



To: Interested U.S. Chamber Members

From: Brad Watts, Senior Vice President, Global Innovation Policy Center (GIPC), U.S. Chamber of Commerce

Date: August 1, 2025

Re: Most Favored Nation (MFN) Pricing

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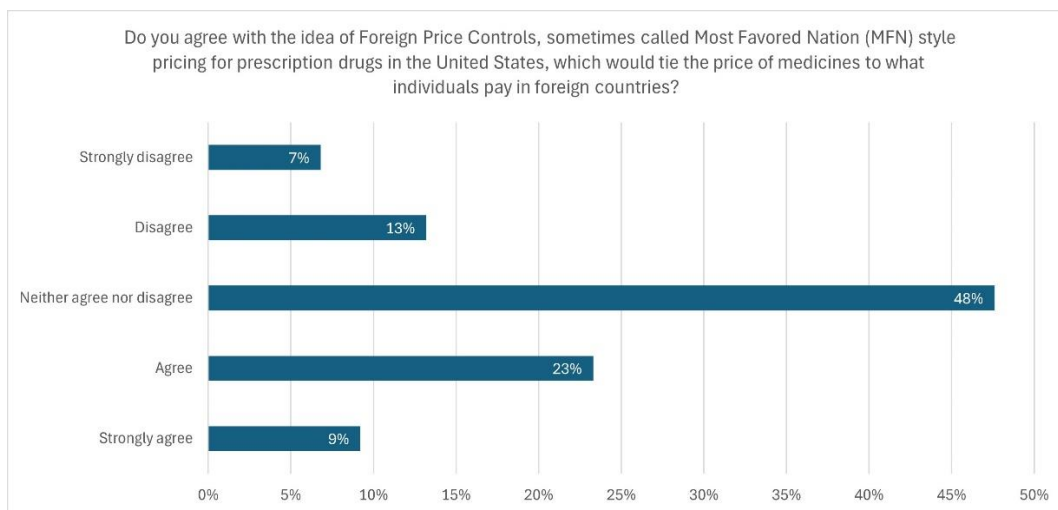
## New Poll Shows the more respondents learn about MFN, the less supportive they are

Across the country, there is growing debate about whether the United States should adopt “Most Favored Nation” (MFN) pricing for prescription drugs. MFN would import foreign policies in an attempt to tie the price of medicines here to what is paid in foreign countries.

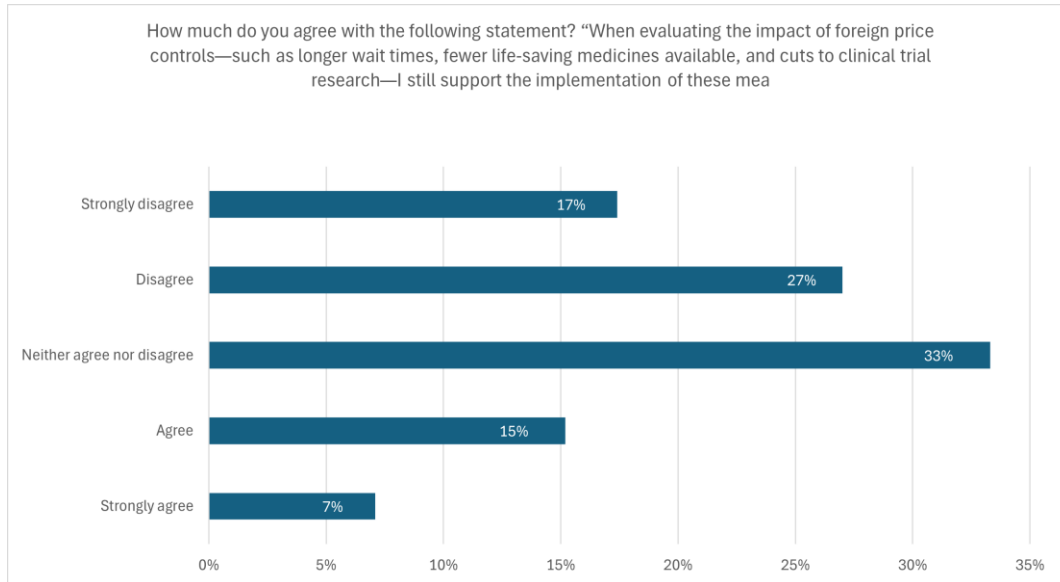
**A recent national survey reveals a clear pattern:** while many people initially support the concept of foreign price controls, that support fades as they discover the real-world consequences.

### What Participants Think—And What They Learn

When first asked, only about one-third of respondents (32.5%) said they agreed with the idea of MFN pricing. Nearly half (47.6%) were undecided, and a significant portion (20%) disagreed. This suggests that while the idea has some appeal, most respondents were either unsure or skeptical.



**But:** the story changes as people learn more. For example, two out of three respondents (67%) were unaware that patients in countries with price controls often wait more than 500 days for new treatments. After learning about these delays and the fact that price controls can mean fewer life-saving medicines, concern rises sharply: 65% of respondents said they were concerned about price controls limiting access to treatments, only 8.4% said they were not concerned.



## Fewer Medicines, Longer Waits

Most respondents were not willing to accept the trade-offs that come with foreign price controls. When asked if they would accept lower access and longer wait times for life-saving medicines in exchange for price controls, only 26.4% agreed, while 42.2% disagreed. The rest were undecided. Only one in three respondents (32.5%) knew that foreign price controls can lead to significantly fewer new medicines being available. When told that such policies could reduce the number of new medicines by as much as 44%, concern grew: 64.3% said they were concerned about this outcome. The impact on medical research is also significant. When informed that price controls could cut clinical trial research in areas like cancer and obesity by up to 75%, 65.5% of respondents expressed concern.

## Support Drops as People Learn More

After learning about the consequences of foreign price controls—longer wait times, fewer medicines, and cuts to research—support for MFN pricing dropped by 10%. By the end of the survey, only 22.3% still supported the policy, while 44.4% opposed it.

## Bottom Line

Our national survey of 1,515 American adults, weighted to reflect the U.S. population on key demographics like age, race, household income, and political affiliation, shows people expect access, innovation, and timely care.

When people learn about the real impact of foreign price controls, they become much less likely to support them. Instead of importing policies that limit access and slow innovation, Congress should focus on solutions that protect patients and encourage the development of new, life-saving treatments.

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