Workshop on Business Modeling for Sustainable Influenza Vaccine Manufacturing

Session 3:
National and Global Parameters affecting vaccine manufacture sustainability

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How governments perceive the complex system for vaccine manufacturing?

- Policy development to create or strengthen the supportive system.
- How do we define sustainability?
• Move forward to have a strong technical mechanism to identify the national needs and to monitor epidemiological risks in the context of priority setting (HTA):

  – Biomedicines as a whole: immunization program –much more than vaccines- classical and recombinants, essential medicines list and new high cost products.
  – Other factors: population commitment, population preferences, equity values, risk communication, financial issues.
Government commitment

- Enhance the commitment of government: *building a coherent framework for policy and regulation*
National and regional capacities

• Build national and regional capacities for vaccines and biomedicine manufacturing:

  – *Investment mainly at regional level* (private vs public markets – both? PPP, diagnosis of regional capacities/clarify trade off).

  – *Human resources, robust information system mainly at national level* (data warehouse: epi needs, uses, adverse events, geographical coverage, borders situations).
Global agenda

• Alignment of International context and harmonized standards with:
  – Needs,
  – national and regional capacities and
  – national regulation framework.
Defining sustainability

- Key words:
  - Legitimacy
  - Enhanced Government commitment
  - National and regional capacities for manufacturing of vaccines and biomedicines
  - Global agenda