Country success stories in GAP

Successful approval of domestic pandemic vaccine

FROM NO PREEXISTING CAPACITY
TO APPROVAL OF PANDEMIC LAIV

INDIA

POPULATION: 1.2 billion
INDIA started receiving support under the GAP in 2007 with the main goal to address domestic needs for pandemic influenza vaccine. Within three years, the country set up the first facilities to a licensed pandemic live-attenuated influenza vaccine (LAIV).

- Funded through GAP since: 2007
- Vaccine registered: 2010
- Local funds attracted: US$ 1 m
- Vaccine technology: LAIV
- H1N1 pandemic LAIV (doses produced): 5.1 m
- Max current production capacity (seasonal/doses): 10 m
- Projected annual production (doses) in 2015: 110 m

FROM EXISTING SEASONAL IIV CAPACITY
TO PANDEMIC IIV

ROMANIA

POPULATION: 21.5 million
ROMANIA has been supported through the GAP since 2009. Existing seasonal inactivated influenza vaccine (IIV) production facilities provided good basis for rapid development and approval of pandemic vaccine within the same year.

- Funded through GAP since: 2009
- Vaccine registered: 2009
- Local funds attracted: US$ 13.5 m
- Vaccine technology transferred: Inactivated split vaccine
- Annual seasonal inactivated IIV doses required by national programme: 2 m
- Current production and capacity (doses) seasonal IIV: 2 m
- H1N1 pandemic IIV: 3 m
- Max production capacity (seasonal): 2.5 m
- Projected annual production (doses) in 2015: 7.5 m

REPUBLIC OF KOREA

POPULATION: 49.5 million
REPUBLIC OF KOREA started receiving support from the GAP in 2007. During the pandemic in 2009, pandemic H1N1 vaccine was approved and vaccine production began within five months.

- Funded through GAP since: 2007
- Vaccine registered: 2009
- Vaccine technology transferred: Inactivated split vaccine
- Annual seasonal inactivated IIV doses required by national programme: 12.5 m
- Current production and capacity (doses) seasonal IIV: 10 m
- H1N1 pandemic IIV: 26 m
- Max production capacity (seasonal): 20 m
- Projected annual production (doses) in 2015: 10 m