



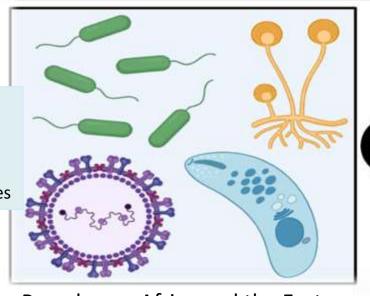




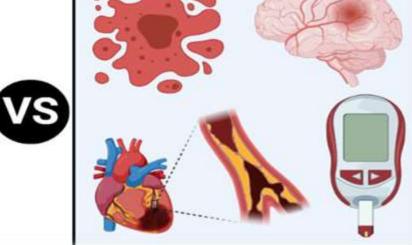
Historical Disease Challenges

Communicable and Non-Communicable Diseases

Tuberculosis
HIV
Malaria
Hepatitis B
Bacterial and viral diseases



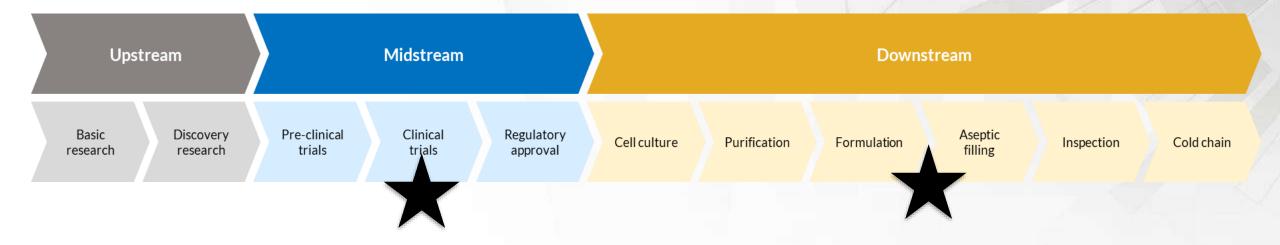




Cancer
Diabetes
Kidney and liver diseases
Neurological disorders
Cardiovascular diseases

Prevalence: Europe and the North (America)

Global value chain in Pharmaceutics



- In 2022 South Africa imported 3.3 billion US\$ of pharmaceutical products (UN COMTRADE database)
- Less than 20% domestic spending
- More than 80% of the market imported from United States, India, China, France, Germany, Switzerland
- Imports not only focused on pharmaceutics medical devices, healthcare consumables, orthopedics, prosthetics and adaptive equipment, dental, patient aids 95% of market imported

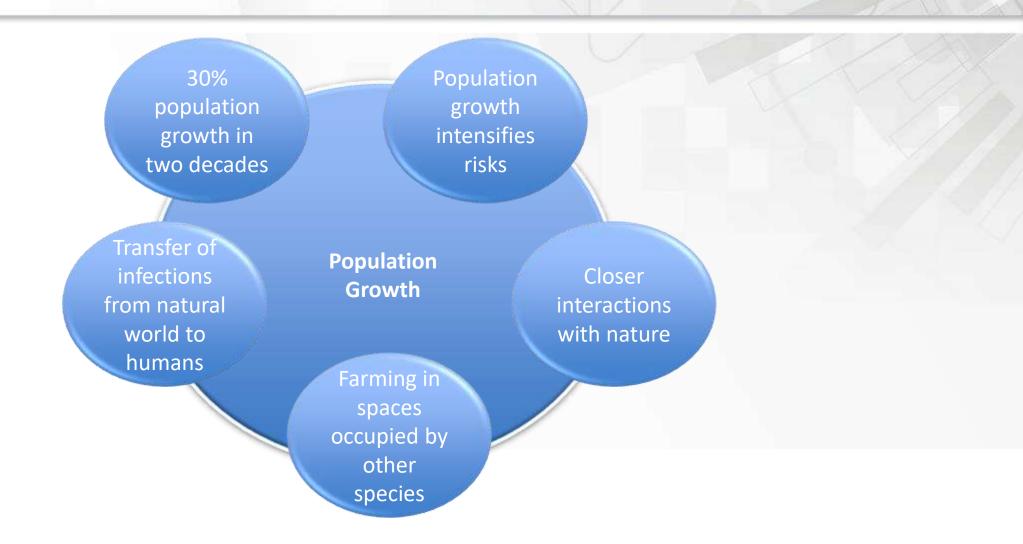
The pandemic shift

COVID-19: The First Global Pandemic of the Information Age



Local Solutions to COVID-19
Pandemic: Building Capability









- Foster collaboration between LMICs for production of MRNA vaccines
- Facilitate technology transfer on the know-how
- Support manufacturers in LMICs to manufacture their own vaccines

mRNA vaccine successfully developed and testing for efficacy at Afrigen



- South African government to leverage currently existing capabilities in VLP platform to produce vaccine for various targets
- Minister (SI) to convene consortium science councils, research institutions, university
- Aim: produce 50% of currently imported vaccine locally in the next five years

First target : Rift Valley Fever

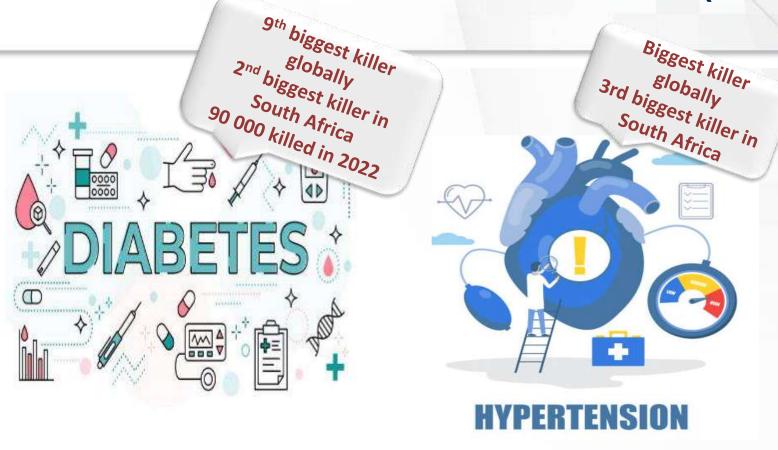
Regulatory Environment in Africa

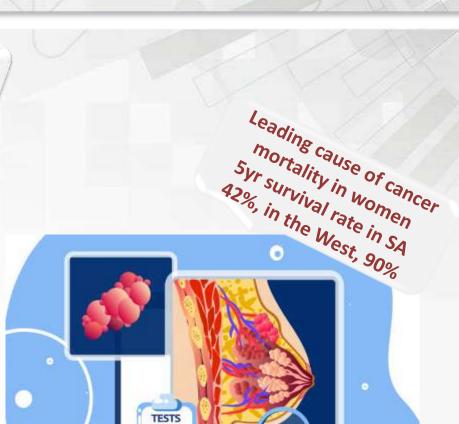


- Providing an enabling environment for pharmaceutical innovation
- Empowering the continent Africa currently has 5 regulatory bodies benchmarked at ML3

- MOU signing between SAHPRA and Egyptian Authority
- Launch of Harmonization Initiative by African Medicine Authority

Non-Communicable Threats in Africa (South Africa)





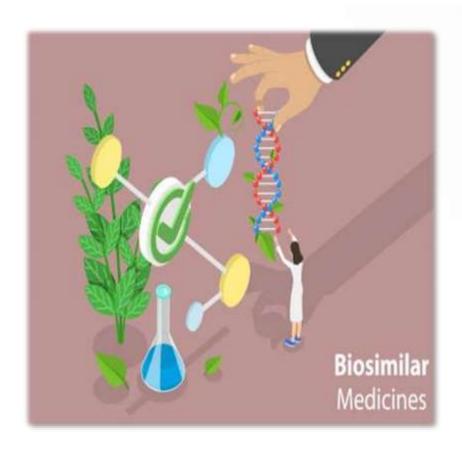
Challenges in Treatment Management







Providing Solutions to African problems



Development of biosimilars and generics for off-patent drugs

Use of cost effective and efficient technologies to produce drug treatments

- Plant-based biotherapeutics

 More homogenous products, less post-translational modification

 Ease of use, higher yields cost-effective
- Innovative chemical processes Microtechnology Flow Chemistry Flow/Continuous drug manufacturing process
 Automated system saving 20-30% of manufacturing costs
- Emergent technologies Drug delivery Tailor-making of drugs to suit the African environment Example: Thermostable biotherapeutics

Final Thoughts...

- By 2050 one in every four people in the world will be African
- Africa needs to be self-sufficient
- Involve the young population in finding solutions
- Diplomatic relations to guarantee supply chains
- Eventuality: Increase access to essential medicines achieve equity in healthcare

