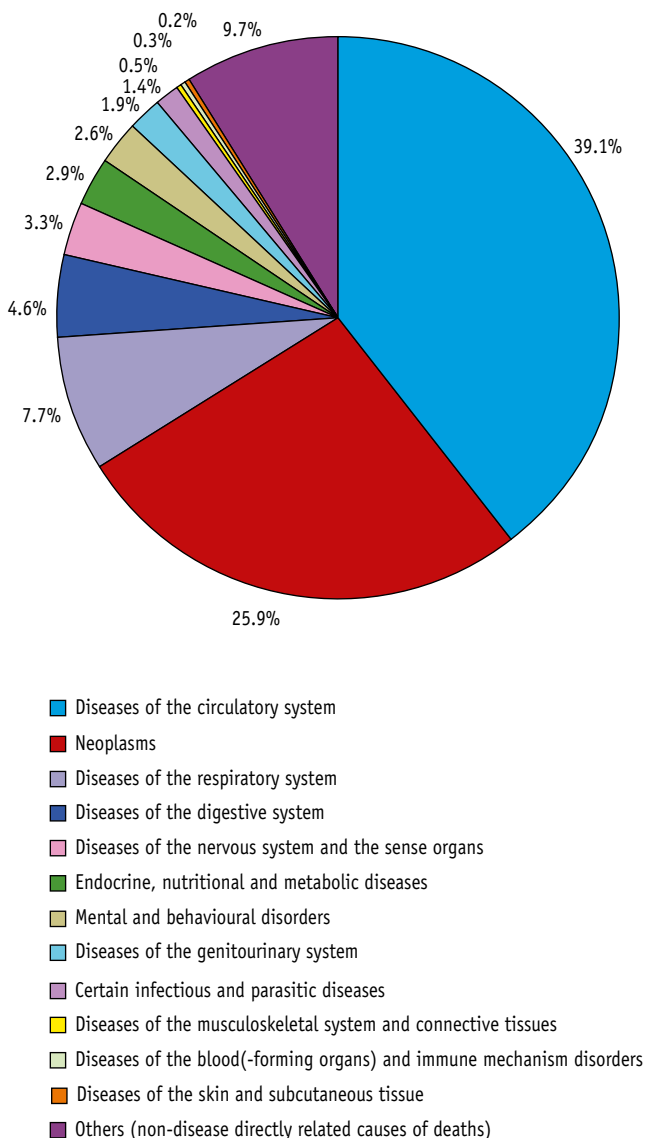
Source: OECD Health Data 2012, October 2012

PAYMENT FOR PHARMACEUTICALS BY COM- PULSORY HEALTH INSURANCE SYSTEMS AND NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICES (ambulatory care only)

EFPIA 2011	€ million
Austria	2,275
Belgium	3,664
Bulgaria	419
Croatia	379
Cyprus	90
Czech Republic	1,387
Denmark	876
Estonia	95
Finland	1,262
France	22,909
Germany	29,556
Greece	3,979
Hungary	1,367
Iceland	59
Ireland	1,459
Italy	10,225
Latvia	117
Lithuania	182
Malta	n.a.
Netherlands	5,225
Norway	1,165
Poland	2,143
Portugal	1,328
Romania	1,049
Serbia	248
Slovakia	894
Slovenia	302
Spain	10,817
Sweden	2,106
Switzerland	3,886
Turkey	6,524
United Kingdom	9,616
Total	125,603

Note: Iceland: 2010 data; Czech Republic: 2009 data
 France, Ireland, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom: estimate
 Source: EFPIA member associations (official figures)

CAUSES OF DEATH BY MAJOR DISEASE AREAS IN EUROPE (EU-27)

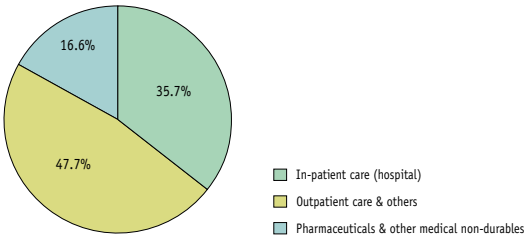


Data source: Eurostat, data relate to year 2010 (non-disease directly related causes of deaths: EFPIA calculations – Percentages do not add due to rounding)

THE ADDED VALUE OF MEDICINES IN HEALTHCARE

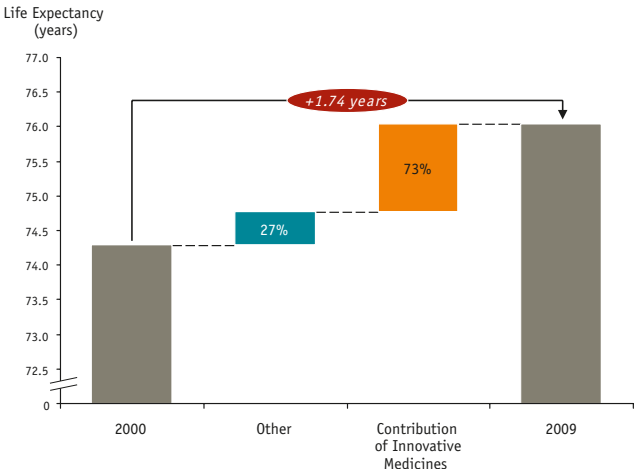
Medicines constitute only a small part of healthcare costs with, on average, 16.6% of total health expenditure in Europe being spent on pharmaceuticals and other medical non-durables. In costly diseases such as cancer and rheumatoid arthritis, medicines account for even less than 10% of the total disease costs. Medicines can also generate additional savings, for example by substantially reducing costs in other areas of healthcare, including hospital stays and long-term care costs.

BREAKDOWN OF TOTAL HEALTH EXPENDITURE IN EUROPE – 2010



Source: OECD Health Data 2012 – EFPIA calculations (non-weighted average for 20 EU & EFTA countries)

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



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

EFPIA MEMBER ASSOCIATIONS

Austria

Fachverband der Chemischen Industrie Österreichs (FCIO)

Denmark

Laegemiddelindustriforeningen
The Danish Association of the Pharmaceutical Industry (Lif)

France

Les Entreprises du Médicament (LEEM)

Greece

Hellenic Association of Pharmaceutical Companies (SFEE)

Italy

Associazione delle Imprese del Farmaco (Farmindustria)

Norway

Legemiddelindustriforeningen / Norwegian Association of Pharmaceutical Manufacturers (LMI)

Portugal

Associação Portuguesa da Indústria Farmacêutica (Apifarma)

Spain

Asociación Nacional Empresarial de la Industria Farmacéutica (Farmaindustria)

Switzerland

Scienceindustries

Belgium

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

Finland

Lääketeollisuus ry
Pharma Industry Finland (PIF)

Germany

Verband Forschender Arzneimittelhersteller (VfA)

Ireland

Irish Pharmaceutical Healthcare Association (IPHA)

Netherlands

Vereniging Innovatieve Geneesmiddelen Nederland (Nefarma)

Poland

Employers Union of Innovative Pharmaceutical Companies (Infarma)

Russia

Association of International Pharmaceutical Manufacturers (AIPM)

Sweden

Läkemedelsindustriföreningen
The Swedish Association of the Pharmaceutical Industry (LIF)

Turkey

Arastirmaci Ilac Firmalari Dernegi (AIFD)

United Kingdom

The Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry (ABPI)

ASSOCIATIONS WITH LIAISON STATUS

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

Croatia: Croatian Association of Research-based Pharmaceutical Companies (CARPC)

Cyprus: Cyprus Association of Pharmaceutical Companies (KEFEA)

Czech Republic: Association of Innovative Pharmaceutical Industry (AIFP)

Estonia: Association of Pharmaceutical Manufacturers in Estonia (APME)

Hungary: Association of Innovative Pharmaceutical Manufacturers (AIPM)

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

Lithuania: The Innovative Pharmaceutical Industry Association (IFPA)

Malta: Maltese Pharmaceutical Association (PRIMA)

Romania: Association of International Medicines Manufacturers (ARPIIM)

Serbia: Innovative Drug Manufacturers' Association (INOVIAM)

Slovakia: Slovak Association of Research-based Pharmaceutical Companies (SAFS)

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

Ukraine: Association of Pharmaceutical Research and Development (APRaD)

MEMBER COMPANIES

FULL MEMBERS

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

AFFILIATE MEMBERS

Bial	Portugal
Celgene	USA
Cubist	USA
Shire	United Kingdom
Vifor Pharma	Switzerland



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

Its mission is to promote pharmaceutical research and development and the best conditions in Europe for companies to bring to market medicines that improve human health and the quality of life around the world.

Through its membership, EFPIA represents the common views of 1,900 large, medium and small companies including the entire European research-based pharmaceutical sector whose interests also include an important part of the generics segment. Two specialised groups have been created within EFPIA to address specific issues relating to vaccines (Vaccines Europe, formerly EVM – European Vaccine Manufacturers) and the needs of biopharmaceutical companies (EBE - European Biopharmaceutical Enterprises).

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

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