

Biosimilar medicines

The story of European pioneering success in advancing patient access to lifesaving biologic treatment

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Biosimilar Medicines in the EU: Approval Overview



**1st biosimilar
medicine
approved in
the EU
in 2006**



A total of
181 Marketing
Authorisation
applications*
have been
submitted for
evaluation
in the EU



165 biosimilar
medicines
received
marketing
authorisation



10+ therapeutic
areas covered
by
biosimilar
medicines



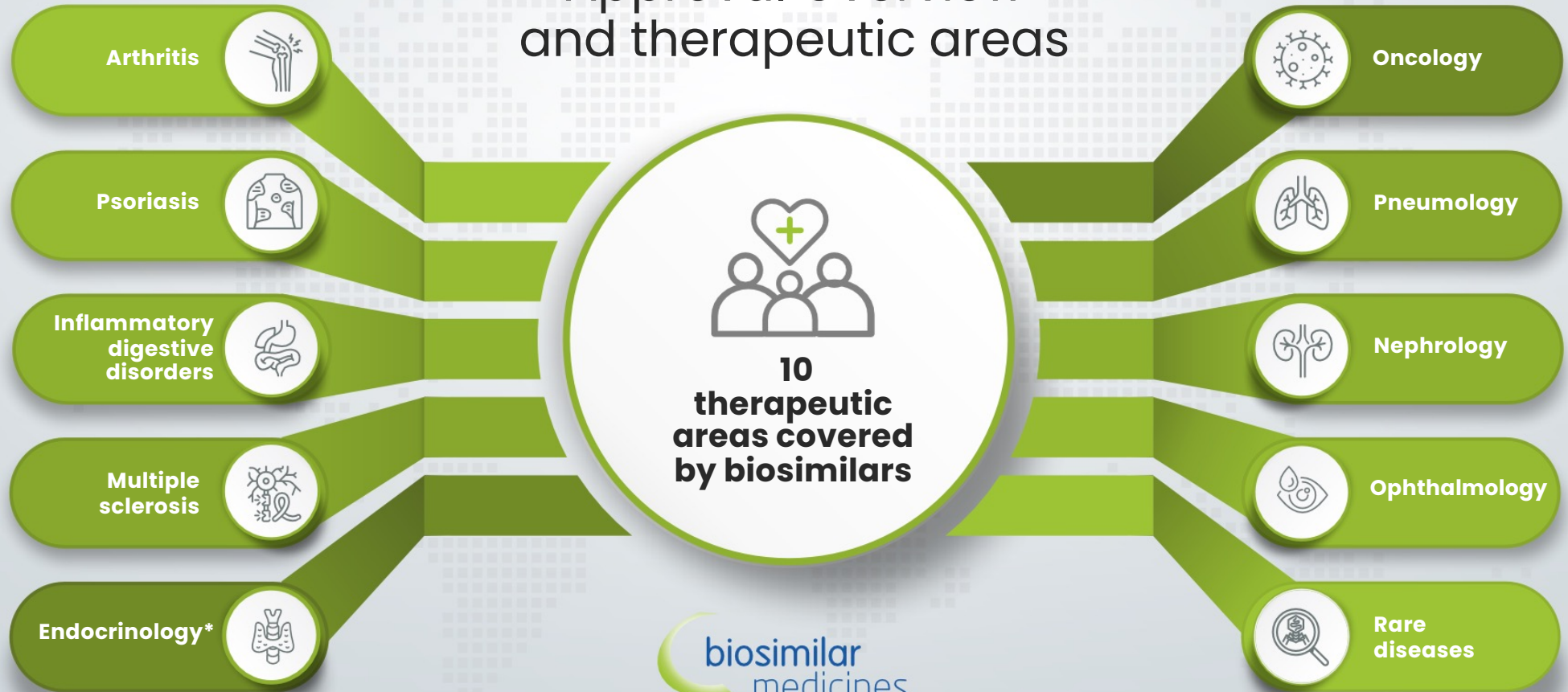
A  medicines
for europe sector group

*Including duplicates and not yet started.

Source: <https://www.ema.europa.eu/en/medicines/download-medicine-data>

Mar 2026

Biosimilars in the EU: Approval Overview and therapeutic areas

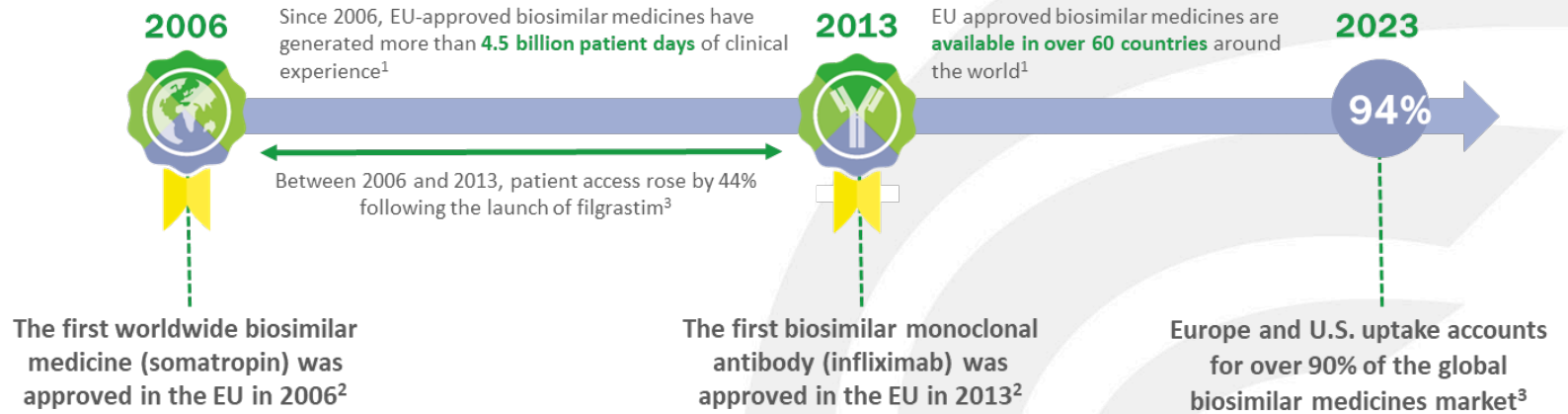
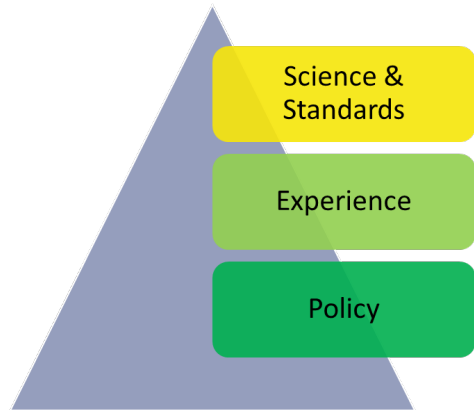


*Including growth hormone, fertility and diabetes.

Source: <https://www.ema.europa.eu/en/medicines/download-medicine-data>.

Mar 2026

Biosimilar medicines - The story of a European pioneering success



Percentage of global biosimilar medicine sales by region⁴



References: 1. IQVIA report Biosimilar competition in Europe (Dec 2022) Accessed Sept 2023. 2. EMA. European public access reports; 3. IQVIA, MIDAS MAT Q2 2023; 4. IQVIA, MIDAS MAT Q2 2023; ATC1, Retail and Hospital; Biocomp, biosimilars only.

KEY FIGURES ON BIOSIMILAR MEDICINES



9.2 billion
patient treatment days
with EU
approved biosimilar
medicines since 2011



**The number of treatment
days with anti-TNF
medicines
has doubled**
from 2013-2023



€75 billion
cumulative savings
from the impact of biosimilar
competition since 2007,
€13 billion
in 2024 alone



A growing opportunity
for patients with over
**110 new biologic
medicines** opening to
biosimilar competition
by 2032



A considerable opportunity
for European healthcare
budget: a **€53.5Bn**
market will **open to
competition** by 2032



By 2030,
**1st cell & gene
therapies** will open to
biosimilar competition

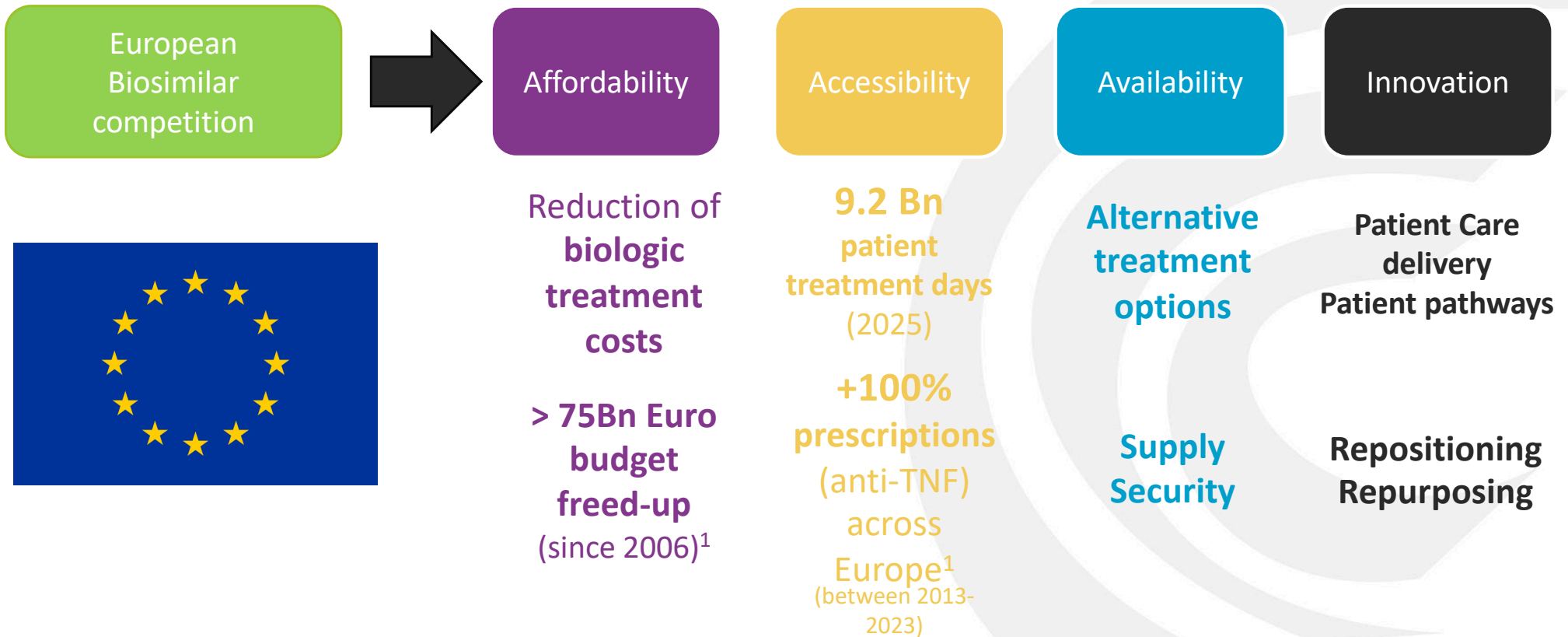


Biosimilar candidates
are under development for
1/3 of biologics
losing exclusivity by 2032



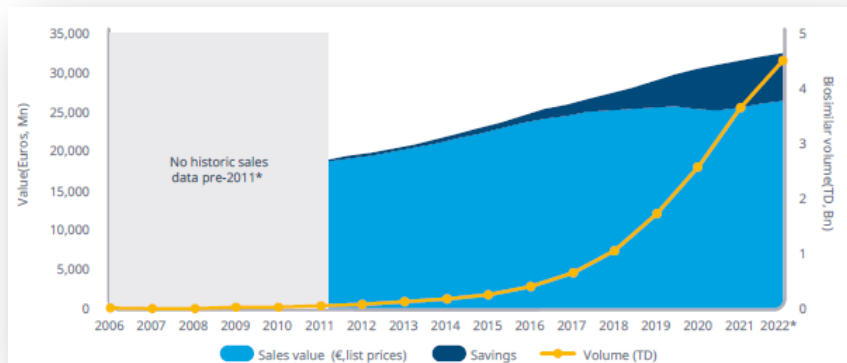
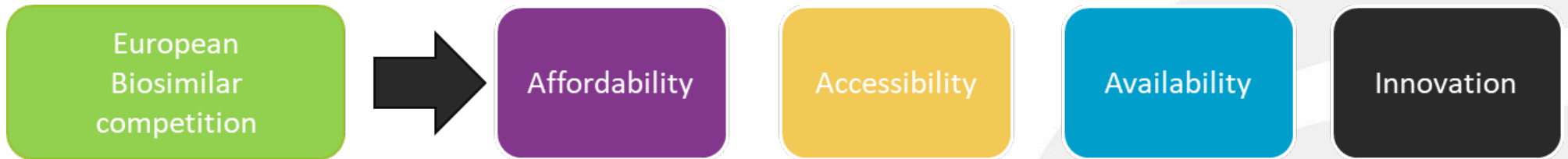
Biosimilar medicines
represent **5%** of the
**total pharmaceutical
spending** in Europe
(~€12.6 billion)

What has the **European** biosimilar history taught us so far?



References: 1. IQVIA presentation at EC Event, Biosimilar competition in Europe (04 Dec 2025)

European Biosimilar competition & Biosimilar Savings, So What ?



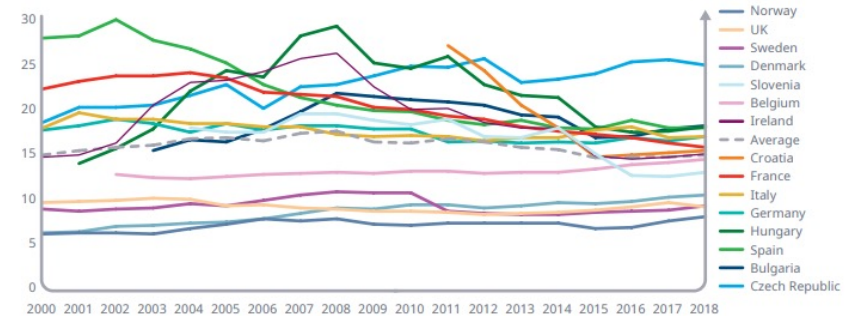
Patient Outcomes / Population Health

More eligible patients, earlier in the progression of the disease

Healthcare systems sustainability

Pharmaceutical expenditure has remained ~15% of healthcare expenditure since 2000

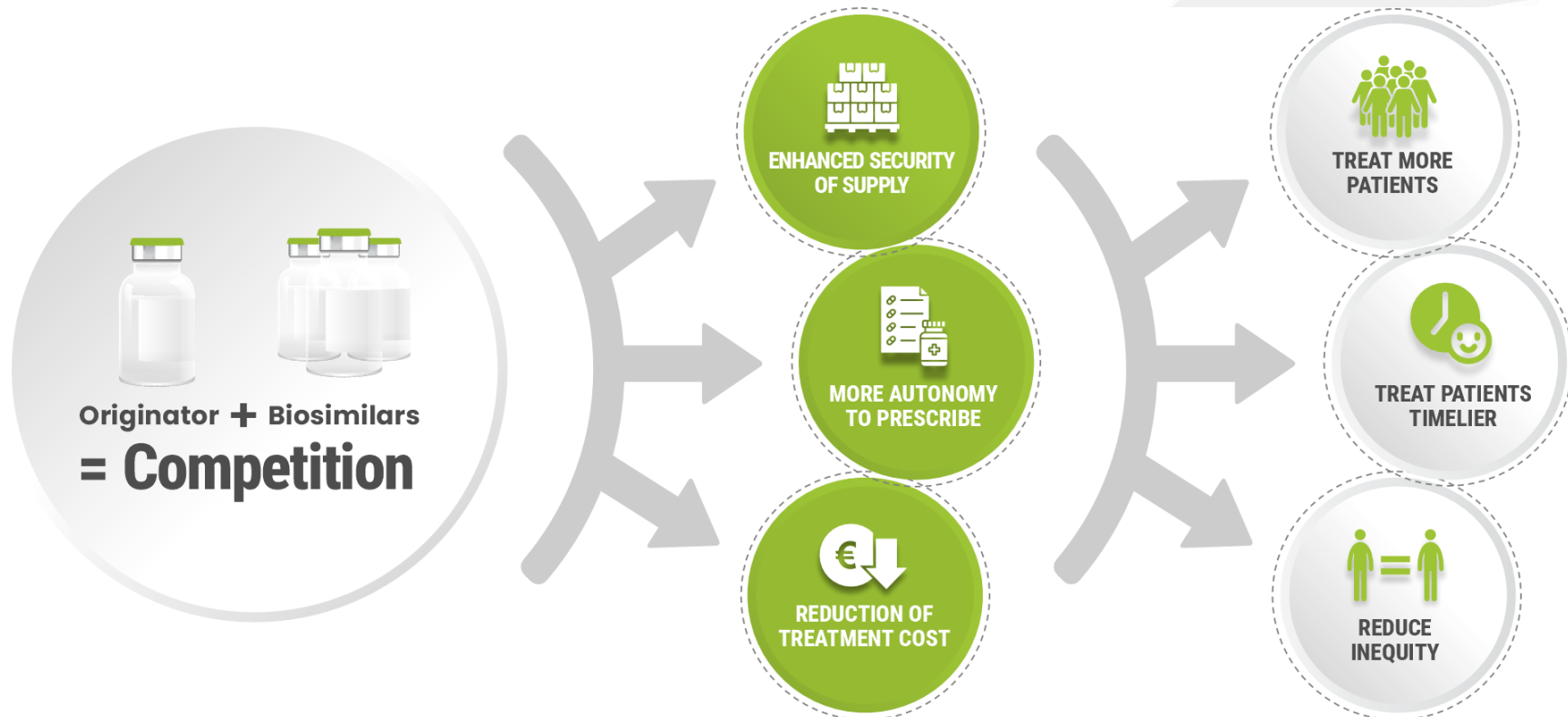
Exhibit 6: Net pharmaceutical expenditure as a percentage of healthcare, 2000-2018



References: 1. IQVIA report Biosimilar competition in Europe (Dec 2022) Accessed Sept 2023; 2. IQVIA Understanding Net Pharmaceutical Expenditure Dynamics in Europe (Apr 2022) <https://www.iqvia.com/-/media/iqvia/pdfs/library/white-papers/iqvia-understanding-net-pharmaceutical-expenditure-dynamics-in-europe.pdf>, Accessed Oct 2023).

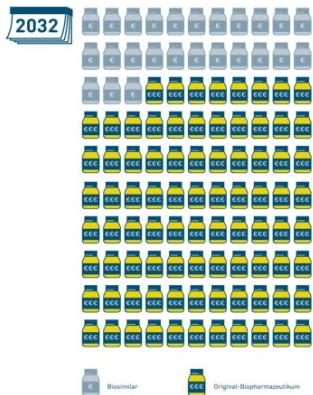
Primary Opportunity

Improving Patient Outcomes and Patient Care



Closing the Biosimilar Void: Converting Potential into Uptake and Access

An immense untapped opportunity



70% of the biologic medicines coming off patent by 2032 have **no biosimilar candidates** in development yet



Source: IQVIA EMEA Thought Leadership, courtesy of Aurelio Arias

Healthcare systems could carry a **sustained ~€15Bn investment** in **indefinite monopolies**, approximately 25% of the total LoE opportunity by 2032

Current Challenges of Biosimilar Development

**Main challenges
for a sustainable
biosimilar
model:**

High Development Costs → high upfront investments

- Lead principally by the high **reference product costs** and the **cost of conducting the Comparable Efficacy Trial (Phase III)** ; ~ **1/3rd** of overall development costs

High Operating costs → Biotech, injectable

High concentration of biosimilar assets (blockbusters, high sales, therapy areas)

Fierce competition & Steep Price Erosion → slower ROI

- Dictated by market dynamics, and regulatory frameworks

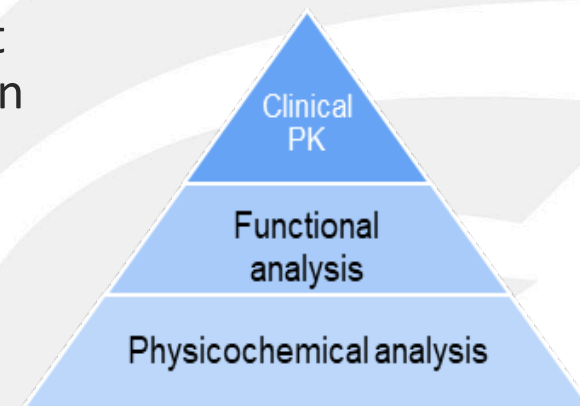
Higher market volatility in the market with fast product hopping to newer clinical/therapeutic option

- **Immuno-oncology focus** of originator pipelines

Existing regulatory requirements can pose as an absolute barrier to biosimilar development

Streamlining Biosimilar development

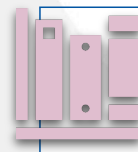
- Streamlined Biosimilar Development is the development and regulatory approval of biosimilar medicines based on analytical and clinical pharmacokinetic data.
- **Today's regulatory science suggests that robust analytical and clinical PK data is sufficient to assess biosimilarity in most cases**
 - **no need for trade-off in quality, safety, & efficacy.**
- Streamlined biosimilar development is ready to become the new default in biosimilar regulation.



Science-Based



2 decades of experience
with marketed
biosimilar medicines in
the EU



Over 4 decades of
experience with regulation of
biotech process
manufacturing changes

Opportunities of Streamlined Biosimilar Development

Increased access of biological therapies to patients

Higher feasibility of developments for a broader range of biologics, including where facing absolute development barriers, e.g.:

- excessive originator reference comparator medicines acquisition costs,
- limited patient recruitment (orphan, complex biologics)...

Opportunity to provide critical savings to health care systems by increasing the number of biosimilar medicines on the market

- in synergy with appropriate market access and reimbursement policies

International convergence efforts

- possibly opening new markets

N.B.!

Development may be less costly for some, but not for all biosimilar candidates.

Still biotech development!

EU & Global Regulators' Activities on Streamlining Biosimilar development



EMA

- Published September workshop report¹: “..The science-driven tailored approach is supported as the next step in the evolution of the biosimilar regulatory pathway.”



FDA

- Published a recommendation² that enables streamlined approach for developers (Oct 2025)



ICH

- Start of the guideline development process (topic M18)³



UK MHRA and WHO

- Already revised guidelines to accept streamlining (2021, 2022)



Considering adoption via guideline revision:

- Argentina, Canada, India, Mexico, Turkey, Brazil...



Advancements in regulatory science support **streamlined biosimilar development already today.**²



Streamlining development can **reduce treatment costs**, relieve pharmaceutical budgets, allowing **reinvestment** in other health products and services.⁴



Current mandate for comparative efficacy studies acts as a **barrier to greater patient access.**³



Convergence of regulatory requirements can accelerate streamlined biosimilar development adoption.⁵

¹ <https://biosimilarscouncil.org/resource/streamlining-the-development-of-biosimilar-medicines/>

² Schiestl et al. BioDrugs 2020 <https://doi.org/10.1007/s40259-020-00422-1>

³ IQVIA Report Biosimilar Void (2023)







⁴ [Biosimilars Report Bolsters IGBA's Calls To Streamline Development Process](#)

⁵ [Comparative efficacy studies of biosimilars: data versus theoretical risks, beliefs, and comfort](#)

Maximizing the impact of Biosimilar policies and measures

- **Regulatory Approval does not automatically guarantee access, or availability** of biosimilar medicines.
 - Governments must **implement policy frameworks (multi-measures)** to ensure biosimilar medicines are adopted by the system, available to the patient, and foster competition in the market.
- **Efficient post-authorization processes**, including through **procurement, pricing & reimbursement**, and information/education of stakeholders, are **critical** to ensuring that **quality-assured biosimilar medicines are available** in the market.
- There is a **continuous interplay** of policies and measures put in place, and this must be kept in mind - **avoiding acting in silos**.
- To **unveil the full value of biosimilar competition** for patients and healthcare systems, **4 main areas of policy** should be attended to as a matter of priority:
 - greater regulatory **convergence** and **reliance**,
 - efficient, timely and sustainable market **competition**,
 - affordable patient **co-payment** and **reimbursement policies** and
 - **continuously growing stakeholder trust and confidence**.

Biosimilar Medicines Group Membership

Join us in Amsterdam for the latest discussions on biosimilar medicines!



SAVE THE DATES
7-8 MAY 2026

Biosimilar Medicines
CONFERENCE

HILTON AMSTERDAM AIRPORT SCHIPHOL

 biosimilar
medicines

a  medicines
for europe sector group

Event webpage: <https://www.medicinesforeurope.com/events/bios26/>

Thank you for your attention!

patients • quality • value • sustainability • partnership

Back up slides

patients • quality • value • sustainability • partnership

Single-dose PK studies suffice

- There are concerns that a single-dose study may not be as sensitive for assessing immunogenic response as a multiple-dose study
- Ji et al 2025:
 - *“This concern regarding low sensitivity after single-dose administration likely originated from vaccination practices, where multiple doses are often required to enhance the immune response and achieve long-lasting protective immunity.”*
 - *“However, unlike vaccinations, which typically have a very short half-life, the half-life of monoclonal antibodies and fusion proteins is generally long, ranging from weeks to months. As a result, these products tend to remain in the body long enough to generate ADA, suggesting that an assessment following single-dose administration may be sufficient to evaluate the product’s immunogenicity.”*
- Experience in biosimilar development confirm high sensitivity of single-dose studies
 - Schiestl et al: Ustekinumab case study: all PK studies were single-dose studies
 - Kurki et al, Li et al: Single-dose PK studies delivered sensitive immunogenicity response, which were replicated in the CES studies

Conclusion

- Single-dose PK studies suffice to provide sensitive supportive immunogenicity data in a tailored development
- A multi-dose PK study would not be more definitive for regulatory decision making

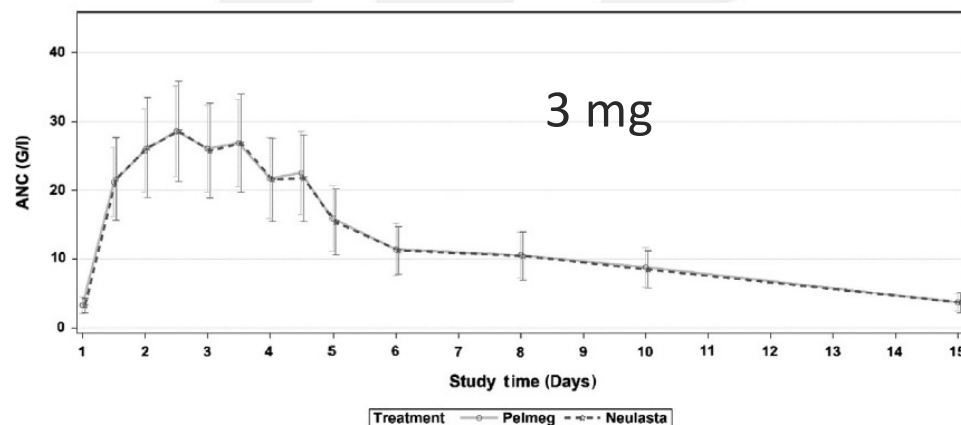
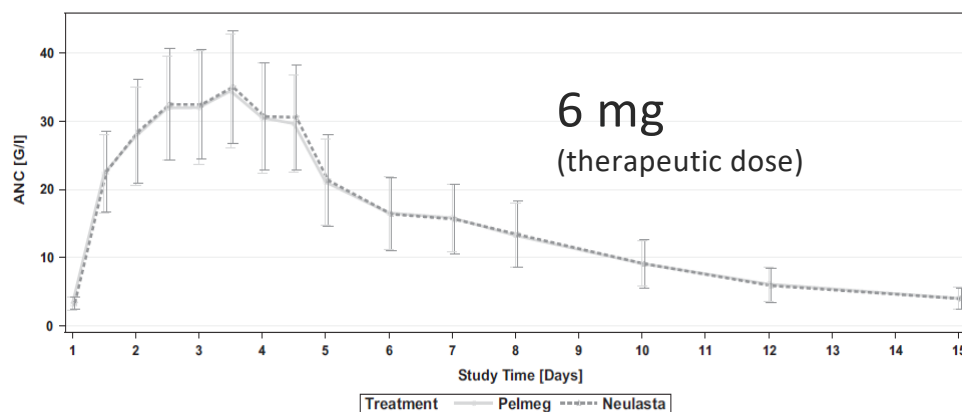
Case-Study evaluating knowledge gain of larger and longer safety study

- Probabilities of detecting AEs
 - Probability of detecting at least one AE in one arm
 - Probability of detecting an AE only in one arm
- Case study CES of biosimilar GP2017 (adalimumab)
 - Dependence of comparative descriptive AE data from study duration
- Outcome:
 - The information gain of a longer or larger safety study provides only incremental additional information

Use of PD biomarker for biosimilar pegfilgrastim demonstrates insensitivity for differences

- Example: limited dose sensitivity of neutrophil count, a widely accepted PD endpoint for pegfilgrastim biosimilarity studies
- Reduction of dose by 50 % results in only 13 % lower PD response
 - Source: two consecutive PD studies for pegfilgrastim in healthy volunteers
 - Comparing both doses in a controlled parallel design study could potentially meet predefined 80-125 % equivalence margin
 - Same study sites, study population inclusion criteria, and analytical labs used for both studies
 - Biosimilar product approved in EU 2018

Study ^{1,2}	Dose	AUEC _{0-last} Reference product
B12019-101	6 mg	7110.5
B12019-102	3 mg	6170.8
Difference	50 %	13 %



1. Roth et al. Pharmacol Res Perspect. 2019;e00503. <https://doi.org/10.1002/prp2.503>
 2. Wessels et al. Pharmacol Res Perspect. 2019;e00507. <https://doi.org/10.1002/prp2.507>
 AUEC: Area under the effect curve; PD biomarker: Pharmacodynamic biomarker

Summary on PD biomarker

A failed hope to make biosimilar development more efficient

- FDA sponsored PD pilot studies revealed detailed insights in potential and limitations of using PD biomarker in biosimilar development
- Replacing conventional clinical endpoints by PD biomarker means replacing one blunt tool with another
 - Sensitivity of PD biomarker for differences is typically low
 - Functional characterization using binding and functional bioassays can measure functional differences with much higher sensitivity
 - PD biomarker do not add decisive evidence for biosimilar evaluation on what analytical, including functional testing and clinical PK can provide
- Practical limitations on top of limited sensitivity of PD biomarkers for differences
 - Dose sensitive biomarkers are known for few biologicals only
 - Finding and qualifying a novel biomarker may be more resource intensive than conducting a comparative efficacy study using a conventional clinical endpoint

Conclusion

- A pharmacokinetic (PK) study, powered for PK endpoints suffice in a tailored biosimilar development program
 - Comparative analytical studies provide the pivotal data to ensure comparable safety and immunogenicity of a biosimilar
 - This claim is also supported by over 4 decades of regulation of process manufacturing changes
 - Recent studies show that PK studies powered for PK endpoints provide useful supportive descriptive safety and immunogenicity data, and CES do not appear to be more definitive:
 - EMA Authors: Kurki et al, Drugs 2021;81:1881–96. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s40265-021-01601-2>
 - FDA authors: Ji et al 2025, J. Clin. Pharmacol. 2025;65(4) 499–507. <https://doi.org/10.1002/jcph.6165>
 - Industry: Schiestl et al, BioDrugs 2025;39;769-776. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s40259-025-00733-1>
 - A case study demonstrates that the information gain of a longer or larger safety study provides only incremental information

Conclusion: Ensuring comparative safety and immunogenicity in a tailored development typically does neither require a longer PK study nor an additional safety and immunogenicity study