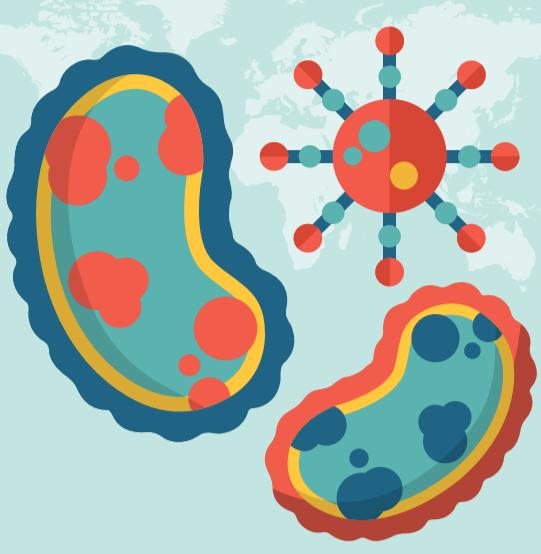


INCENTIVES FOR ANTIMICROBIAL DEVELOPMENT



Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) is a global health threat. If nothing is done, experts predict

AMR will kill 10 million people per year worldwide – more than currently die from cancer – by the year 2050

New resistance mechanisms are emerging and spreading globally, threatening our ability to treat common infectious diseases

DEVELOPMENT VOID: NO NEW CLASS OF ANTIBIOTICS HAS BEEN APPROVED IN LAST 30 YEARS



Increasing economic and regulatory obstacles have shifted our nation's scientific community away from the development of new antimicrobials that could combat AMR



Only **1 in 5** Drugs that enter human trials will eventually obtain approval



Limited patient populations for clinical trials



Antibiotics provide less financial reward (return on investment) for companies

Because of this, big pharma has largely abandoned antimicrobial R&D



Incentives can help revitalize research and development of new antibiotics.

THERE ARE TWO TYPES OF INCENTIVES

PUSH INCENTIVES

Lower the overall cost of development, make antimicrobial development more attractive by subsidizing the R&D

EXAMPLES

1

GRANTS

2

CONTRACTS

3

PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS

4

TAX CREDITS

PULL INCENTIVES

Reward successful development, providing some guaranteed return on investment

EXAMPLES

1

MARKET ENTRY REWARDS

2

ENHANCED REIMBURSEMENT

3

EXTENDED MARKET EXCLUSIVITY

4

PRIORITY REVIEW VOUCHERS