

Wie kommen wir vom Impfnationalismus zu globaler Impfgerechtigkeit?

Werner Raza, ÖFSE – Österreichische Forschungsstiftung für Internationale Entwicklung

w.raza@oefse.at

1. COVAX Finanzierung aufstocken!

“Yet overall, COVAX’s supply is precarious and depends on what happens to the vaccines in clinical trials, how much of the successful candidates can be produced quickly, and how much of the output is left for COVAX after sales to national governments.”

Wouters et al. (2021) in The Lancet

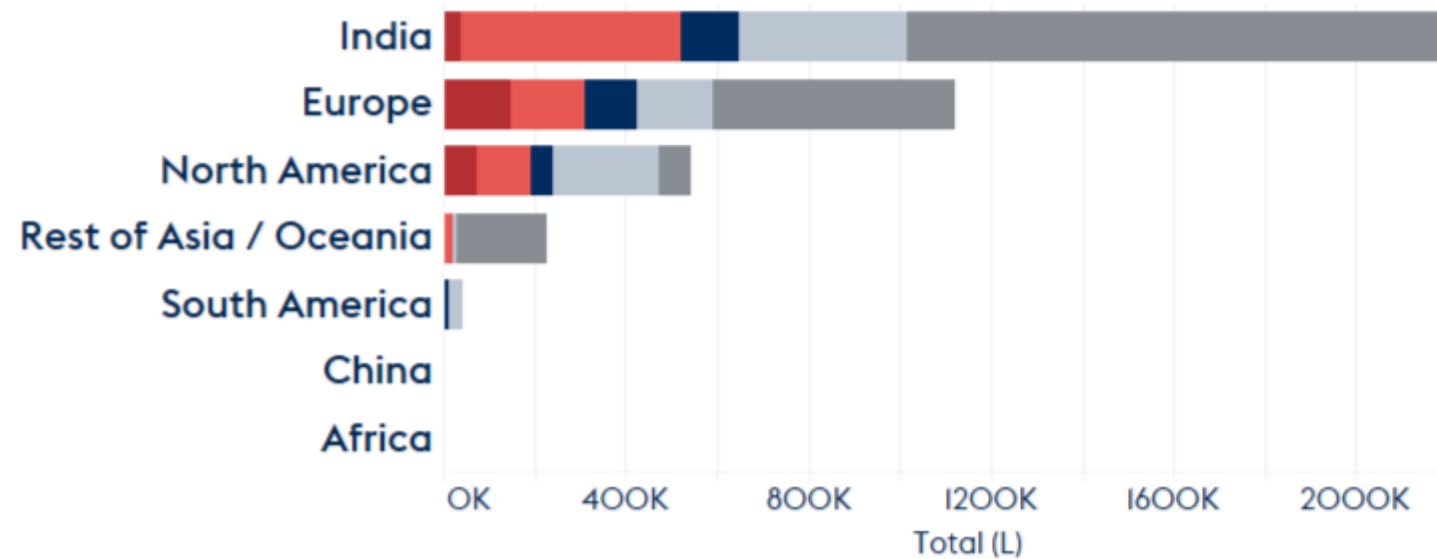
- Stand 12/2/2021: ACT Accelerator Finanzierungszusagen (COVAX) stehen bei USD 6 Mrd, weitere USD 4 Mrd. gibt es an in Aussicht gestellten Finanzierungen (für Diagnostika, Therapeutika, Impfstoffe und Sonstiges)
- Finanzierungslücke für 2020/21 beträgt insgesamt USD 27,2 Mrd bzw. 23,3 Mrd., für Impfstoffe USD 6 – 8 Mrd.
- Zum Vergleich: ca. USD 95 Mrd. von OECD Ländern für Impfstoffe ausgegeben (KENUP Foundation)

2. Globale Impfstoffproduktionskapazitäten nutzen!

Volume Summary per Region (exclude RNA)

Capacity in manufacturing vaccines based on

- microbial or yeast expression systems
- recombinant protein from suspension cells
- recombinant protein from insect cells
- viruses
- DNA



Volume Summary (RNA)

Europe	Belgium	72.0 g
	Portugal	82.0 g
North America	USA	72.0 g

3. Globale Kooperation und Wissensteilung notwendig!

➔ In Summe **mind. USD 10 Mrd.** öffentliche Zuschüsse

Trotzdem:

➔ Blockade des TRIPS Waivers durch US, EU u.a. OECD Länder

➔ Keine Teilnahme von führenden Covid-19 Impfstoffproduzenten an COVID-19 Technology Access Pool (C-TAP).

	Technology	Known public and non-profit funding, US\$	Funders
Sanofi with GlaxoSmithKline	Protein subunit	\$2.1 billion	US Government
Novavax	Protein subunit	\$2.1 billion	Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, CEPI, US Government
AstraZeneca with Oxford University	Non-replicating viral vector	\$1.7 billion	CEPI, UK Government, US Government
Johnson & Johnson	Non-replicating viral vector	\$1.5 billion	US Government
Moderna	mRNA	\$957 million	CEPI, Dolly Parton COVID-19 Research Fund, US Government
BioNTech with Pfizer	mRNA	\$445 million	German Government
Clover Pharmaceuticals with Dynavax	Protein subunit	\$430 million	Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, CEPI
CureVac	mRNA	\$348 million	CEPI, German Government
Sinopharm with Wuhan Institute	Inactivated virus	\$142 million	Chinese Government
Medicago	Virus-like particle	\$137 million	Canadian Government
Inovio	DNA	\$107 million	Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, CEPI, US Government
Covaxx with Nebraska University	Protein subunit	\$15 million	Taiwanese Government
SK Biosciences	Protein subunit	\$14 million	Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, CEPI
Biological E	Protein subunit	\$9 million	Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, CEPI, Indian Government
University of Hong Kong	Replicating viral vector	\$4 million	CEPI, Hong Kong Government
CAMS with IMB	Inactivated virus	\$3 million	Chinese Government, Jack Ma Foundation
AnGes with Osaka University	DNA	Unknown	Japanese Government
Anhui Zhifei with CAMS	Protein subunit	Unknown	Chinese Government
Bharat Biotech	Inactivated virus	Unknown	Indian Government
CanSino	Non-replicating viral vector	Unknown	Unknown
Gamaleya	Non-replicating viral vector	Unknown	Russian Government
RIBSP	Inactivated virus	Unknown	Kazakh Government
SII with Max Planck Institute	Live attenuated virus	Unknown	Unknown
Sinopharm with Beijing Institute	Inactivated virus	Unknown	Chinese Government
Sinovac	Inactivated virus	Unknown	Unknown
Vector Institute	Protein subunit	Unknown	Russian Government

Data are as of Feb 3, 2021. The sources and methodology are outlined in appendix 2, which also includes more information about the funding arrangements. In brief, for developers with COVID-19 vaccines that have been approved or authorised for human use in one or more countries, are in phase 3 clinical testing, or are under contract with CEPI or the COVAX Facility, we searched press releases from developers and funders, as well as financial reports filed by developers with regulators in various countries, for information on public and non-profit funding. We did not count funds provided to licensees that produce and distribute vaccines on behalf of lead developers or to contract development and manufacturing organisations, nor did we count loans (ie, debt financing) from international financial institutions (eg, European Investment Bank) or national governments. We included pre-purchase agreements between governments and companies where it appeared as though a substantial portion of the funding went towards late-stage development (ie, phase 1-3 trials) or scaling up production at risk before the completion of clinical testing. CAMS=Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences. CEPI=Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Innovation. IMB=Institute of Medical Biology (China). RIBSP=Research Institute for Biological Safety Problems (Kazakhstan). SII=Serum Institute of India.

Table: Public and non-profit funding for the research, development, and production of leading vaccine candidates

4. Neglected diseases: nur langsame Fortschritte (I)

Top neglected disease R&D funders 2018

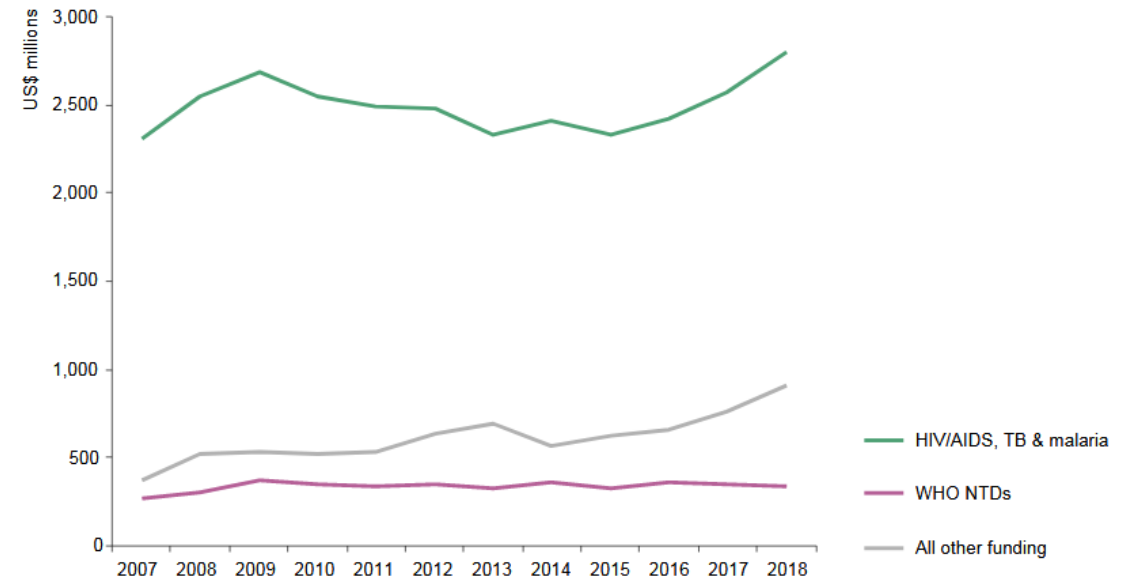
Funder	US\$ (millions)										2018 % of total
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	
US NIH	1,556	1,498	1,466	1,571	1,372	1,369	1,346	1,438	1,424	1,589	39
Aggregate industry	393	437	412	397	404	486	496	524	576	694	17
Gates Foundation	670	552	549	544	563	556	565	578	550	585	14
EC	123	96	115	99	118	116	141	85	125	134	3.3
UK DFID	78	85	66	40	64	69	55	58	107	121	2.9
Wellcome Trust	60	70	83	129	119	111	87	105	108	120	3.0
USAID	104	105	100	101	87	82	78	81	88	86	2.1
US DOD	113	79	89	87	102	102	77	83	95	77	1.9
Unitaid	-	-	-	0.4	9.0	17	20	49	51	73	1.8
UK DHSC	0.6	0.3							42	64	1.6
Indian ICMR	20	24	24	25	38	35	36	43	66	54	1.3
German BMBF	7.1	9.8	9.0	17	16	18	26	33	46	50	1.2
Subtotal of top 12 [^]	3,226	3,069	3,027	3,109	2,990	3,043	2,995	3,120	3,280	3,647	90
Total R&D funding	3,595	3,416	3,364	3,469	3,348	3,337	3,282	3,437	3,681	4,055	100

[^] Subtotals for 2009-2017 top 12 reflect the top funders for those respective years, not the top 12 for 2018.

■ Funding organisation did not participate in the survey for this year. Any contributions listed are based on data reported by funding recipients so may be incomplete.

- No reported funding

Funding by disease category 2007-2018



Emerging Infectious Diseases: diversifizierte Finanzierung und Forschung nötig

Figure 17. Total funding by sector 2014-2018

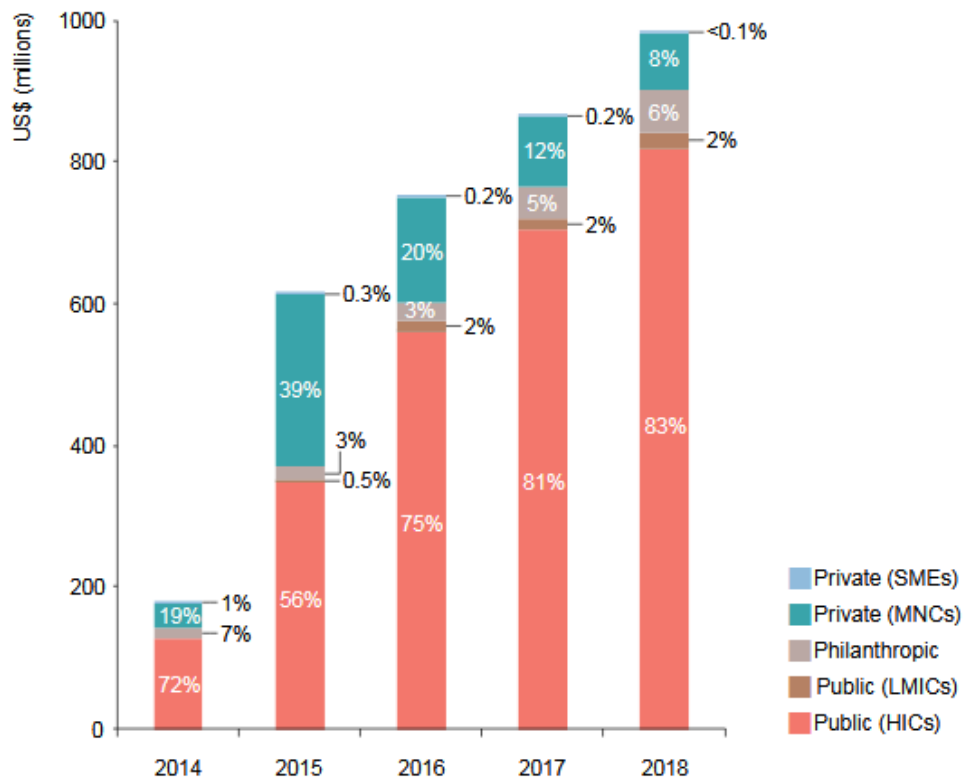


Table 2. R&D funding by disease 2014-2018

Disease or R&D area	US\$ (millions)					Cumulative total	
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2018 % of total	
Ebola & Marburg [^]	178	595	470	343	362	1948	41
Zika		6.1	170	243	202	621	23
Lassa fever		9.6	32	34	45	121	5.1
Coronaviruses (MERS & SARS)			25	44	41	110	4.6
OCHF & RVF		2.0	9.7	18	19	49	2.1
Nipah & other henipaviruses			14	13	11	37	1.3
Core funding of a multi-disease R&D organisation			11	13	34	58	3.9
Disease X & Other R&D			14	73	171	259	19
<i>Other R&D</i>			0.5	20	78	99	8.9
<i>Multi-disease vector control products</i>				26	36	62	4.1
<i>Platform technologies</i>			4.7	15	39	59	4.4
<i>Fundamental research</i>			6.3	8.7	16	31	1.8
<i>Broad-spectrum antivirals</i>			2.6	2.9	2.0	7.4	0.2
Total EID R&D funding*	178	612	745	781	886	3203	100

Category not included in G-FINDER

[^] Ebola was the only disease included in the 2014 survey. Value for Ebola in 2014 may include combined filoviral R&D.

* Due to significant changes in the survey scope, totals for 2014 and 2015 cannot be directly compared to totals in later years, or to each other.

ÖFSE 

Österreichische Forschungsstiftung
für Internationale Entwicklung

Danke für die Aufmerksamkeit!

Contact: w.raza@oefse.a



im

centrum für
internationale entwicklung

A 1090 Wien, Sensengasse 3

T +43 1 3174010 E office@oefse.at

I www.oefse.at, www.centrum3.at