



A CALL TO ACTION

THE EU MUST MEET ITS RESPONSIBILITY ON GLOBAL EPIDEMIC PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE R&I by

PLACING CEPI at the heart of the European Health Union.

INCREASING EU investment in CEPI and contributing at least 300 million EUR over five years.

ENSURING complementarity and synergies between CEPI and EU instruments like HERA.

WHAT DOES CEPI DO?

CATALYSES GLOBAL INVESTMENTS IN VACCINE DEVELOPMENT

The Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Innovations (CEPI) is a non-profit public-private organisation established in 2017 following international consensus on the need for sustainable and predictable global investments for the research, development and innovation (R&I) of medical countermeasures, in particular vaccines.

FOCUSES ON WHO PRIORITIES

In line with the World Health Organization's (WHO) priorities¹, CEPI is funding the development of over 20 vaccine candidates for priority diseases such as Chikungunya, Lassa fever, MERS, Nipah, Rift Valley fever and Ebola. Three of the five COVID-19 vaccines authorised in the EU have received support from CEPI². CEPI is also advancing three rapid response platforms to develop vaccines against unknown pathogens (Disease X)³. CEPI seeks to be able to respond to the next Disease X with a new vaccine in just 100 days⁴.

CO-LEADS COVAX

CEPI is co-leading the vaccine pillar (COVAX)⁵ of the Access to COVID-19 Tools Accelerator with its partners Gavi, WHO and UNICEF. CEPI provides push funding for vaccine development and innovation, Gavi manages pull funding via advanced purchase agreements and donor commitments, while the WHO and UNICEF support vaccine delivery. CEPI is also part of the COVAX Manufacturing Task Force⁶.

SUPPORTS CAPACITY BUILDING IN LMICS

CEPI has doubled-down its work to support low- and middle-income countries (LMICs) to develop the infrastructure and expertise to undertake clinical research and vaccine development, including manufacturing. With Africa importing 99% of its vaccines, CEPI has joined efforts with the African Union⁷, the International Finance Corporation⁸, and the Institut Pasteur in Senegal¹⁰ (also supported by Team Europe) to boost vaccine manufacturing capacity in Africa and ensure vaccines move faster and more efficiently from 'lab' to 'jab'.

PROMOTES EQUITABLE ACCESS TO VACCINES

CEPI has a policy on equitable licensing, requiring that "appropriate products are first available to populations when and where they are needed, regardless of ability to pay"¹⁰. Among the evaluation criteria to fund projects, CEPI requires grantees to "agree on technology transfers of substances and/or products of the vaccine candidate to developing country vaccine manufacturer(s) using non-exclusive licenses".

COLLABORATES WITH THE EU

The EU has supported CEPI with more than 400 million EUR since its creation¹¹, contributing to a safer, fairer, and more resilient world through the development of a diverse portfolio of vaccine candidates¹² against:



Rift Valley Fever and Chikungunya, two diseases that pose a major threat to public health, and cause great suffering and economic disruption.



Ebola, used to tackle epidemic outbreaks in the Democratic Republic of Congo¹³.



COVID-19, to support the rapid development, global manufacture, and access to COVID-19 vaccines.



Lassa Fever, which causes annual outbreaks across West Africa. CEPI has the largest research programme in Africa for Lassa fever¹⁴, and it is working with the flagship EU-Africa partnership, the EDCTP, to scale up efforts to tackle this disease¹⁵.

COMPLEMENTS THE EU

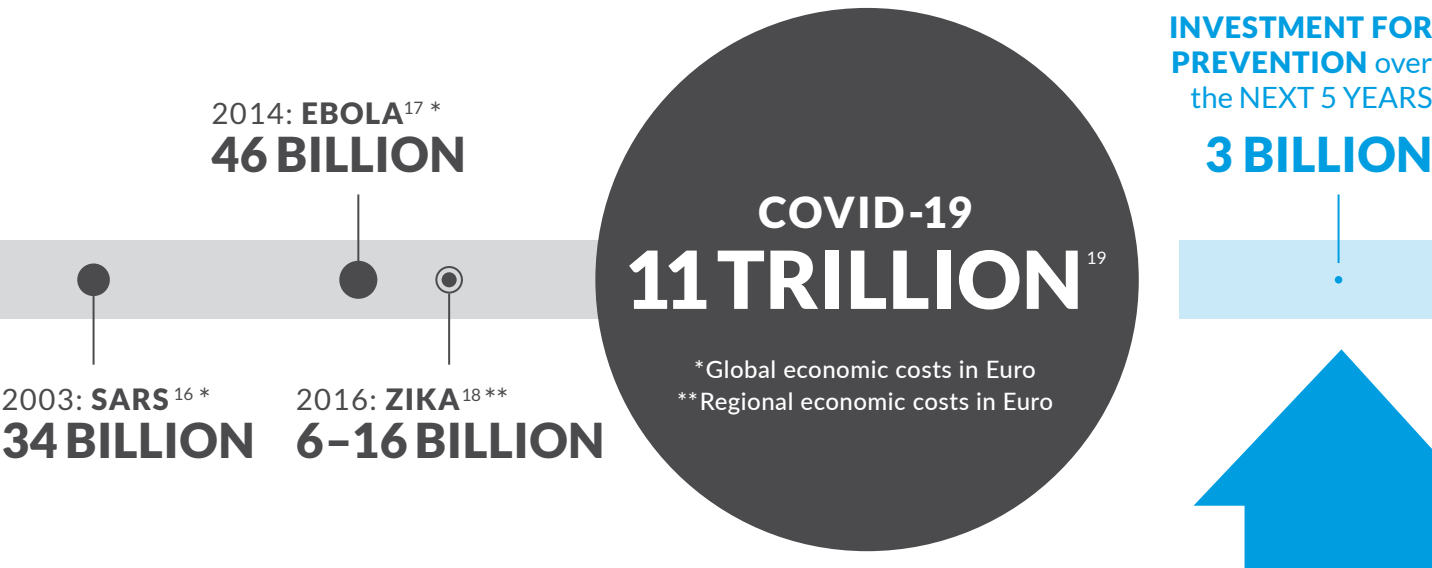
CEPI enables and complements EU initiatives such as the new Health Emergency Preparedness and Response Authority (HERA), the European & Developing Countries Clinical Trials Partnership (Global Health EDCTP3) and others, by creating a more efficient and sustainable global health R&I ecosystem. In particular, CEPI will support the EU in:

- Pulling in global investments to build a critical mass for vaccine development against priority pathogens, an endeavour which no single country or organisation can achieve alone.
- Creating a clearer framework for pandemic preparedness and response R&I by supporting the development of international standards for medical countermeasures and the establishment of centralised laboratory networks that harmonise the assessment of multiple vaccine candidates and facilitate the rapid global exchange of clinical and epidemiological data.
- Harnessing global efforts to secure equitable access to life-saving technologies, by promoting and coordinating technology transfers, end-to-end capacity building in R&I and manufacturing investments in LMICs.

WHY INVESTING IN CEPI IS THE SMART CHOICE

THE UNACCEPTABLE COST OF BEING UNPREPARED

The COVID-19 pandemic has painfully reminded the world of the cost of inaction and of systematic underinvestment in epidemic preparedness and response. We cannot afford to repeat the same mistakes:



CEPI has a 3 BILLION EUR (3.5 billion USD) plan for the next five years to end the pandemic and better prepare the world for future ones.

CEPI'S FIVE YEAR PLAN focuses on:

SPEARHEADING efforts to end the COVID-19 pandemic

by supporting the development of new and improved vaccines against COVID-19 variants, making them suitable for different populations and environments, and ensuring availability and affordability for LMICs.

REVAMPING global preparedness and response capabilities

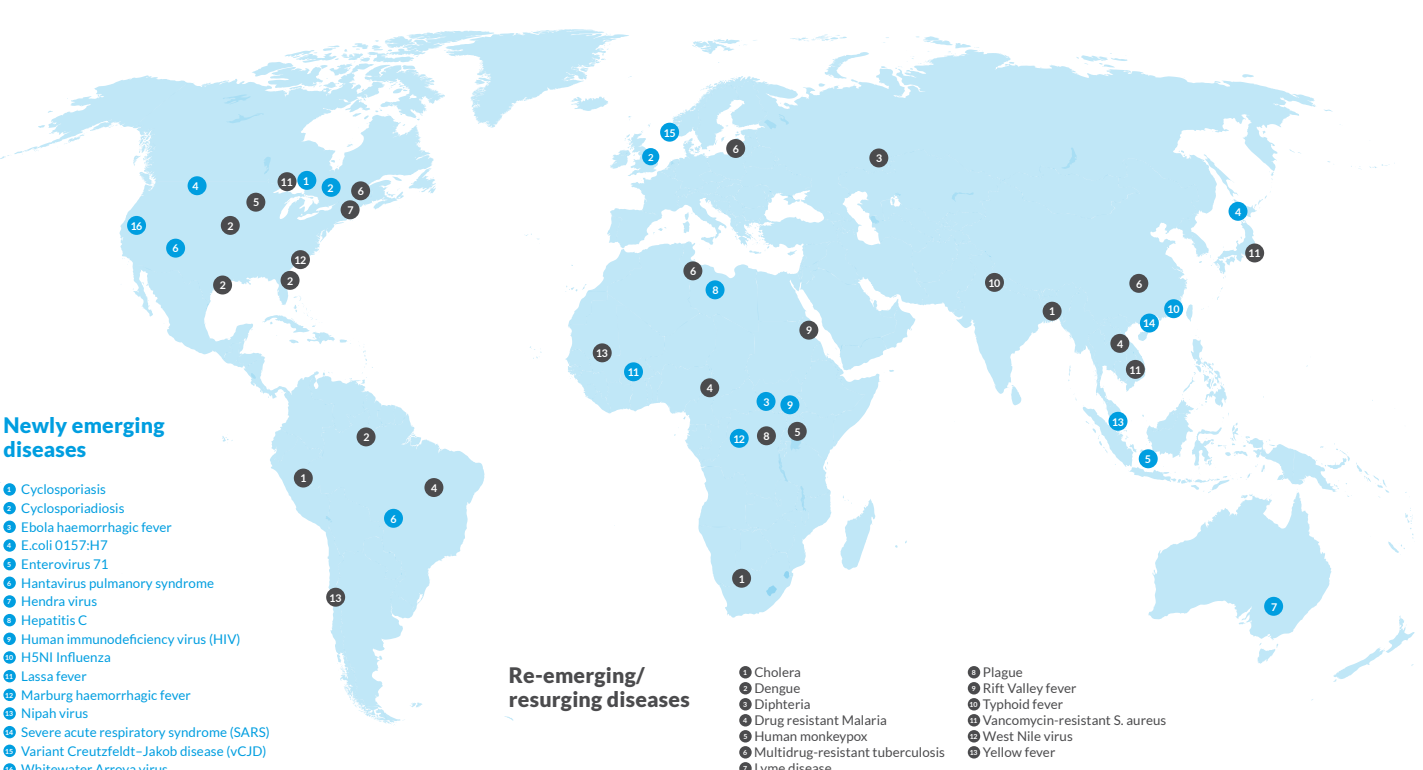
by further developing a robust pipeline of vaccine candidates against priority diseases, exploring promising technologies such as monoclonal antibodies, and building new approaches for product development such as prototype vaccines.

BUILDING a stronger and more sustainable global R&I ecosystem

by establishing new public and private collaborations, creating global networks for pre-clinical models and laboratory assays, enabling vaccine development and manufacturing, including in LMICs and amplifying existing investment through end-to-end capacity building.

THERE IS STILL A LOT TO DO

The world urgently needs effective and affordable vaccines against these diseases. CEPI is uniquely placed to coordinate, pool and deploy global health R&I investments to achieve this goal.



¹ WHO (2016) An R&D blueprint for action to prevent epidemics. Plan of action. Available at: https://www.who.int/blueprint/about/r_d_blueprint_plan_of_action.pdf

² EMA (2022) COVID-19 vaccines authorised. Available at: <https://www.ema.europa.eu/en/human-regulatory/overview/public-health-threats/coronavirus-disease-covid-19/treatments-vaccines-vaccines-covid-19/covid-19-vaccines-authorised/authorised-covid-19-vaccines-section>

³ CEPI (2022) Our Portfolio. Available at: https://cepi.net/research_dev/our-portfolio

⁴ Hatchett, R. (2022) Developing pandemic-busting vaccines in 100 days. CEPI. Available at: <https://100days.cepi.net/100-days>

⁵ <https://www.gavi.org/covax-facility>

⁶ CEPI (2021) COVAX Manufacturing Task Force to tackle vaccine supply challenges. Available at: https://cepi.net/news_cepi/covax-manufacturing-task-force/

⁷ African Union (2021) CEPI and the AU join forces to boost African vaccine R&D manufacturing. Available at: <https://africacdc.org/news-item/cepi-and-the-african-union-join-forces-to-boost-african-vaccine-rd-and-manufacturing>

⁸ IFC (2021) IFC and CEPI partner to boost vaccine production in low- and middle-income countries. Available at: <https://pressroom.ifc.org/all/pages/PressDetail.aspx?ID=26614>

⁹ CEPI (2022) CEPI and Institut Pasteur de Dakar partner to advance COVID-19 vaccine manufacturing in Africa. Available at: https://cepi.net/news_cepi/cepi-and-institut-pasteur-de-dakar-partner-to-advance-covid-19-vaccine-manufacturing-in-africa

¹⁰ CEPI (2018) CEPI Equitable Access Policy. Available at: <https://cepi.net/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/Equitable-Access-Policy.pdf>

¹¹ The Commission has funded CEPI via the health programmes of the EU research framework programme.

¹² European Commission (2022) Developing a diverse portfolio of vaccine candidates for Rift Valley Fever, Chikungunya and Ebola. Available at: <https://cordis.europa.eu/project/id/857934/reporting>

¹³ European Commission (2022) Proposal for funding R&D and manufacturing of vaccines against COVID-19. Available at: <https://cordis.europa.eu/project/id/101018100>

¹⁴ European Commission (2019) Stepping up the fight against Ebola: €6 million of EU funding to support vaccine trials. Available at: https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/IP_19_5514

¹⁵ CEPI (2019) Global consortium working with DRC Government to introduce second Ebola vaccine. Available at: https://cepi.net/news_cepi/global-consortium-working-with-drc-government-to-introduce-second-ebola-vaccine/

¹⁶ CEPI (2020) Largest-ever Lassa fever research programme launches in West Africa. Available at: https://cepi.net/news_cepi/largest-ever-lassa-fever-research-programme-launches-in-west-africa/

¹⁷ EDCTP (2021) Vaccines against Lassa virus disease – Joint call with the Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Innovations (CEPI). Available at: <http://www.edctp.org/call/vaccines-against-lassa-virus-diseases-joint-call-with-the-coalition-for-epidemic-preparedness-innovations-cepi/>

¹⁸ Lee, J-W. and McKibbin, W. (2004) Estimating the global economic costs of SARS; in Knobler, S. et al. (ed) Learning from SARS: preparing for the next disease outbreak. National Academies Press. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK92473>

¹⁹ Huber, C., Finelli, L., and Stevens, W. (2018) The Economic and Social Burden of the 2014 Ebola Outbreak in West Africa. The Journal of Infectious Diseases. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.1093/infdis/jiy213>

²⁰ Macis, M. and Simeonova, E. (2017) A Socio-economic Impact Assessment of the Zika Virus in Latin America and the Caribbean. UNDP. Available at: <https://www.undp.org/publications/socio-economic-impact-assessment-zika-virus-latin-america-and-caribbean>

²¹ Shalal, A. (2022) IMF sees cost of COVID pandemic rising beyond the \$12.5 trillion estimate. Reuters. Available at: <https://www.reuters.com/business/inf-sees-cost-covid-pandemic-rising-beyond-125-trillion-estimate-2022-01-20>

²² Jackson, J-K. et al. (2021) Global Economic Effects of COVID-19. Congressional Research Service