



Roundtable on

Pharmaceuticals and Security: Strengthening Industry Engagement

Future directions in public-private collaboration for health security

Hosted by the Centre for Global Health Policy, University of Sussex

Date: Friday 7 February 2014

Time: 9:00am-5:00pm

Venue: Conference Room @ The Royal Institution of Great Britain
21 Albemarle Street, Mayfair, London W1S 4BS

For details of how to register please visit:

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University of Sussex
Centre for Global Health Policy

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Future directions in public-private collaboration for health security

Populations need to be protected against acute cross-border health threats – such as pandemics, bioterrorism and endemic infectious diseases. To strengthen health security governments and global health initiatives have sought to enhance the availability of new medicines and vaccines. Prompted by the threat of pandemic influenza, for instance, many countries stockpiled antiviral medications. In the area of bioterrorism, the UK and US governments established new partnerships with pharmaceutical companies in order to develop medical countermeasures. At the international level, global health initiatives such as Aeras, GAVI and the Global Fund work on increasing the availability of novel and existing drugs and vaccines.

The importance that governments and global health initiatives have assigned to the availability of drugs and vaccines places pharmaceutical companies in a key role in global health security. Scientific and technological know-how for the development and manufacture of these products is concentrated in the pharmaceutical industry, and so is the capability to finance costly clinical trials. Furthermore, there is a gap between political demand and market demand in many areas of global health security. Market demand is low because people requiring certain drugs and vaccines are too poor to pay for them as in the case of neglected tropical diseases and/or because the occurrence of a health threat is uncertain as in the case of bioterrorist threats and pandemic influenza. Many drugs and vaccines required for global health security are therefore not considered a rewarding commercial investment.

To lower the costs and risk of investment in manufacturing and R&D capacity for pharmaceutical companies, governments and global health initiatives have initiated collaborative arrangements in various areas of global health security. This roundtable meeting discusses recent experiences in three areas: pandemic preparedness, diseases occurring predominantly in low- and middle-income countries, and bioterrorism. It explores which incentives governments and global health initiatives have used in these three areas to encourage industry collaboration, and which benefits companies are looking for in such collaborations.

In particular, the roundtable examines how recent developments in the industry and policy environment have shaped the prospects for moving such collaborations forward, notably:

1 How is the rise of biotechnology companies as important drivers of pharmaceutical innovation affecting collaborations in the field of health security?

2 What are the implications of recent political controversies around antiviral stockpiling for the willingness of pharmaceutical companies to engage in the area of health security?

3 How could the growing capacity of companies from middle-income countries in pharmaceutical manufacturing and innovation generate new health security collaborations?

The roundtable is held under the Chatham House rule so that participants are free to use the information received, but cannot attribute quotes or views to an individual or an organisation. This event is organised with support from the European Research Council (ERC) and the Economic and Social Research Council of the United Kingdom (ESRC).



Agenda

Chair: Professor Stefan Elbe, Centre for Global Health Policy

09:00 – 09:30	Coffee/Tea and Registration
09:30 – 10:00	Welcome and Participants' Introductions
10:00 – 10:30	Presentation: Public-Private Collaborations for Health Security
10:30 – 12:00	Session 1: Engaging the Pharmaceutical Industry: Incentives, Successes and Challenges Topics: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• What incentives have been used to engage pharmaceutical companies in health security collaborations?• Which incentives have worked best for: biotechnology companies, pharmaceutical companies, and companies from middle-income countries?• Have government investments in antiviral stockpiling helped foster collaborations or created reservations?
12:00 – 13:30	Lunch (provided)
13:30 – 15:00	Session 2: Where is the Business Case in Health Security? Company Experiences and Perspectives Topics: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• What areas of health security have a strong business case for: biotechnology companies, pharmaceutical companies, and companies from middle-income countries?• How have incentives provided by governments/global institutions (including the creation of stockpiles) strengthened the business case?• What capabilities are companies looking for governments and global health institutions to provide?
15:00 – 15:30	Coffee/Tea
15:30 – 16:30	Session 3: Prospects for Partnership: Future Directions in Global Health Security Topics: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Are the prospects for public-private collaborations in the area of health security improving or weakening?• Moving forward, where does the partnership model need to be modified and/or improved?• Do we need to also start thinking beyond the partnership approach to other models for pharmaceutical innovation?
16:30 – 16:45	Close and Thank You

The Centre for Global Health Policy, University of Sussex

The Centre for Global Health Policy at the University of Sussex is an interdisciplinary research centre dedicated to advancing the knowledge base for global health policy. Bringing together more than thirty researchers, across more than ten disciplines, it undertakes work in the areas of global health diplomacy, global health policy analysis, and the exercise of power in global health.

Members of the Centre have significant track records of attracting external funding for global health policy research, publish widely on contemporary global health challenges, and organise regular workshops, roundtables and conferences on pressing global health issues.

For more information about the Centre, its members, and activities, please see www.sussex.ac.uk/globalhealthpolicy.



Meeting information

Meeting venue

The Royal Institution of Great Britain
Conference Room
21 Albemarle Street
London
W1S 4BS
T +44 (0)20 7409 2992
F +44 (0)20 7629 3569
www.rigb.org

Getting there

By tube

The closest tube station to the Royal Institution is Green Park on the Jubilee, Victoria and Piccadilly lines. The Royal Institution is a five minute walk from the station. Also within a ten minute walking distance is Piccadilly Circus tube station, on the Piccadilly and Bakerloo lines, or Oxford Circus tube station on the Victoria, Central and Bakerloo lines.

By bus

There are numerous bus stops along Piccadilly which runs along the entrance to Albemarle Street. Bus numbers: 9, 14, 19, 22 and 38

By car

Travelling to the Royal Institution by car is inadvisable as there is only limited and expensive parking available nearby. Please note that the Royal Institution is located within the Congestion Charging zone.

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