



European Federation of Pharmaceutical
Industries and Associations

The Pharmaceutical Industry in Figures



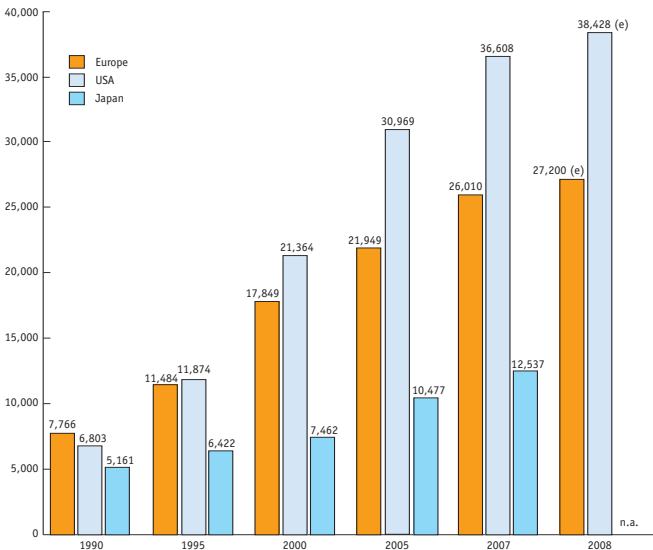
Key Data • 2009 update

MAIN TRENDS

Data for 2007 and preliminary figures for 2008 confirm Europe’s relative lack of attractiveness for pharmaceutical R&D investment.

- Between 1990 and 2008, R&D investment in United States grew by 5.6 times whilst in Europe it only grew by 3.5 times. Today there is rapid growth in the research environment in emerging economies such as China and India, resulting in closures of R&D sites in Europe and openings of new sites on the Asian continent.
- In 2007, North America accounted for 45.9% of world pharmaceutical sales compared with 31.1% for Europe. According to data from IMS Health, 66% of sales of new medicines launched during the period 2004-2008 were on the US market, compared with 26% 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 € 4,700 million (value at ex-factory prices) in 2007.

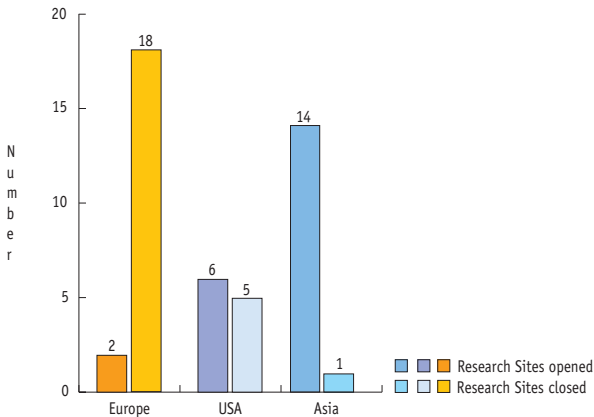
PHARMACEUTICAL R&D EXPENDITURE IN EUROPE, USA AND JAPAN (MILLION OF NATIONAL CURRENCY UNITS*), 1990-2007



*Note: Europe: € million; USA: \$ million; Japan: ¥ million x 100
(e): estimate

Source: EFPIA member associations, PhRMA, JPMA

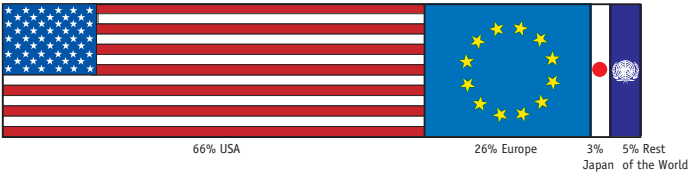
CHANGES IN RESEARCH SITES (2001-2006)



Note: Data collected from 22 global companies

Source: IMI (EFPIA Research Directors Group & IFPMA)

GEOGRAPHICAL BREAKDOWN (BY MAIN MARKETS) OF SALES OF NEW MEDICINES LAUNCHED DURING THE PERIOD 2004-2008

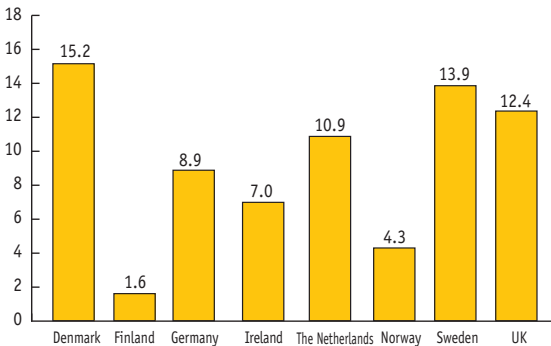


Note: New medicines cover all new active ingredients marketed for the first time on the world market during the period 2004-2008

Europe includes non-EU members and CIS markets

Source: IMS Health MIDAS MAT December 2008

SHARE OF PARALLEL IMPORTS IN PHARMACY MARKET SALES (%) - 2007



Source: EFPIA member associations

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

Science today offers greater promise for finding better treatments than ever before, thanks to new knowledge and new technologies. Today, European citizens can expect to live up to 30 years longer than they did a century ago. Huge reductions in mortality (e.g. in HIV/AIDS, many cancers or cardiovascular diseases) and significant progress in the quality of life are the results of some large and many small steps in biopharmaceutical research. Yet, there remain huge challenges in many disease areas such as Alzheimer, multiple sclerosis, many cancers or orphan diseases.

The key contribution of the research-based pharmaceutical industry to medical progress is turning fundamental research into innovative treatments that are widely available and accessible to patients. Since aspirin was invented more than a century ago, scientific and technological breakthroughs in the pharmaceutical industry have enabled researchers to target increasingly complex diseases more closely, firstly by exploring the biochemistry of tissues, and subsequently by analysis of individual cells. Through the mapping of the human genome, today's research will enable scientists to target the causes of diseases rooted in man's molecular structure.

Five-year Relative Survival (%)* during Three Time Periods By Cancer Site

Site	1975-1977	1984-1986	1996-2002
• All sites	50	53	66
• Breast (female)	75	79	89
• Colon	51	59	65
• Leukemia	35	42	49
• Lung and bronchus	13	13	16
• Melanoma	82	86	92
• Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	48	53	63
• Ovary	37	40	45**
• Pancreas	2	3	5
• Prostate	69	76	100
• Rectum	49	57	66
• Urinary bladder	73	78	82

*5-year relative survival rates based on follow up of patients through 2003.

**Recent changes in classification of ovarian cancer have affected 1996-2002 survival rates.

Source: Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results Program, 1975-2003, Division of Cancer Control and Population Sciences, National Cancer Institute, 2006.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY: A KEY ASSET TO THE EUROPEAN ECONOMY

As well as driving medical progress and improving health within Europe and worldwide, 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) (1)	1990	2000	2007	2008
Production	63,010	123,282	187,153	190,000 (e)
Exports (2)	23,180	90,935	219,984	230,000 (e)
Imports (2)	16,113	68,841	171,856	178,000 (e)
Trade balance	7,067	22,094	48,128	52,000 (e)
R&D expenditure	7,766	17,849	26,010	27,200 (e)
Employment (units)	500,879	536,733	636,403	635,000 (e)
R&D employment (units)	76,126	88,397	117,567	117,000 (e)
Pharmaceutical market value at ex-factory prices	41,147	86,806	141,289	145,000 (e)
Pharmaceutical market value at retail prices	64,626	136,627	200,336	206,500 (e)
Payment for pharmaceuticals by statutory health insurance systems (3)	40,807	74,743	113,554	115,000 (e)

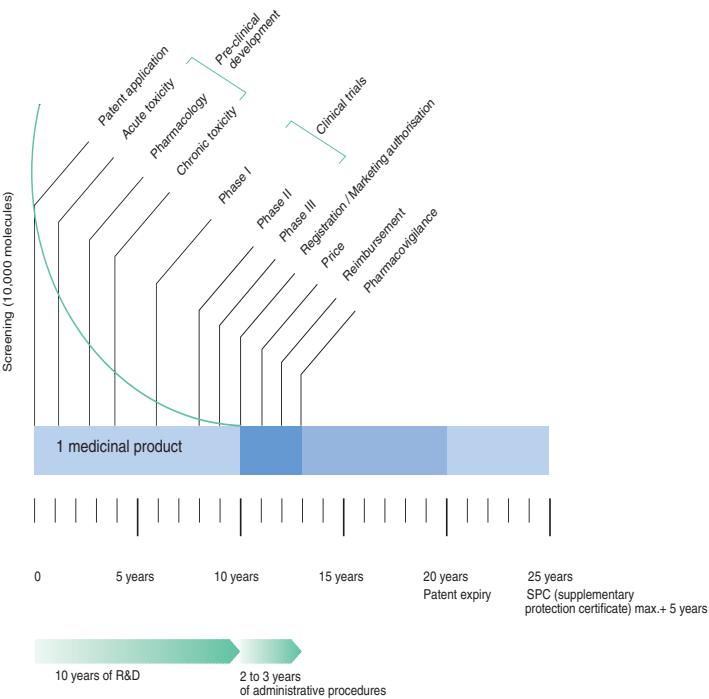
Values in € million unless otherwise stated
 (1) Data relate to EU-27, Norway and Switzerland since 2005 (EU-15 before 2005)
 (2) Data relating to total exports and total imports include EU-27 intra-trade (double counting in some cases)
 (3) Since 1998 data relate to ambulatory care only
 Source: EFPIA member associations (official figures) - (e): EFPIA estimate; Eurostat (EU-27 trade data 1995-2008)

PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY RESEARCH & 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 € 1,059 million in 2006 (Di Masi J., Tufts University, Centre for the Study of Drug Development, 2007);
- On average, only one or two of every 10,000 substances synthesised in laboratories, will successfully pass all the stages to become marketable medicines.

PHASES OF THE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROCESS



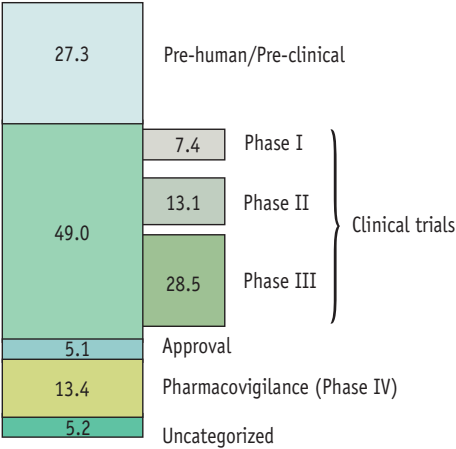
PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT IN EUROPE

EFPIA 2007	€ million
Austria	433
Belgium	1,884
Bulgaria	n.a.
Croatia	n.a.
Cyprus	14
Czech Republic	n.a.
Denmark	1,052
Estonia	n.a.
Finland	239
France	4,167
Germany	4,662
Greece	84
Hungary	n.a.
Iceland	n.a.
Ireland	200
Italy	1,180
Latvia	n.a.
Lithuania	n.a.
Malta	n.a.
Netherlands	505
Norway	104
Poland	n.a.
Portugal	n.a.
Romania	30
Slovakia	n.a.
Slovenia	100
Spain	885
Sweden	875
Switzerland	3,071
United Kingdom	6,525
Total	26,010

Note: The figures relate to the R&D carried out in each country.
 Netherlands: 2004 data
 France: 2005 data
 Austria: 2006 data
 Belgium, Denmark, France, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Romania, Sweden (LIF members), Switzerland (Interpharma members): estimate

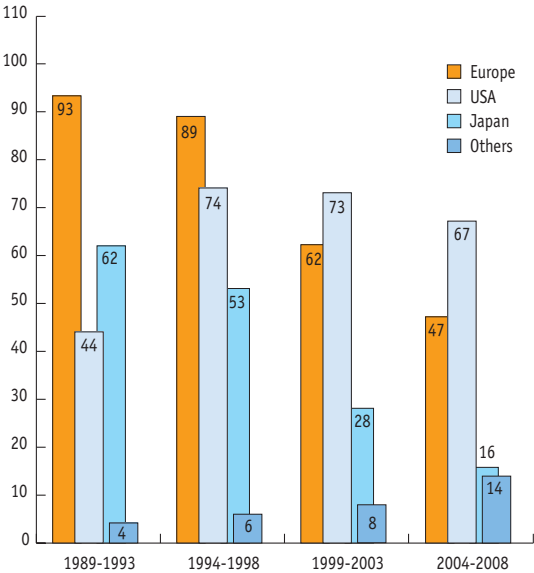
Source: EFPIA member associations (official figures)

ALLOCATION OF R&D INVESTMENTS BY FUNCTION (%)



Source: PhRMA, Annual Membership Survey 2009 (percentages calculated from 2007 data)

NEW CHEMICAL OR BIOLOGICAL ENTITIES (1989-2008)

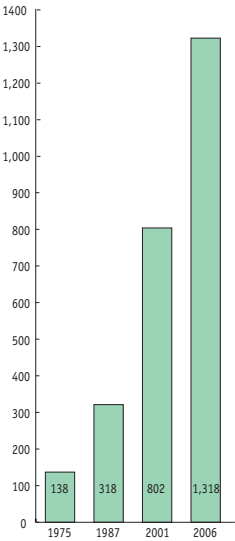


Source: SCRIP – EFPIA calculations (according to nationality of mother company)

IMPORTANCE OF PHARMACEUTICAL R&D

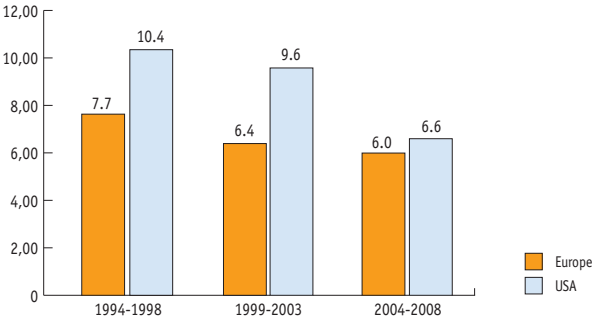
In 2007, the pharmaceutical industry invested about € 26,000 million in R&D in Europe. By comparison with the North American and Asian regions, Europe is still seen as a less attractive R&D investment location in terms of market size and incentives for the creation of new innovative biotech companies. The latest available data on new chemical and biological entities (period 2004-2008) show the predominance of the United States which has now become the leading inventor of new molecules in the world.

ESTIMATED FULL COST OF BRINGING A NEW CHEMICAL OR BIOLOGICAL ENTITY TO MARKET (\$ MILLION - YEAR 2005 \$)



Source: J.A. DiMasi and H.G. Grabowski, 'The Cost of Biopharmaceutical R&D: Is Biotech Different?', Managerial and Decision Economics 28 (2007): 469-479

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



Source: EFPIA, PhRMA

RANKING OF INDUSTRIAL SECTORS BY AGGREGATE R&D FROM THE WORLD TOP 1,402 COMPANIES IN THE 2008 EU SCOREBOARD - 2007

Sector (according to the ICB)	R&D investment (€ million)	Share in R&D investment (%)	R&D/Sales ratio (%)
Pharmaceuticals & biotechnology	71,409.8	19.2	16.1
Technology hardware & equipment	68,154.1	18.3	8.5
Automobiles & parts	63,234.4	17.0	4.2
Software & computer services	26,594.7	7.1	9.7
Electronic & electrical Equipment	26,049.2	7.0	4.1
Chemicals	16,427.7	4.4	2.8
Aerospace & Defence	15,133.7	4.1	4.4
Leisure goods	13,752.1	3.7	6.2
Industrial engineering	11,052.4	3.0	2.6
General industrials	8,129.1	2.2	2.1
Fixed line telecommunications	7,873.3	2.1	1.7
Health care equipment & services	6,552.4	1.8	6.5
Oil & gas producers	5,723.2	1.5	0.3
Food producers	4,140.6	1.1	1.5
Household goods	3,718.9	1.0	2.2
Others (21 sectors)	24,913.0	6.7	0.9
Grand Total (36 sectors)*	372,858.5	100.0	3.4

* Totals do not add due to rounding

Note: ICB: Industrial Classification Benchmark set up by FTSE (Financial Times Stock Exchange) & Dow Jones

Data relate to the top 1,402 companies with registered offices in the EU, Japan, the USA and the Rest of the World, ranked by the size of their R&D investment (over € 24,21 million)

Source: The 2008 EU Industrial R&D Investment Scoreboard, European Commission, JRC/DG RTD

According to EUROSTAT data, the pharmaceutical industry is the high technology sector with the highest value-added per person employed, well ahead of 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. It amounts to approximately 3.5% of total EU manufacturing value-added and 19.2% of the total worldwide business R&D expenditure.

PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTION

EFPIA 2007	€ million
Austria	2,249
Belgium	5,222
Bulgaria	n.a.
Croatia	n.a.
Cyprus	120
Czech Republic	n.a.
Denmark	5,537
Estonia	n.a.
Finland	869
France	34,276
Germany	26,219
Greece	704
Hungary	n.a.
Iceland	n.a.
Ireland	15,328
Italy	22,455
Latvia	111
Lithuania	n.a.
Malta	34
Netherlands	5,664
Norway	679
Poland	2,164
Portugal	2,003
Romania	280
Slovakia	n.a.
Slovenia	n.a.
Spain	14,004
Sweden	6,688
Switzerland	19,690
United Kingdom	22,857
Total	187,153

Note: All data based on SITC 54

Malta: 2004 data

Netherlands: 2005 data

Denmark, France, Ireland, Italy, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden,

Switzerland: estimate

Cyprus, Germany, Ireland, Norway, Switzerland: veterinary products excluded

Source: EFPIA member associations (official figures)

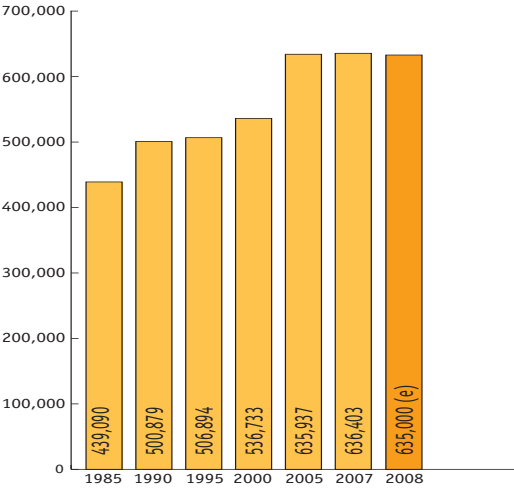
EMPLOYMENT IN THE PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY

EFPIA 2007	Units
Austria	9,877
Belgium	29,405
Bulgaria	n.a.
Croatia	n.a.
Cyprus	1,140
Czech Republic	n.a.
Denmark	16,827
Estonia	n.a.
Finland	6,185
France	103,633
Germany	112,550
Greece	13,000
Hungary	n.a.
Iceland	n.a.
Ireland	24,500
Italy	72,000
Latvia	n.a.
Lithuania	n.a.
Malta	445
Netherlands	16,900
Norway	4,670
Poland	23,905
Portugal	10,479
Romania	22,000
Slovakia	4,000
Slovenia	6,500
Spain	40,117
Sweden	16,830
Switzerland	34,440
United Kingdom	67,000
Total	636,403

Note: Austria: 2006 data
 Belgium, France, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Poland,
 Romania, Slovenia, Sweden, United Kingdom: estimate

Source: EFPIA member associations (official figures)

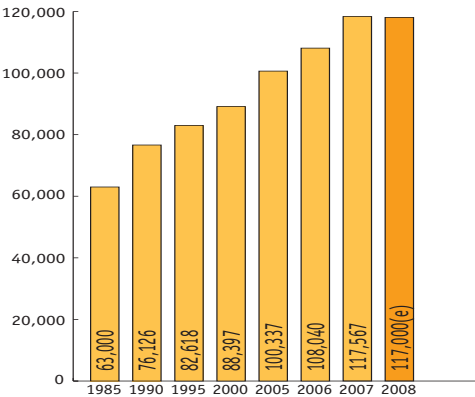
EMPLOYMENT IN THE PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY (1985-2008)



Note: As of 2005 data include EU-27 (EU-15 before 2005), Norway and Switzerland
Source: EFPIA member associations (official figures) - (e): EFPIA estimate

The research-based pharmaceutical industry is one of Europe’s leading 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, a significant proportion being high value added jobs (e.g. clinical science, universities, etc).

EMPLOYMENT IN PHARMACEUTICAL R&D (1985-2008)

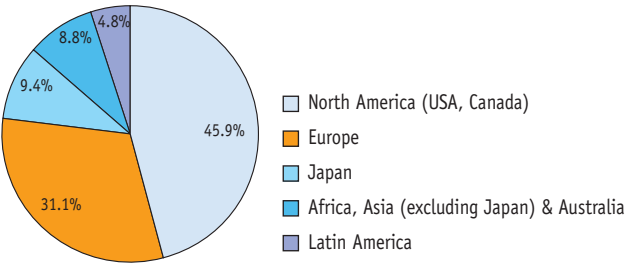


Note: As of 2005 data include EU-27 (EU-15 before 2005), Norway and Switzerland
Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Portugal: data not available
Source: EFPIA member associations - (e): EFPIA estimate

PHARMACEUTICAL SALES

The world pharmaceutical market was worth an estimated € 484,130 million (\$ 663,500 million) at ex-factory prices in 2007. The North American market (USA & Canada) remained the world's largest market with a 45.9% share, well ahead of Europe and Japan.

BREAKDOWN OF THE WORLD PHARMACEUTICAL MARKET – 2007 SALES

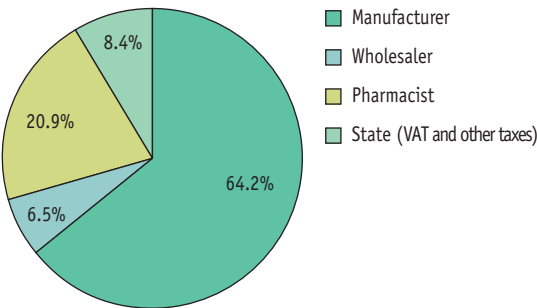


Note: Europe includes non-EU members and CIS markets
Source: IMS Health, February 2008 (data relate to the 2007 audited market at ex-factory prices)

PRICE STRUCTURE

Distribution margins, which are generally fixed by governments, and VAT rates differ significantly from country to country in Europe. On average, approximately 36% of the retail price of a medicine does not revert to the manufacturer but rather to distributors (pharmacists and wholesalers) and the State.

BREAKDOWN OF THE RETAIL PRICE OF A MEDICINE, 2007 (%)



Note: Non-weighted average for Europe (estimate)
Source: EFPIA member associations

PHARMACEUTICAL MARKET VALUE (AT EX-FACTORY PRICES)

EFPIA 2007	€ million
Austria	2,736
Belgium	3,932
Bulgaria	542
Croatia	657
Cyprus	174
Czech Republic	1,586
Denmark	1,860
Estonia	137
Finland	1,848
France	25,501
Germany	25,241
Greece	5,503
Hungary	1,955
Iceland	126
Ireland	1,902
Italy	16,734
Latvia	257
Lithuania	404
Malta	77
Netherlands	4,616
Norway	1,360
Poland	4,237
Portugal	3,490
Romania	1,601
Slovakia	846
Slovenia	487
Spain	13,209
Sweden	3,052
Switzerland	2,726
United Kingdom	14,493
Total	141,289

Note: Medicinal products as defined by Directive 2001/83/EEC
 Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Norway, Slovenia, Sweden:
 pharmaceutical market value at pharmacy purchasing prices
 Greece: including parallel exports
 Belgium, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Norway, Spain: estimate

Source: EFPIA member associations (official figures) – Bulgaria, Estonia, Lithuania, Malta: IMS Health

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. Samples and sales of veterinary medicines are excluded.

VAT RATES APPLICABLE TO MEDICINES

The table below shows the VAT rates applied to medicines in European countries on 1 January 2009.

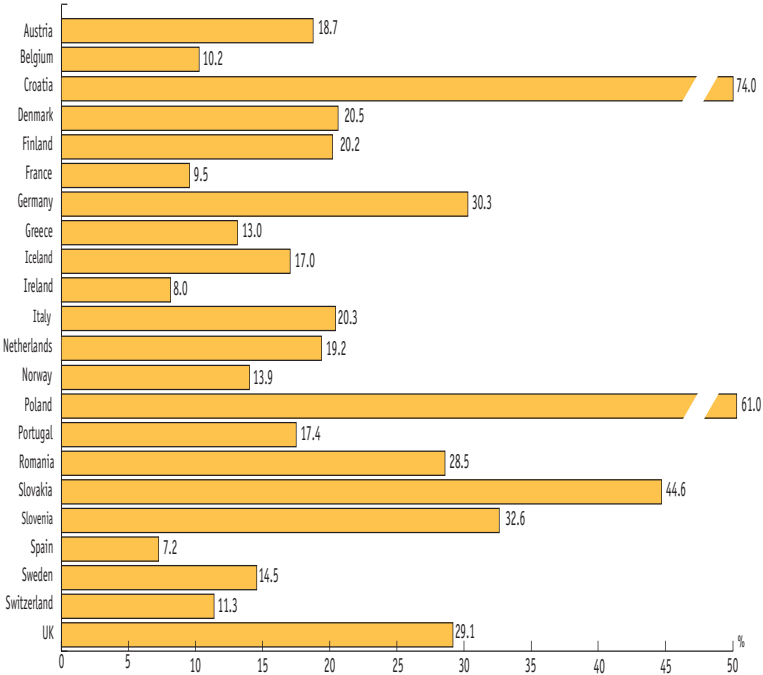
Country	Standard VAT rate (%)	VAT rates applied to medicines	
		Prescription (%)	OTC (%)
Austria (1)	20.0	10.0	10.0
Belgium	21.0	6.0	6.0
Bulgaria	20.0	20.0	20.0
Croatia	22.0	0.0	22.0
Cyprus	15.0	0.0	0.0
Czech Republic	19.0	9.0	9.0
Denmark	25.0	25.0	25.0
Estonia	18.0	5.0	5.0
Finland	22.0	8.0	8.0
France (2)	19.6	2.1 – 5.5	2.1 – 5.5
Germany	19.0	19.0	19.0
Greece	19.0	9.0	9.0
Hungary	20.0	5.0	5.0
Iceland	24.5	24.5	24.5
Ireland (3)	21.5	0.0 – 21.5	0.0 – 21.5
Italy	20.0	10.0	10.0
Latvia (4)	18.0	10.0	10.0
Lithuania	18.0	5.0	5.0
Luxembourg	15.0	3.0	3.0
Malta	18.0	0.0	0.0
Netherlands	19.0	6.0	6.0
Norway	25.0	25.0	25.0
Poland	22.0	7.0	7.0
Portugal	20.0	5.0	5.0
Romania	19.0	9.0	9.0
Slovakia	19.0	10.0	10.0
Slovenia	20.0	8.5	8.5
Spain	16.0	4.0	4.0
Sweden	25.0	0.0	25.0
Switzerland	7.6	2.4	2.4
United Kingdom (5)	15.0	0.0	15.0

(1) Austria: VAT decrease from 20% to 10% for all medicines on 01/01/2009
(2) France: reimbursable medicines 2.1%; non-reimbursable medicines 5.5%
(3) Ireland: oral medication 0%; other medication 21.5%
(4) Latvia: VAT increase from 5% to 10% for all medicines on 01/01/2009
(5) United Kingdom: 15% on medicines purchased by hospitals

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), 2007



Note:

Denmark, Finland, Greece, Portugal, Romania, U.K.: share of generics in pharmacy market sales

Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Spain: share of generics in reimbursable pharmacy market sales

Switzerland: share of generics in total reimbursable market sales

Croatia, Iceland, Norway, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden: share of generics in total market sales

France: data relate only to those active substances listed on the official list of medicines

U.K.: pharmacy market sales at NHS reimbursement prices

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 2007	€ million
Austria	4,542
Belgium	34,430
Bulgaria	219
Cyprus	135
Czech Republic	795
Denmark	5,371
Estonia	28
Finland	651
France	20,915
Germany	41,342
Greece	942
Hungary	1,837
Ireland	14,745
Italy	11,340
Latvia	203
Lithuania	105
Luxembourg	47
Malta	145
Netherlands	12,661
Norway	508
Poland	810
Portugal	396
Romania	86
Slovakia	227
Slovenia	1,402
Spain	7,194
Sweden	6,406
Switzerland	31,126
United Kingdom	21,376
Total	219,984

Note: All data based on SITC 54

Norway, Switzerland: veterinary products excluded

Source: Eurostat (COMEXT database – December 2008)

Norway, Switzerland: EFPIA member associations (official figures)

PHARMACEUTICAL IMPORTS

EFPIA 2007	€ million
Austria	4,045
Belgium	29,883
Bulgaria	468
Cyprus	188
Czech Republic	2,167
Denmark	2,202
Estonia	201
Finland	1,457
France	16,468
Germany	30,360
Greece	3,350
Hungary	1,652
Ireland	2,395
Italy	13,054
Latvia	363
Lithuania	451
Luxembourg	281
Malta	69
Netherlands	12,422
Norway	1,232
Poland	3,424
Portugal	1,884
Romania	1,457
Slovakia	1,046
Slovenia	592
Spain	8,904
Sweden	2,713
Switzerland	14,163
United Kingdom	14,965
Total	171,856

Note: All data based on SITC 54

Norway, Switzerland: veterinary products excluded

Source: Eurostat (COMEXT database – December 2008)

Norway, Switzerland: EFPIA member associations (official figures)

PHARMACEUTICAL TRADE BALANCE

EFPIA 2007	€ million
Austria	497
Belgium	4,547
Bulgaria	- 249
Cyprus	- 53
Czech Republic	- 1,372
Denmark	3,169
Estonia	- 173
Finland	- 806
France	4,447
Germany	10,982
Greece	- 2,408
Hungary	185
Ireland	12,350
Italy	- 1,714
Latvia	- 160
Lithuania	- 346
Luxembourg	- 234
Malta	76
Netherlands	239
Norway	- 724
Poland	- 2,614
Portugal	- 1,488
Romania	- 1,371
Slovakia	- 819
Slovenia	810
Spain	- 1,710
Sweden	3,693
Switzerland	16,963
United Kingdom	6,411
Total	48,128

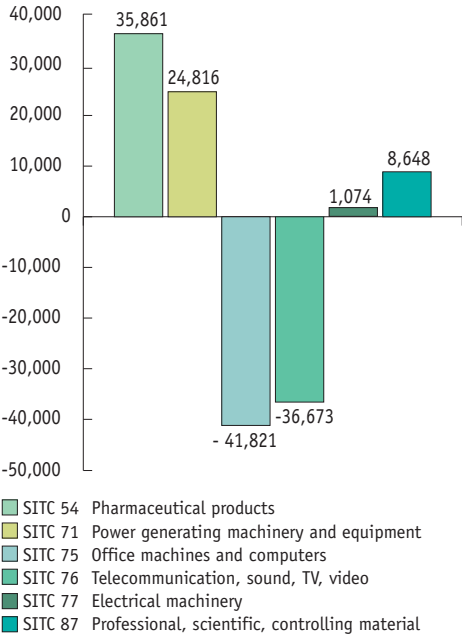
Note: All data based on SITC 54

Norway, Switzerland: veterinary products excluded

Source: Eurostat (COMEXT database – December 2008)

Norway, Switzerland: EFPIA member associations (official figures)

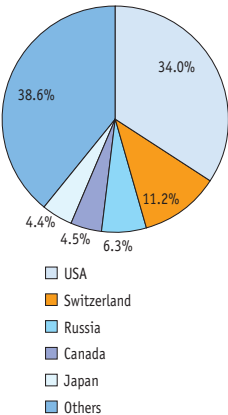
EU-27 TRADE BALANCE - HIGH TECHNOLOGY SECTORS (€ MILLION) - 2008



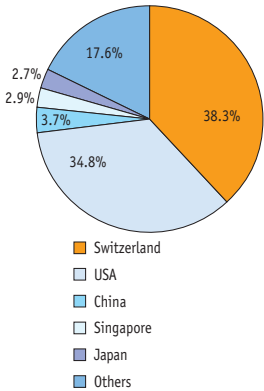
Source: EUROSTAT, External and intra-European Union trade, Monthly statistics, Issue number 4/2009

THE EUROPEAN UNION'S TOP 5 PHARMACEUTICAL TRADING PARTNERS - 2008

EU exports



EU imports



Source: SITC 54, Eurostat, External and intra-European Union trade, Monthly statistics, Issue number 4/2009

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

	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2006
Austria	4.3	5.2	7.5	8.4	9.9	10.1
Belgium	-	3.9	6.3	7.2	8.6	10.3
Czech Republic	-	-	-	4.7	6.5	6.8
Denmark	-	-	8.9	8.3	8.3	9.5
Finland	3.8	5.5	6.3	7.7	7.0	8.2
France	3.8	5.4	7.0	8.4	10.1	11.0
Germany	-	6.0	8.4	8.3	10.3	10.6
Greece	-	5.4	5.9	6.6	7.8	9.1
Hungary	-	-	-	-	6.9	8.3
Iceland	3.0	4.7	6.3	7.8	9.5	9.1
Ireland	3.7	5.1	8.3	6.1	6.3	7.5
Italy	-	-	-	7.7	8.1	9.0
Luxembourg	-	3.1	5.2	5.4	5.8	7.3
Netherlands	-	-	7.4	8.0	8.0	9.5
Norway	2.9	4.4	7.0	7.6	8.4	8.7
Poland	-	-	-	4.8	5.5	6.2
Portugal	-	2.5	5.3	5.9	8.8	10.2
Slovakia	-	-	-	-	5.5	7.4
Spain	1.5	3.5	5.3	6.5	7.2	8.4
Sweden	-	6.8	8.9	8.2	8.2	9.2
Switzerland	4.9	5.4	7.3	8.2	10.3	11.3
United Kingdom	3.9	4.5	5.6	6.0	7.2	8.4
Europe	3.5	4.8	6.9	7.1	7.9	8.9
USA	5.1	7.0	8.7	11.9	13.2	15.3
Japan	3.0	4.6	6.5	6.0	7.7	8.1

Note: Netherlands: 2004 data

Europe: non-weighted average (22 countries) – EFPIA calculations

Source: OECD Health Data 2008 Statistics and Indicators for 30 Countries, December 2008

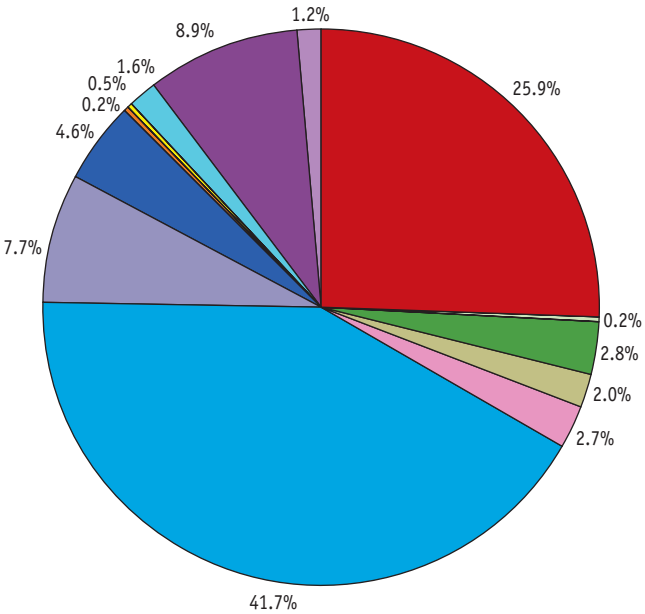
PAYMENT FOR PHARMACEUTICALS BY COM-PULSORY HEALTH INSURANCE SYSTEMS AND NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICES (ambulatory care only)

EFPIA 2007	€ million
Austria	1,964
Belgium	2,859
Bulgaria	n.a.
Croatia	349
Cyprus	n.a.
Czech Republic	1,196
Denmark	988
Estonia	62
Finland	1,142
France	21,276
Germany	27,759
Greece	4,298
Hungary	1,194
Iceland	81
Ireland	1,721
Italy	11,493
Latvia	91
Lithuania	n.a.
Malta	n.a.
Netherlands	5,062
Norway	1,077
Poland	1,765
Portugal	1,401
Romania	574
Slovakia	796
Slovenia	209
Spain	10,719
Sweden	1,950
Switzerland	2,683
United Kingdom	10,845
Total	113,554

Note: Czech Republic, Estonia: 2006 data
France, Greece, Ireland, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden,
United Kingdom: estimate

Source : EFPIA member associations (official figures)

CAUSES OF DEATH IN EUROPE (EU-27)



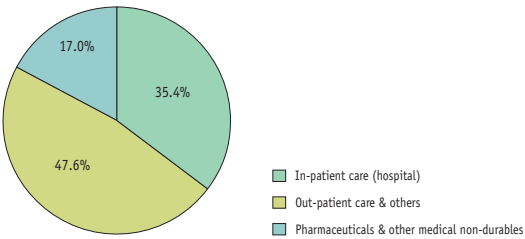
- Infectious and parasitic diseases
- Neoplasms
- Diseases of the blood(-forming organs), immunological disorders
- Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases
- Mental and behavioural disorders
- Diseases of the nervous system and the sense organs
- Diseases of the circulatory system
- Diseases of the respiratory system
- Diseases of the digestive system
- Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue
- Diseases of the musculoskeletal system/connective tissue
- Diseases of the genitourinary system
- Others (non-disease directly related causes of deaths)

Data source: Eurostat, data relate to year 2006 (non-disease directly related causes of deaths: EFPIA calculations)

THE ADDED VALUE OF MEDICINES IN HEALTHCARE

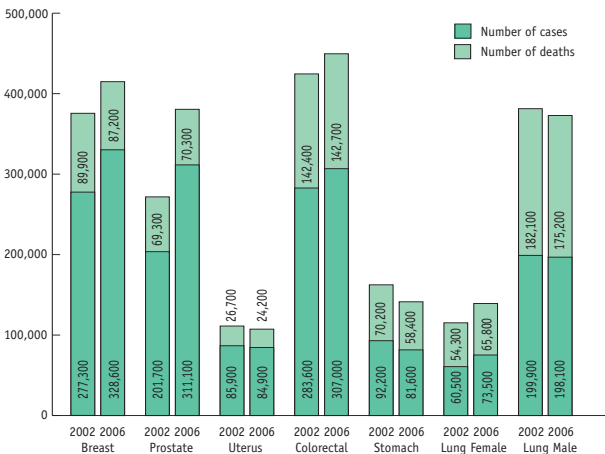
Medicines remain the prime target of health cost containment policies, despite the fact that, on average, spending on pharmaceuticals accounts for only 17.0% of total health expenditure in Europe. In the majority of European countries, healthcare policies do not take sufficient account of the therapeutic and economic value of medicines. However, there is growing evidence at both macro and micro-economic levels of the added value of medicines in the healthcare context, both in terms of global cost savings as well as increasing the quality of care. Medicines can not only provide the best treatment for many diseases, but can also generate savings by substantially reducing costs in other branches of healthcare (hospital stays, invalidity, etc.).

BREAKDOWN OF TOTAL HEALTH EXPENDITURE IN EUROPE – 2006



Source: OECD Health Data 2008, Statistics and Indicators for 30 countries, December 2008 – EFPIA calculations (non-weighted average for 20 EU & EFTA countries)

NUMBER OF NEW CANCER CASES AND DEATHS IN SELECTED CANCERS 2002-2006



Data source: Comparator Report on Patient Access to Cancer Drugs in Europe, N. Wilking, B. Jönsson, D. Högberg, N. Justo, February 2009 (www.comparatorreports.se)

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)

Sweden

Läkemedelsindustriföreningen
The Swedish Association of the Pharmaceutical Industry (LIF)

Turkey

Arastirmaci Ilac Firmalari Dernegi (AIFD)

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)

Spain

Asociación Nacional Empresarial de la Industria Farmacéutica (Farmaindustria)

Switzerland

Société Suisse des Industries Chimiques (SSIC)

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 Pharmaceutical Association (CARP)

Cyprus: Association of Pharmaceutical Companies (CAPC)

Czech Republic: Association of Innovative Pharmaceutical Industry (AIFP)

Estonia: Association of International Pharmaceutical Manufacturers in Estonia (AIPME)

Hungary: Association of Innovative Pharmaceutical Manufacturers (AIPM)

Iceland: Icelandic Pharmaceutical Association (Frumtök)

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

Lithuania: Association of Representative Offices of Ethical Pharmaceutical Manufacturers (EFA)

Malta: Maltese Pharmaceutical Association (PRIMA)

Romania: Association of International Medicines Manufacturers (ARPM)

Slovakia: Slovak Association of Research Based Pharmaceutical Companies (SAFS)

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

EFPIA MEMBER COMPANIES

FULL MEMBERS

Abbott Laboratories	USA
Almirall	Spain
Amgen	USA
Astellas Pharma Europe	United Kingdom
AstraZeneca	United Kingdom / Sweden
Baxter	USA
Bayer Healthcare	Germany
Biogen Idec	USA
Boehringer Ingelheim	Germany
Bristol Myers Squibb	USA
Chiesi Farmaceutici	Italy
Daichi-Sankyo Europe	Germany
Eisai	Japan
Eli Lilly & Co	USA
Laboratorios Dr Esteve	Spain
Genzyme	USA
Gilead Sciences	USA
GlaxoSmithKline	United Kingdom
Grünenthal	Germany
Ipsen	France
Johnson & Johnson	USA
H. Lundbeck	Denmark
Menarini	Italy
Merck Serono	Germany
Merck & Co	USA
Novartis	Switzerland
Novo Nordisk	Denmark
Orion Pharma	Finland
Pfizer	USA
Procter & Gamble Pharmaceuticals	USA
Roche	Switzerland
Sanofi Aventis	France
Schering-Plough	USA
Servier	France
Sigma-Tau	Italy
Solvay	Belgium
Takeda	Japan
UCB	Belgium
Wyeth	USA

AFFILIATE MEMBERS

Bial	Portugal
Bracco	Italy
Elan Pharmaceuticals Plc	Ireland
Otsuka Pharmaceuticals	Japan
Recordati	Italy



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 31 national pharmaceutical industry associations and 44 leading pharmaceutical companies involved in the 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 2,200 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 (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:

EFPIA

Leopold Plaza Building, Rue du Trône 108 - B-1050 Brussels
- Belgium

Tel: +32.(0)2.626.25.55 - Fax: +32.(0)2.626.25.66

www.efpia.eu