



Big Pharma, the primary weapons-maker of the biochemical war on Man – who owns it?

## Description

CCHR is highly recommended for an understanding of the role played by the bogus science of psychiatry in the suppression of humanity.

Big Pharma and psychiatry are of course two facets of the same enemy, with the pharmaceutical crime syndicate providing the drugs used by psychiatry in its biochemical assault on the brain.

It also of course as we know provides the booby-trapped pseudo-vaccines used by the enemies of Man to cripple the immune system.

If we consider Big Pharma the primary weapons-maker of the biochemical war on Man, it would be good to know who owns it for it is here that responsibility for the biochemical slaughter resides.

In the end it will boil down to a handful of actual people with name and faces.

As the article describes, the effort to track these psychos down gets interesting.

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The pharmaceutical industry, in particular Big Pharma, has long been recognised as a remunerative investment option for those looking to generate sizeable returns.

So who are the investors? Who owns Big Pharma? Are there names that can be affixed next to the top [five](#) Big Pharma companies by revenue? Here they are ranked by 2020 revenue:

1. Johnson & Johnson – \$56.1bn
2. Pfizer – \$51.75bn
3. Roche – \$49.23bn
4. Novartis – \$47.45bn

## 5. Merck & Co. – \$46.84bn

The answer is no, names can't be affixed. These are publicly traded companies, and ownership is shared between its shareholders. But, of course, not all shareholders are equal. In the world of finance capital, there are such things as investment management companies – so called institutional investors. These are powerful organisations that wield financial levers some nation-states could only dream of. One of these managements companies, Blackrock, has more than 10 trillion dollars under [management](#) . For reference, this is the 2021 GDP (Gross Domestic Product) scoring of the top four countries in the world.

1	United States	\$19.485 trillion
2	China	\$12.238 trillion
3	Japan	\$4.872 trillion
4	Germany	\$3.693 trillion

This shows that 10 trillion dollars is a HUGE amount of money.

In order to answer the question regarding ownership, a recent [paper](#) looked at the large US pharmaceutical companies. Focusing on the years 2004-2014 (due to availability of data), the report noted that big pharma companies had become highly connected to each other through their shareholders. In response to questions from a [journalist](#), the authors of the paper noted:

“Public companies are increasingly owned by a handful of large institutional investors so we expected to see many ownership links between companies — what was more surprising was the magnitude of common ownership... we frequently find that more than 50 percent of a company is owned by ‘common’ shareholders who also own stakes in rival pharma companies.”

This is not illegal. As long as individual investors keep their shareholding at less than 10%, they are s the question, how passive are they in practice?

Table 1: Top five investors in top brand firms

Johnson & Johnson			
2004		2014	
State Street Global	5%	BlackRock	6%
Barclays Global Investors	4%	Vanguard Group	6%
Fidelity Investments	3%	State Street Global	5%
Robert Wood Johnson Foundation	2%	Royal Bank of Canada	2%
Vanguard Group	2%	Fidelity Investments	2%
Merck & Co			
2004		2014	
Barclays Global Investors	4%	BlackRock	6%
State Street Global	3%	Capital World Investors	6%
Fidelity Investments	3%	Wellington Management	5%
Vanguard Group	2%	Vanguard Group	5%
Capital Group	2%	State Street Global	4%
Pfizer			
2004		2014	
Fidelity Investments	4%	BlackRock	7%
Barclays Global Investors	4%	Vanguard Group	5%
State Street Global	3%	State Street Global	4%
Vanguard Group	2%	Capital World Investors	2%
Wellington Management	2%	Wellington Management	2%

“Investors’ holdings in multiple firms give rise to

what is known as “common ownership.” ... In 2014, for instance, the largest investor in the three largest pharmaceutical companies (Johnson & Johnson, Merck & Co and Pfizer) was the same (BlackRock). This is the rule, not the exception. These three pharmaceutical companies share other large institutional investors, and are thus connected to each other, as well as to numerous other pharmaceutical companies, through so-called “common ownership links.”

Three institutional investors – with names that are not immediately recognisable: Blackrock, Vanguard and Statestreet – individually own less than 7% of any one Pharma company, but collectively, they own nearly 20%. This is a share that exceeds by a very large measure that of any other shareholder, giving them a level of influence that cannot be matched. Since they own such levels of shares in many similar Pharma companies, it begs the question: what is their degree of influence? And being collectively the largest shareholders, are *they* not the true face behind Big Pharma?

Table 3: Top 10 common investors in brand firms

Investor	No. of shareholdings >1%	No. of shareholdings >5%	Average size of shareholding	No. of companies where investor is the largest
2004				
Barclays Global Investors	48	4	3%	1
Fidelity Investments	41	16	5%	11
State Street Global	41	2	2%	2
Vanguard Group	39	0	2%	0
Wellington Management	31	11	5%	6
BlackRock	25	0	2%	1
Capital Group	24	11	6%	5
Northern Trust Global	23	0	1%	0
HarbourVest Partners	23	3	4%	2
Deutsche Bank	21	0	2%	0
2014				
BlackRock	68	46	6%	14
Vanguard Group	65	32	4%	2
Fidelity Investments	53	26	5%	9
State Street Global	48	4	4%	1
Wellington Management	32	13	5%	3
Northern Trust Global	29	0	1%	0
Invesco	23	4	4%	1
T. Rowe Price	23	9	5%	3
Mellon Financial Corporation	21	0	1%	0
Royal Bank of Canada	19	1	2%	0

pharmaceuticals, the report found that of the 86 t least 1% in 79% of them. And 5% or more in

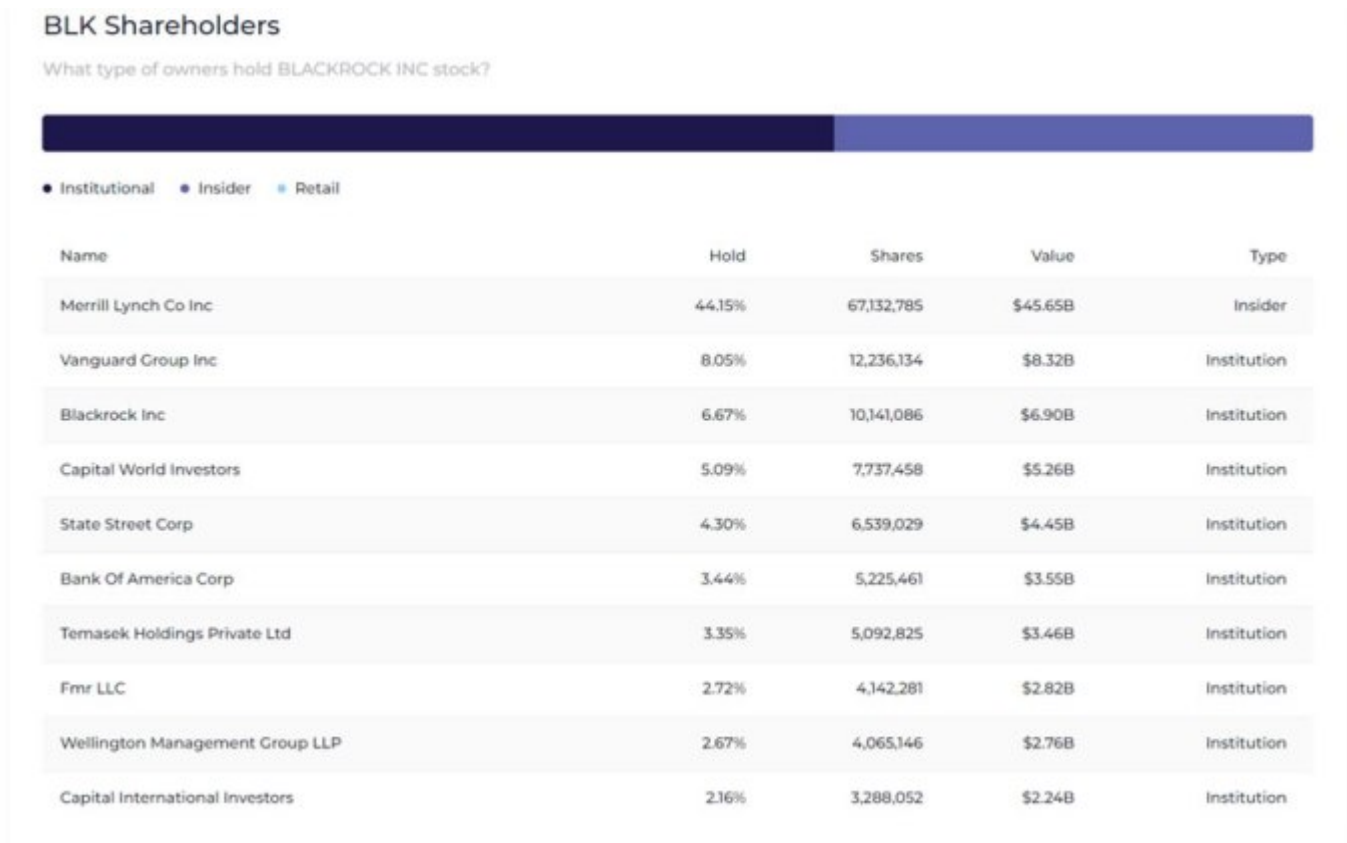
“This is enough to place BlackRock as *the largest*

shareholder in 14 companies in 2014. It is also evident that there has been very little change in the identity of the top five largest common owners for brand firms (apart from Barclays changing into Blackrock due to its merger). The top owners are BlackRock (Barclays), Fidelity Investments, State Street Global, Vanguard Group and Wellington Management.”

There is perhaps no single face behind Big Pharma, but on the other hand, it seems there aren’t thousands of faces either. It is much more concentrated than one would expect from publicly traded companies.

The question that naturally follows is: who then are the main shareholders of these institutional investors? Taking BlackRock as an example, it turns out that 44% of BlackRock is owned by the

investment bank Merrill Lynch. Among the remaining shareholders, the names of the same institutional investors mentioned previously are prominent (see below): BlackRock itself, State Street Global, Vanguard Group and Wellington Management. **So they own each other, further locking them in a web of mutually beneficial incentives: if I do well, you do well; if you do well, I do well**. The idea of market competition seems rather nominal in light of such mutual dependencies.



source: [BLACKROCK Stock Ownership – Who Owns BLACKROCK in 2022? | WallStreetZen](#)

But who owns Merrill Lynch? Merrill Lynch was acquired by Bank of America in [2008](#). Going further, who owns Bank of America? The three top institutional shareholders [are](#)... surprise, surprise: Berkshire Hathaway, Vanguard Group and BlackRock.

This has been a glimpse at who owns Big Pharma, and – one could say – who owns those who *own* Big Pharma. In the end, it all seems rather circular. The least that can be said is that it is not a wholly transparent business structure. Any onlooker is thus compelled to ask the question: In this opaque block of investment firms – the main financial backers of Big Pharma – can we expect to find agents that hold the public's best interest at heart when selecting which pharma companies to back and which ones to discard from their investment portfolios? Here's a reminder of the top five pharma companies by 2020 revenue:

1. Johnson & Johnson – \$56.1bn
2. Pfizer – \$51.8bn
3. Roche – \$49.2bn
4. Novartis – \$47.5bn

5. Merck & Co. – \$46.8bn

With this in mind, [here](#) we find a chronology of psychotropic drug lawsuits going back to 2001. And that is only the tip of the iceberg.

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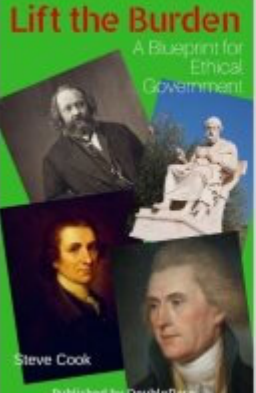
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