

INFECTIOUS DISEASE PRODUCT INCENTIVES

- Certain infectious disease products have limited or no commercial market.
 - Medical countermeasures (**MCMs**) for chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear (**CBRN**) threats and pandemic influenza rely on government procurement and stockpiling.
 - Antimicrobials face an uncertain return on investment due to several factors, including the low value placed on antimicrobials, the slow uptake of new antimicrobials to preserve their effectiveness, and a difficult to predict market due to developing resistance.
 - Emerging infectious disease (**EID**) products involve a quick response and much risk to companies.
- No one incentive will address all challenges. A suite of **push** and **pull** incentives are needed to address market challenges to the research and development of vaccines, antimicrobials, therapeutics, diagnostics and novel technologies to combat threats from CBRN agents, AMR, EID and pandemic influenza.
- Incentives must have long-term sustainability to effectively address the uncertainty and market challenges in product development.

Understanding Push vs Pull Incentives



A **push** incentive provides direct support and pays for the effort of developers, by underwriting the cost of that effort. It helps de-risk research and development.

A **pull** incentive encourages private sector engagement by creating a viable market or a reward for successful development of a product.



Current Incentives

- Current **push** incentives primarily rely on NIH and Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority (**BARDA**) advanced research and development (**ARD**) funding.
- There is less clarity around **pull** mechanisms across various infectious disease product areas.

PRODUCTS FOR...	 PUSH INCENTIVES	PULL INCENTIVES 
Chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BARDA ARD funding • NIH funding • DoD funding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project BioShield Special Reserve Fund (SRF) funding for product procurement • CDC Strategic National Stockpile (SNS) procurement • MCM priority review voucher (PRV) program
Antimicrobial resistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BARDA Broad Spectrum Antimicrobials (BSA) program • CARB-X funding, a public-private partnership dedicated to preclinical antibiotic development • FDA priority review under the GAIN Act 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extended data exclusivity under the GAIN Act
Emerging infectious diseases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BARDA ARD funding • Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Innovations (CEPI) funding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procurement through Gavi, the Global Vaccine Alliance • For certain diseases, the MCM or neglected tropical disease PRV programs
Pandemic influenza	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BARDA funding for advanced research and development, testing, exercises, and capital improvements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HHS stockpile • SNS procurement