「世界保健機関 (WHO)パンデミック インフルエンザ事前対策枠組み」

パンデミックインフルエンザプリペアドネス(PIP) フレームワークを例に、 国際的感染症対策における病原体確保と 名古屋議定書対応について





本講演の内容は演者の個人的意見を含むものであり、 組織、団体を代表した意見や見解ではないことをご了 承ください。



出典:厚生労働省 https://www.mhlw.go.jp/content/10906000/000547042.pdf

新型インフルエンザワクチンの生産



新型インフルエンザワクチンの細胞培養法ワクチン実生産施設整備 等推進事業の資料より抜粋 出典: https://www.mhlw.go.jp/content/10906000/000547043.pdf SIXTY-FOURTH WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY

WHA64.5



PIP

Agenda item 13.1

24 May 2011

Pandemic influenza preparedness: sharing of influenza viruses and access to vaccines and other benefits

The Sixty-fourth World Health Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Open-Ended Working Group of Member States on Pandemic Influenza Preparedness: sharing of influenza viruses and access to vaccines and other benefits;¹

Acknowledging the work of the Co-Chairs and the Bureau of the Open-Ended Working Group;

Welcoming the outcome of the Open-Ended Working Group of Member States on Pandemic Influenza Preparedness: sharing of influenza viruses and access to vaccines and other benefits in elaborating the Pandemic Influenza Preparedness Framework for sharing of influenza viruses and access to vaccines and other benefits (the "Pandemic Influenza Preparedness Framework");

PIP フレームワーク

Recognizing the role of industry as an important contributor to technology innovation and transfer in addressing the challenges of pandemic influenza preparedness and response,

 ADOPTS, in accordance with Article 23 of the WHO Constitution, the Pandemic Influenza Preparedness Framework, including its annexes;

- 2. URGES Member States:²
 - (1) to implement the Pandemic Influenza Preparedness Framework;

(2) to support actively the wide implementation of the Pandemic Influenza Preparedness Framework, and to consider providing adequate resources for its implementation;

WHO総会決議64.5

WHA64.5 Pandemic influenza preparedness: sharing of influenza viruses and access to vaccines and other benefits

The Sixty-fourth World Health Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Open-Ended Working Group of Member States on Pandemic Influenza Preparedness: sharing of influenza viruses and access to vaccines and other benefits;2

Acknowledging the work of the Co-Chairs and the Bureau of the Open-Ended Working Group; Welcoming the outcome of the Open-Ended Working Group of Member States on Pandemic Influenza Preparedness: sharing of influenza viruses and access to vaccines and other benefits in elaborating the Pandemic Influenza Preparedness Framework for sharing of influenza viruses and access to vaccines and other benefits (the "Pandemic Influenza Preparedness Preparedness Framework"); Recognizing the role of industry as an important contributor to technology innovation and transfer in addressing the challenges of pandemic influenza preparedness and response,

- 1. ADOPTS, in accordance with Article 23 of the WHO Constitution, the Pandemic Influenza Preparedness Framework, including its annexes;
- 2. URGES Member States:
- (1) to implement the Pandemic Influenza Preparedness Framework;
- (2) to support actively the wide implementation of the Pandemic Influenza Preparedness Framework, and to consider providing adequate resources for its implementation;
- 3. CALLS UPON relevant stakeholders to give priority to implementing the Pandemic Influenza Preparedness Framework;
- 4. REQUESTS the Director-General, in consultation with the Advisory Group:
- (1) to implement the Pandemic Influenza Preparedness Framework;
- (2) to monitor and review the operation of the Pandemic Influenza Preparedness Framework and all of its components, in accordance with its provisions;
- (3) to report, on a biennial basis, to the World Health Assembly, through the Executive Board, on progress in the implementation of this resolution.

(Tenth plenary meeting, 24 May 2011 – Committee A, third report)

Pandemic influenza preparedness Framework for the sharing of influenza viruses and access to vaccines and other benefits

The objective of the Pandemic Influenza Preparedness Framework is to improve pandemic influenza preparedness and response, and strengthen the protection against the pandemic influenza by improving and strengthening the WHO global influenza surveillance and response system ("WHO GISRS"),

with the objective of a fair, transparent, equitable, efficient, effective system for, on an equal footing:

(i) the <u>sharing of H5N1 and other influenza viruses</u> with human pandemic potential;

and

(ii) <u>access to vaccines and sharing of other benefits</u>.

WHO Global Influenza Surveillance and Response System

1 June 2020



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Health Organization concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted and dashed lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement. Data Source: Global Influenza Surveillance and Response System (GISRS), WHO Map Production: Global Influenza Programme World Health Organization

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出典: https://www.who.int/images/default-source/departments/global-influenza-programme/gisrs-map-2020.png?sfvrsn=e8108a0b_2

<u>4.1 Pandemic influenza preparedness</u> <u>biological materials or PIP biological materials</u>

"PIP biological materials", for the purposes of this Framework (and its appended Standard Material Transfer Agreements (SMTAs) and terms of reference (TORs)) and the Influenza Virus Tracking Mechanism (IVTM), includes

human clinical specimens, virus isolates of wild type human H5N1 and other influenza viruses with human pandemic potential;

and modified viruses prepared from H5N1 and/or other influenza viruses with human pandemic potential developed by WHO GISRS laboratories, these being candidate vaccine viruses generated by reverse genetics and/or high growth reassortment.

Also included in "PIP biological materials" are RNA extracted from wild-type H5N1 and other human influenza viruses with human pandemic potential and cDNA that encompass the entire coding region of one or more viral genes.

<u>Genetic sequences</u>

• "Genetic sequences" means the order of nucleotides found in a molecule of DNA or RNA. They contain the genetic information that determines the biological characteristics of an organism or a virus.

OPERATIONAL EXEMPTION

1 OPERATIONAL EXEMPTION: materials shared within the WHO GISRS or with other laboratories specifically for non-commercial public health uses including surveillance activities, diagnostic applications, and quality assurance, are not handled as PIP Biological Materials. Their onward transfer for purposes other than those specified in the terms of reference of National Influenza Centres, WHO Collaborating Centres, Essential Regulatory Laboratories and H5 Reference Laboratories is not allowed under this operational exemption.

パンデミックインフルエンザ事前対策(PIP)枠組み



5.4 Standard Material Transfer Agreements

5.4.1 The Standard Material Transfer Agreement 1 (SMTA 1) in Annex 1 will be used to cover all transfers of PIP biological materials <u>within the WHO GISRS</u> for the duration of its applicability.

5.4.2 The Director-General will, using the <u>Standard Material Transfer Agreement 2</u> (<u>SMTA 2</u>) in Annex 2, enter into agreements with entities <u>outside the WHO GISRS</u>. Such agreements will cover all transfers of PIP

biological materials to recipients for their duration.

名古屋議定書・ABS

PIC: Prior Informed Consent

なお、遺伝資源に関連する伝統的な知識も議定 MAT: Mutually-Agreed Terms 書の枠組みの対象に含まれる。 遺伝資源*の提供国(主に途上国) 遺伝資源の利用国(主に先進国) 提供国の同意 (PIC)・ 提供者との契約(MAT) 利用者(研究開発を行う者) 提供者(生物多様性の管理者) に基づく遺伝資源の取得 研究·開発 利益= 生物多様性の保全・利用へ貢献 好循環 ※利益には非金銭的な 利益が含まれる。 MATに基づく利益配分 提供国措置 利用国措置 利用されている遺伝資源が提供国に 遺伝資源の ABS 法令の明確化 おいてその法令を遵守して取得され ※別段の決定を行う場合を除く たこととなるような措置を実施 情報交換センター (ABSクリアリングハウス) 制定した ABS 法令、発給した 遺伝資源の取得時の ABS 法令遵守、 各国の連絡先、ABS法令等の掲載 利用に関連する情報等の提供 許可証に関する情報の提供 ・提供国からの許可証に関する情報 に基づく国際遵守証明書(IRCC) の発行



※遺伝資源:有用な遺伝子を持つ動植物・微生物。

http://abs.env.go.jp/nagoya-protocol.html

これまでの対応経緯(主に日本国内)



IFPMA: 国際製薬団体連合会(International Federation of Pharmaceutical Manufacturers & Associations) IVS-ITF: Influenza Vaccine Supply (IVS) International Task Force (ITF) 製薬協: 日本製薬工業協会(JPMA) 日ワ協:日本ワクチン産業協会(JAVI)



名古屋議定書対応による季節性インフルエンザワクチン生産への影響





季節性インフルエンザワクチン製造株選定フロー





MAT交渉/提供国措置の所要期間の例





提供国措置施行に伴う実影響…2019-20年 北半球

	議定書 批准	国内措置 対応	2019-20株検討への影響
フランス	0	利用申請	A/Bretagne/1565/2017(H3N2) 図仏政府確認遅延で NIBSCからの発送差止め発生 図製造適用時はメーカーでも要申請
スイス	0	利用届出	A/Switzerland/8060/2017(H3N2) 図FCI(WHO CC)で届出番号取得 図製造適用時はメーカーでも要届出
豪州	_	_	A/Brisbane/02/2018(H1N1) pdm09 図影響なし
米国	_	_	A/Kansas/14/2017(H3N2) 図影響なし



2019-2020年季節性インフルエンザワクチンWHO推奨株

egg based quadrivalent vaccines

for use in the 2019-2020 northern hemisphere influenza season

- an A/Brisbane/02/2018 (H1N1)pdm09-like virus;
- an A/Kansas/14/2017 (H3N2)-like virus; *
- a B/Colorado/06/2017-like virus (B/Victoria/2/87 lineage); and
- a B/Phuket/3073/2013-like virus (B/Yamagata/16/88 lineage).

2020-2021年季節性インフルエンザワクチン 選定検討候補株の状況

A/Guangdong-Maonan/SWL 1536/2019

- Requested clarification on 28 February 2020
- CNIC confirmation email on April 2020

A/Paris/2554/2019

- •Request clarification on 22 April 2020
- •MTA reported complete on 17 June 2020

2020-2021年季節性インフルエンザワクチンWHO推奨株

Egg-based Vaccines

- an A/Guangdong-Maonan/SWL1536/2019 (H1N1)pdm09-like virus;
- an A/Hong Kong/2671/2019 (H3N2)-like virus;
- a B/Washington/02/2019 (B/Victoria lineage)-like virus; and
- a B/Phuket/3073/2013 (B/Yamagata lineage)-like virus.

Cell- or recombinant-based Vaccines

- an A/Hawaii/70/2019 (H1N1)pdm09-like virus;
- an A/Hong Kong/45/2019 (H3N2)-like virus;
- a B/Washington/02/2019 (B/Victoria lineage)-like virus; and
- a B/Phuket/3073/2013 (B/Yamagata lineage)-like virus.

2021-2022年季節性インフルエンザワクチンWHO推奨株

Egg-based Vaccines

- an A/Victoria/2570/2019 (H1N1)pdm09-like virus;
- an A/Cambodia/e0826360/2020 (H3N2)-like virus;
- a B/Washington/02/2019 (B/Victoria lineage)-like virus; and
- a B/Phuket/3073/2013 (B/Yamagata lineage)-like virus.

Cell- or recombinant-based Vaccines

- an A/Wisconsin/588/2019 (H1N1)pdm09-like virus;
- an A/Cambodia/e0826360/2020 (H3N2)-like virus;
- a B/Washington/02/2019 (B/Victoria lineage)-like virus; and
- a B/Phuket/3073/2013 (B/Yamagata lineage)-like virus.

名古屋議定書対応による季節性インフルエンザワクチン生産への影響





インフルエンザワクチン名古屋議定書対応に関する動向

- ・WHO総会でインフルエンザワクチンへの影響が継続議論されている
- ・ 本邦では指針にパンデミック及び季節性インフルエンザの取り扱いが規定
- 2012年 WHOの専門家会議によるPIP*1アドバイザリーグループがパンデミックインフル エンザについて、PIPフレームワークでの拠出金またはワクチン備蓄での対応を 決定。
- 2017年5月18日 本邦「遺伝資源の取得の機会及びその利用から生ずる利益の公正かつ衡平な 配分に関する指針」発出
- 2017年5月22日本邦の名古屋議定書批准手続き完了(同年8月20日発効)
- 2018年5月 第71回WHO総会:WHOはPIPFに季節性インフルエンザワクチンを含めるかど うかと、遺伝子配列情報を生物資源として含めるかどうかについて、慎重な分 析を行うことを求めた。GISRS他においてウイルス株の共有の状況報告を求めた。
- 2019年5月 国際製薬団体連合会 (IFPMA) よりWHOに季節性インフルエンザワクチンで名 古屋議定書による影響としてインフルエンザウイルスサンプル共有の遅れや拒 否が発生したことと、ワクチンのタイムリーな供給ができなくなることから公衆衛 生への重大な悪影響を及ぼすこと、GISRSネットワークを通じた最適なワクチン 開発に支障が出ることなどを書面で提出。
- 2020年2月 インフルエンザウイルス株共有の報告書
- 2020年5月 第73回WHO総会

WHOが提示したアプローチ案

1	現行のPIP枠組文書を維持		
	→季節性は議定書の範疇で取扱い		
2	PIP枠組文書を季節性に拡張		
	→PIP枠組文書の「専門的な国際文書」該当が前提		
2A	PIP-BM(biomaterials)の定義修正		
2B	季節性に関する章/附属書追加		
3	GISRSを「専門的な国際文書」として位置付け		
	→WHO:GISRSの70年の実績をアピール		
4	全ての病原体等に係る新規枠組みの策定		



2018年10月 PIP諮問会議:

◆「専門的な国際文書」要件協議の早期解決は見込み薄 ⇒未解決の状態で最善のアプローチを決めるのは困難

◆現時点でPIP枠組文書を季節性に拡張すべきではない



WHO執行理事会(EB144) [2019/01/24~02/01]

(季節性)インフルエンザウイルス共有への影響

・GISRS等との喫緊の連携:

季節性インフルエンザウイルス共有に関する課題及び不確実性が何であるか・ インフルエンザウイルスの共有に影響が生じた事例の監視:

議定書又は国内措置等の施行による影響

·PIP枠組文書附属書2の文言修正:

PI P-BM間接利用者(開発支援機関等)にも利益配分要求へ

・議定書施行による公衆衛生への影響について、分野横断的な性質を考慮し、WHO全体で加盟国の状況報告



EB144における各国意見

・ インド	 検体と遺伝子配列データの共有は、議定書の範囲内でイコー ルフッティングで利益配分とバランスを取るべきだ PIP枠組文書修正については慎重な検討が必要
▲ メキシコ	 決議書草案をWHA72に提出することを支持 議定書の下での季節性インフルエンザウイルスの共有に関する困難・課題について更なる情報が必要
ノルウェー	 ワクチン生産には、共有ウイルスと遺伝子データ双方の利用 に関する対処がどちらも重要
インドネシア	 季節性ウイルスのアクセス/利益配分にかかる課題・不透明 性を解決するのにGISRSでは不十分 季節性ウイルスについて,条約・議定書と整合する別のメカ ニズム/フレームワークの構築を議論すべきだ WHA72に先行して別途議論の場を設けることを求める
ト スイス	 たとえパンデミック対策に重要であるとしても,遺伝子配列 データ利用に利益配分を求めると判断するのは拙速 条約・議定書に照らしても,遺伝子配列データ利用にかかる 利益配分については疑義がある

27

EB148(2021年1月25-26日)における討議

発言国: Austria (EU), China, Indonesia, USA, India, Ghana, UAE, Bangladesh, Russia, Argentina, Monaco, Canada, Switzerland, Brazil, Japan.

- i. Pathogen sharing and Access
- ii. Benefit sharing
- iii. Public Health Implications
- COVID-19 Laboratory network

• Bio Hub : pilot voluntary program

Pandemic preparedness

• CBD 2021 : Global multilateral treaty

COVAX ファシリティ(COVID-19 Vaccine Global Access Facility)について

〇概要

- (1)Gaviワクチンアライアンス、CEPI(感染症流行対策イノベーション連合)及びWHOが主導する、ワクチンを共同購入する仕組み。(i)高・ 中所得国が自ら資金を拠出し、自国用にワクチンを購入する枠組みと、(ii)ドナー(国や団体等)からの拠出金により途上国へのワクチ ン供給を行う枠組み(Gavi COVAX AMC)を組み合わせている。
- (2) CEPIが開発支援する9種類のワクチン及び他のワクチンを検討対象とし、幅広いポートフォリオを予定。各国におけるワクチン確保の 一手段となり得る。
- (3)高・中所得国は、拠出金をCOVAX に支払い、拠出金は開発や製造設備整備に使われる。高・中所得国を含む国際的に公平なワクチ ンの普及に資する。
- (4) 令和2年12月15日時点で、高・中所得国98国・地域(EU各国、加、豪、中、韓等)、途上国92国・地域の計190国・地域が参加(*)。米国は、
 COVAXファシリティを通じた途上国支援を行っていく旨表明済み。
- (5)日本は、令和2年9月15日、契約書に署名し参加。

(COVAXファシリティへの拠出金<u>約172億円</u>についても支払済。)

令和3年2月9日には、途上国への供給枠組みに2億ドルの拠出を表明。 (2億ドルのうち、3000万ドルについては支払済。)



CEPIが資金提供しているCOVID-19関係の開発

- University of Oxford and Astrazeneca ChAdOx1 Phase 3
- Moderna, Inc. Nucleic acid Phase 3
- Novavax, Inc. Recombinant protein nanoparticle technology Phase 3
- Inovio Pharmaceuticals Nucleic acid Phase 1/2
- Cure Vac Nucleic acid Phase 3
- Clover Biopharmaceuticals Phase 1
- University of Hong Kong Live attenuated vaccine Preclinical
- Biological E Limited Protein Antigen Phase 1/2
- SK bioscience Recombinant protein Preclinical
- Instiitut Pasteur, Themis Bioscience, University of Pittsburgh Measles vector Development Discontinued
- University of Queensland Recombinant protein Development Discontinued

出典: <u>https://cepi.net/research_dev/our-portfolio/</u>2021年3月5日にアクセスした情報

ご清聴ありがとうございました。

Article 4. Relationship with International Agreements and Instruments

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- 1. The provisions of this Protocol shall not affect the rights and obligations of any Party deriving from any existing international agreement, except where the exercise of those rights and obligations would cause a serious damage or threat to biological diversity. This paragraph is not intended to create a hierarchy between this Protocol and other international instruments.
- 2. Nothing in this Protocol shall prevent the Parties from developing and implementing other relevant international agreements, including other specialized access and benefit-sharing agreements, provided that they are supportive of and do not run counter to the objectives of the Convention and this Protocol.
- 3. This Protocol shall be implemented in a mutually supportive manner with other international instruments relevant to this Protocol. Due regard should be paid to useful and relevant ongoing work or practices under such international instruments and relevant international organizations, provided that they are supportive of and do not run counter to the objectives of the Convention and this Protocol.
 - 4. This Protocol is the instrument for the implementation of the access and benefit-sharing provisions of the Convention. Where a specialized international access and benefit-sharing instrument applies that is consistent with, and does not run counter to the objectives of the Convention and this Protocol, this Protocol does not apply for the Party or Parties to the specialized instrument in respect of the specific genetic resource covered by and for the purpose of the specialized instrument.

Article 8. Special Considerations

- In the development and implementation of its access and benefitsharing legislation or regulatory requirements, each Party shall:
- (a) Create conditions to promote and encourage research which contributes to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, particularly in developing countries, including through simplified measures on access for non-commercial research purposes, taking into account the need to address a change of intent for such research;
 - (b) Pay due regard to cases of present or imminent emergencies that threaten or damage human, animal or plant health, as determined nationally or internationally. Parties may take into consideration the need for expeditious access to genetic resources and expeditious fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the use of such genetic resources, including access to affordable treatments by those in need, especially in developing countries;
- (c) Consider the importance of genetic resources for food and agriculture and their special role for food security.