



EUROPEAN MEDICINES AGENCY
SCIENCE MEDICINES HEALTH

Focus on veterinary vaccine availability and emerging diseases

EMA Veterinary Medicines Info Day 2024

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Veterinary Medicines Division

An agency of the European Union





Content

- Introduction
- Regulatory tools to promote vaccine availability
- Availability of vaccines for emerging diseases
- EMA support to applicants/developers



Importance of veterinary vaccines

- Vaccination is one of the most effective tools for:
 - Preventing and controlling animal disease
 - Promoting animal health and welfare
 - Protecting public health (zoonosis)
 - Ensuring safe food production
 - Reducing the need to use antibiotics in animals (AMR)
- Challenges to ensuring availability of suitable veterinary vaccines in a timely manner in the EU market.
- Increasing availability of veterinary vaccines is a key priority area for EU medicines regulatory network.



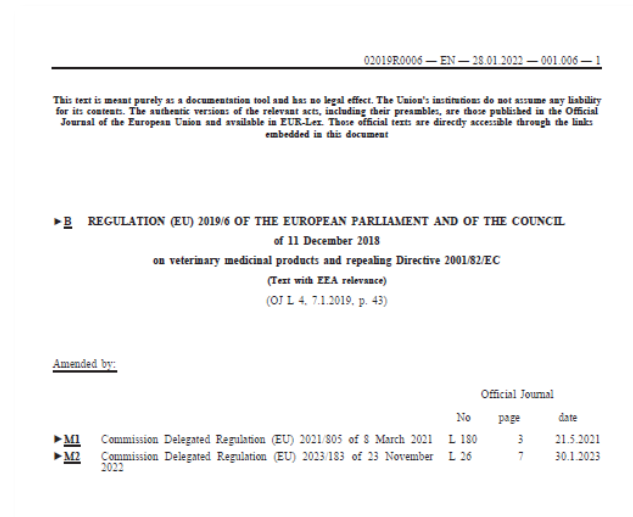


Regulatory tools to support availability of veterinary vaccines

[Regulation \(EU\) 2019/6](#) aims to stimulate innovation, increase availability of veterinary medicines, fight AMR and reduce administrative burden on industry and regulators

Regulatory tools:

- Applications for Limited Markets
- Applications in Exceptional Circumstances
- Vaccine Antigen Master File
- Vaccine Platform Technology Master File
- Multi-strain dossiers
- Novel therapies





Limited Markets (Art. 23)

Definition LM

- VMPs for diseases that occur infrequently or in a limited geographical area **or**
- VMPs for species other than cattle, sheep (meat), pigs, chickens, dogs and cats

Applications under Article 23

- Marketing authorisation (MA) can be granted if benefit of availability outweighs certain **gaps in safety or efficacy**
- Validity limited to 5 years (renewable)

Eligibility

- Eligibility to be confirmed by EMA



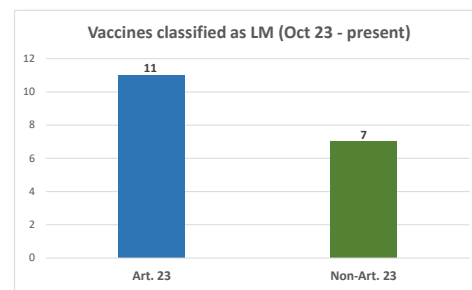
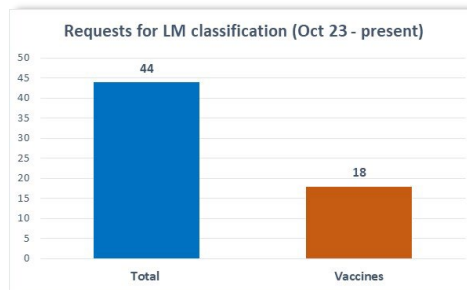
Applications for Limited Markets under Art. 23



EMA Guidance

- Reflection paper on eligibility (currently under revision)
- GL on data requirements for IVMPs for LM Art. 23
- GLs on data requirements for LM non-Art. 23 (in progress)

LM Requests



Challenges

- Criteria for classification for Article 23
- Flexibilities for LM not eligible under Art. 23
- Specific data reductions may require scientific advice



Vaccine Antigen Master File

VAMF definition

- Stand-alone part of MAA dossier containing all **quality data** for an antigen
- Common to one or more MAs

Certification

- Centralised evaluation procedure handled by EMA
- As part of an initial marketing authorisation application (MAA) or as a separate procedure
- Certificate valid throughout the EU (*for any authorisation route*)

Use of VAMF

- VAMF certificate can be used to support future applications for vaccines containing the same antigen



Vaccine Antigen Master File

Main benefits

- Single assessment for authorities
- Single dossier to be handled by applicants
- Speed up assessment procedure – data in VAMF not reassessed
- Increase predictability

EMA Guidance

- Procedural advice for VAMF certification ([link](#))
- Guideline on data requirements for VAMFs ([link](#))

Experience to date

- First applications for VAMFs currently under assessment
- Evaluation procedure run smoothly

Vaccine Platform Technology Master File (vPTMF)



What is a PT

- Technologies with common backbone carrier/vector that can be modified with different antigens/inserts for each vaccine

What is a vPTMF

- Stand-alone part of MAA dossier containing all data that will be common to the vaccines based on the platform (Q, S, E)

Certification

- Centralised evaluation procedure handled by EMA
- As part of an initial full MAA or as a separate procedure
- Certificate valid throughout the EU (for any authorisation route)

Use of vPTMF

- vPTMF certificate can be used to support future MAAs for vaccines based on the same platform



Vaccine Platform Technology Master File (vPTMF)

Benefits

- Single assessment for authorities
- Single dossier to be handled by applicants
- Speed up assessment procedure – data in MF not reassessed
- Increase predictability
- Reductions in data requirements for vaccines using the same PT
- Foster the use of platforms for development of vaccines

EMA Guidance

- Procedural advice for vPTMF certification ([link](#))
- Guideline on data requirements for vPTMF ([link](#))

Experience to date

- First applications for certification ongoing
- Main challenge: define constant and variable parts of the PT



Application for Multi-strain dossiers

What is a MS dossier

- A single MA dossier with data for different antigens/strains allowing different combinations of final formulation adapted to the epidemiological situation

Scope (expanded)

- Any inactivated vaccine against antigenically variable viruses or bacteria requiring rapid or frequent change in composition
- Each dossier is only applicable to one virus species, bacteria genus or vector

Eligibility

- Eligibility for the MS approach to be confirmed by EMA
- Not necessary for vaccines against FMD, AI, BTV and diseases for which a MS has already been authorised

Applications for multi-strain dossiers



Benefits

- Flexible vaccine composition tailored to field situation
- Handling all relevant strains in a single dossier
- Reduction in data requirements for additional strains
- Possibility to add, replace strains to MS dossier via variation
- Possibility to convert a standard MA dossier in a MS dossier

EMA Guidance

- Guideline on data requirements for multi-strain dossiers for inactivated veterinary vaccines ([link](#))

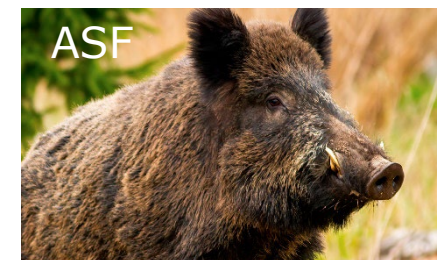
Experience to date

- Very positive
- 4 centrally-authorized MS dossiers for BTV vaccines
- 4 nationally-authorized MS dossiers for FMD vaccines
- Increasing interest in the expanded scope of the MS approach



Emerging and re-emerging diseases

- Significance of emerging and re-emerging animal diseases is increasing:
 - Outbreaks with serious consequences for animal and human health
 - Increased risk of spill-over of zoonotic disease to humans
 - Animal welfare
 - Economic (food supply, trade)
- Timely availability of safe and effective vaccines is key to tackle emerging threats – One Health approach



Availability of vaccines for emerging diseases - Challenges

- **Technical/scientific challenges**

- Complexity of pathogen (ASFV)
- Breadth of protection (serotype or strain-specific)
- Access to high containment facilities (FMD, HPAI)
- Manufacturing capacity

- **Regulatory challenges**

- Meeting minimum requirements for authorisation
- Maintaining relevance of strains
- Regulatory mechanisms for updating strains
- Uncertainty around vaccination policy

- **Economic challenges**

- Unpredictable market return
- Lack of incentives
- Costs of maintaining vaccine stocks

Multi-faceted approach
required to address
these challenges

Increase preparedness

Vaccines for emerging diseases – EMA contribution

- Awareness on animal disease situation EU/global
- Dialogue with vaccine manufacturers
- Collaboration with EC and other stakeholders (e.g. EFSA, WOAH)
- Role in centralised MAAs in exceptional circumstances
- Accelerated assessment for centralised MAA
 - Reduced timetable to facilitate faster access to the market (from 210 to 150 days of assessment)
- Role in variations for addition of new strains to existing MS dossiers





Applications in Exceptional circumstances (Art. 25)

Exceptional circumstances

- Related to animal or public health
- Benefit of immediate availability outweighs risks of gaps in data provided

Data requirements

- Reduced data requirements (Q, S and E) possible if justified
- Subject to specific obligations, conditions and/or restrictions
- Validity 1 year (annual re-assessment)

Eligibility

- To be confirmed (national or centralised routes)
- Accelerated assessment may be applicable

Applications in Exceptional circumstances (Art. 25)

EMA Guidance

- Guideline on data requirements for authorisation of IVMPs in exceptional circumstances ([link](#))

Previous experience

- 3 centralised MAs for AI vaccines (2006-2008)
- 11 centralised MAs for BTV vaccines (2008-2010)
- Time from submission to authorisation (5 to 11 months)

Currently

- 2 applications for vaccines against HPAI under assessment
- Vaccines against HPAI, ASF, BTV-3, EHD may be eligible for Art. 25 in the current context

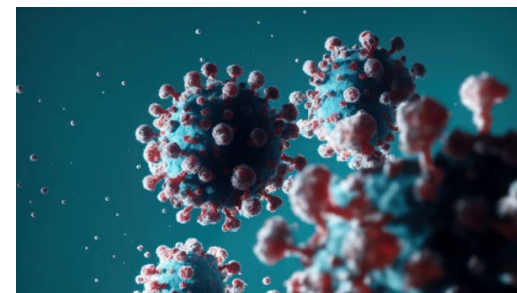


Future trends in veterinary vaccinology - Innovation

- **Vaccine platforms** (DNA, RNA, vector)
- **New delivery systems** (nanoparticles)
- **New adjuvants and immunomodulators**
- **Vaccines against parasitic diseases**



Innovative vaccines may be classified as novel therapy



EMA support to vaccine developers and applicants

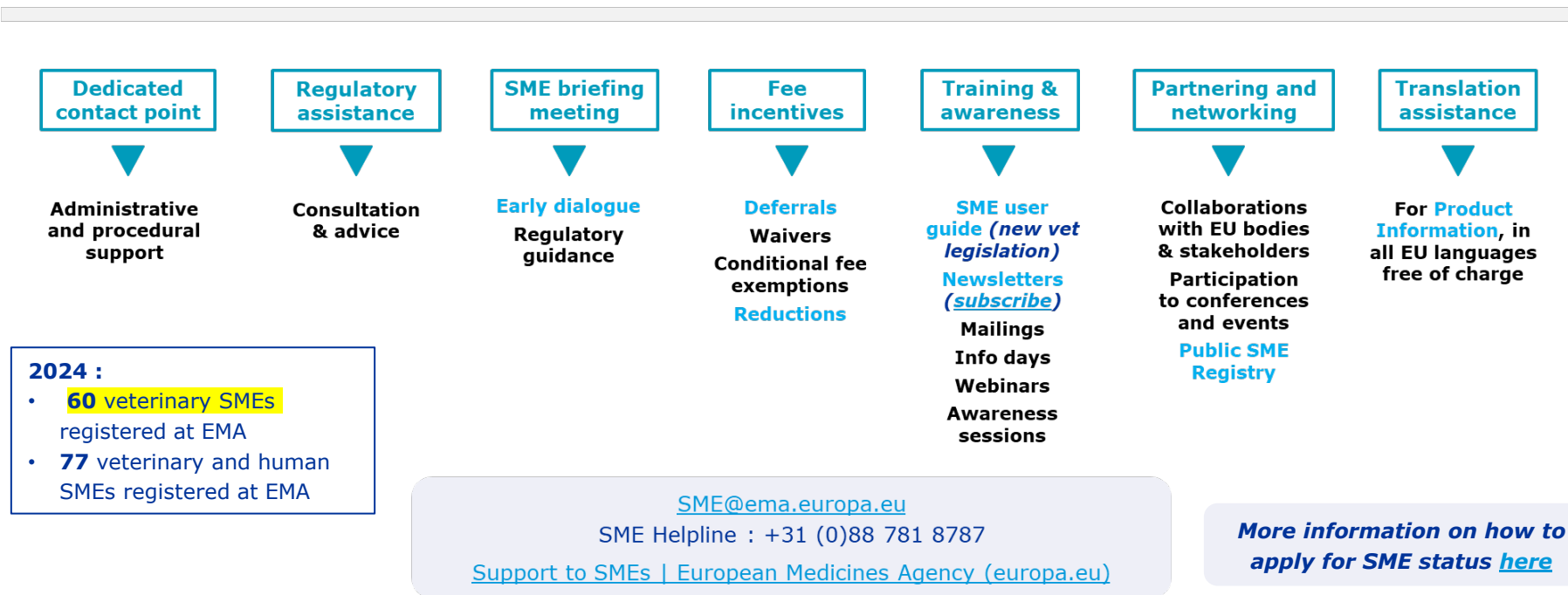
- **AskEMA:** early enquiries
- **Innovation task force (ITF):** Early stages of development, general or product-specific, advice on legal, regulatory and /or scientific aspects
- **Scientific advice:** Later stages of development, pre-submission or during evaluation
- **Pre-submission meetings:** Final stages of development, product-specific
- **EMA website:** procedural guidance and technical guidance on requirements for IVMPs (IWP) ([Link](#))
- **SME office:** Regulatory, financial and administrative to companies designated as micro, small or medium-sized enterprises



Specific incentives and support for micro, small and medium enterprises (SMEs)

EU SME regulation(EC) No 2049/2005 of 15 December 2005

Aiming to promote **innovation and development** of new medicines by SMEs.





Any questions?

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