

**Improving access and stimulating
vaccine development for use in
resource poor settings:
The value of technology transfer**

Marie-Paule Kieny

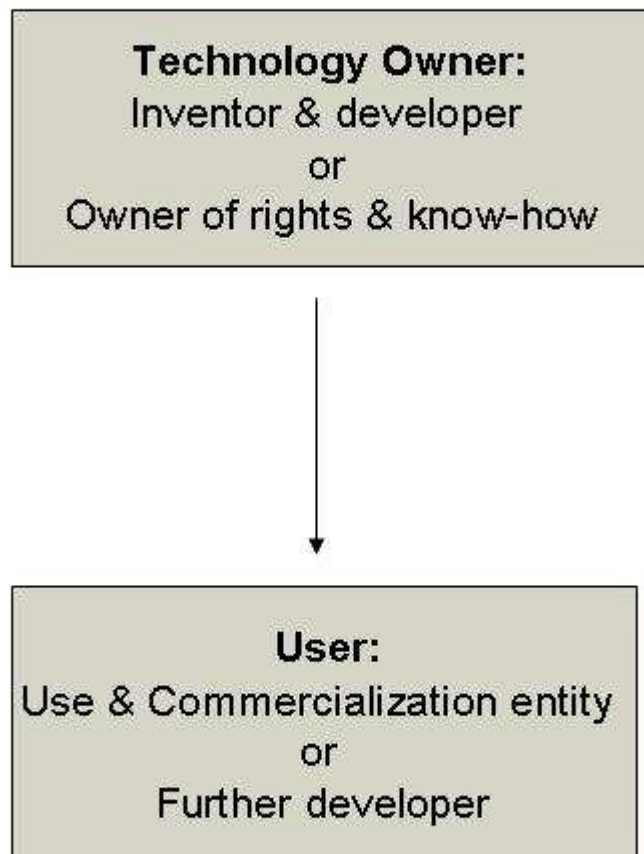
**World Health Organization, Initiative for Vaccine
Research (IVR)**

Specific Considerations on Technology Transfer for Vaccines & Biologicals

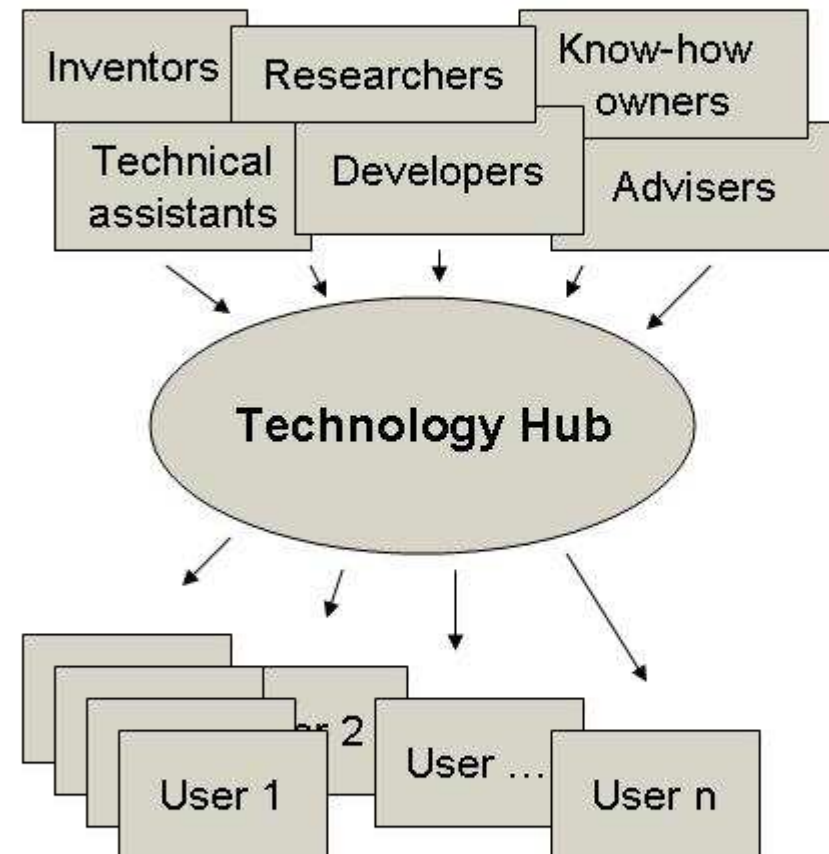
- Technology transfer for biologicals presents a high degree of technical difficulty and know how
- Technology transfer can only apply to mature technologies
- Even for an experienced vaccine producer transferring production to another building / site is a real challenge
- Quality control and compliance with regulations are by far the greatest tasks in manufacturing vaccines and require constant management. Manufacturing facilities cannot be “switched on” for emergency production only.
- Developing local influenza vaccine production must be considered:
 - On a case by case approach
 - Through a stepwise process
 - In the framework of a long-term co-operation and partnership wherein adequate and effective application of intellectual property rules supports the continued development of vaccines

Adapted from N. Hehme

Technology transfer



Technology Hub approach



Moving forward

- Greater equity in access to immunization, but new vaccines have a very high entry cost in high-income countries
- Who decides on priorities? Measles and YF vs pneumo and HPV?
- Expanded manufacturing capacity in developing countries, but for how long will they remain independent?
- A number of paradigms may need revisiting:
 - "Predictable demand will lead to reduced prices"
 - "Vaccine price is not important as long as the donor community pays for them"
 - "Transfer of technology MUST be a stepwise approach, starting with fill/finish"

