

The Rising Cost of Superbugs

Addressing antimicrobial resistance is not just a global health imperative, but an economic necessity. Without action to curb superbugs, their human and financial toll will escalate and **place a catastrophic burden** on healthcare systems and economies worldwide.

WE CAN'T AFFORD INACTION

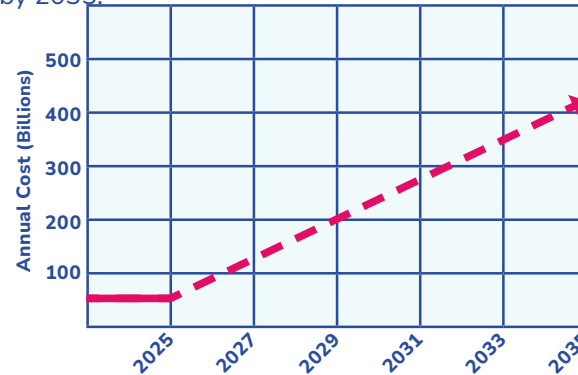
According to a recent WHO report, approximately **1 in 6** bacterial infections was resistant to antibiotics in 2023.



Source: [World Health Organization](#)

THE HEALTHCARE COSTS

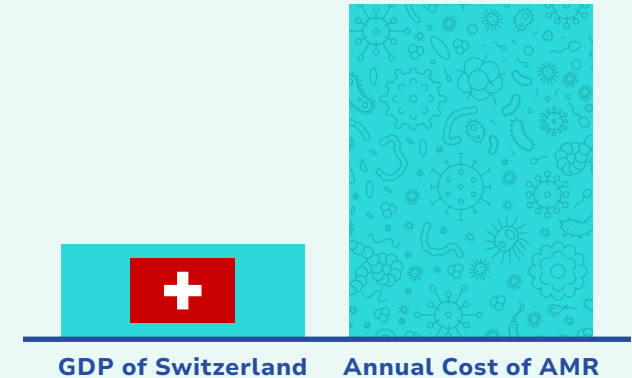
Globally, AMR is associated with \$66 billion in direct healthcare costs each year. If trends continue, the toll for treating antibiotic-resistant infections alone is expected to soar to **\$412 billion** annually by 2035.



Sources: [Center for Global Development](#); [UN Global Leaders Group on AMR](#)

THE ECONOMIC RIPPLE EFFECTS

In two economic simulations, World Bank experts found that AMR's impacts on labor and productivity could cost the global GDP a staggering \$1 trillion to **\$3.4 trillion** annually by 2030.



Source: [World Bank](#)

THE SAVINGS FROM STOPPING SUPERBUGS

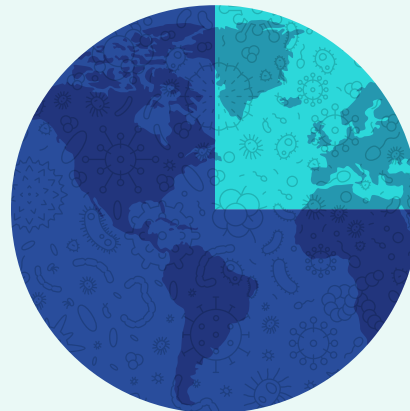
Every dollar spent on antibiotic research and development and improved access to treatments would yield \$28 in savings. Globally, investing \$63 billion per year would generate **\$1.7 trillion** in annual economic and health benefits.



Source: [Center for Global Development](#)

FEW COUNTRIES ARE BUDGETING FOR AMR

As of 2023, 90% of countries had developed a national AMR action plan, but only **one-quarter** of those countries had funded these plans.



Source: [UN Global Leaders Group on AMR](#)

THE FAILING MARKET FOR ANTIBIOTICS

A new antibiotic routinely costs at least \$1 billion to develop, but struggles to reach **\$100 million** in annual sales once on the market. Since antibiotics must be used sparingly, the startups developing them often can't stay afloat.



Source: [Nature](#)