



**HERA** HEALTH EMERGENCY  
PREPAREDNESS AND  
RESPONSE AUTHORITY  
#HealthUnion

# **HERA Industry days**

## **H**ealth **E**mergency Preparedness and **R**esponse **A**uthority

2 & 3 June 2025, Brussels

## Side session

# Sustainable regulatory pathways for MCM innovation, a focus on SMEs

# Sustainable regulatory pathways for MCM innovation, a focus on SMEs



Olivier GIRARD  
HERA 03



Marco CAVALERI  
Head of Health Threats and  
Vaccines Strategy, EMA



Carole SANSOZ  
Head of Regulatory and  
Pharmaceutical Affairs,  
Phaxiam Therapeutics



Judith FERNANDEZ  
Deputy director, HTA  
department at Haute Autorité  
de Santé, France



Cornelius SCHMALTZ  
Head of Unit, HERA 02

# EMA support

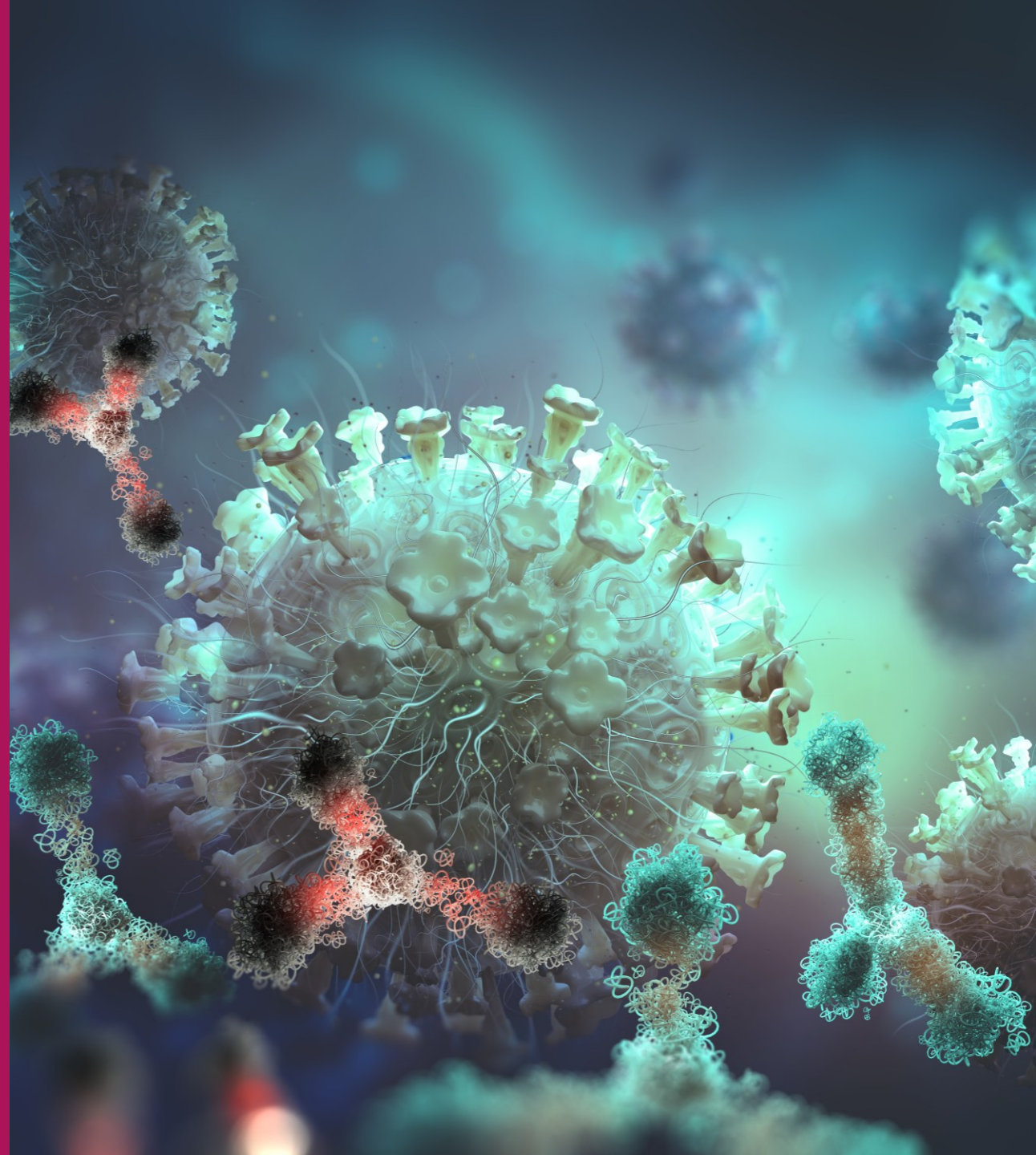
HERA

3 June 2025

**Dr. Marco Cavaleri**

Head of Public Health Threats Department

Chair of the Emergency Task Force, EMA



# About the Emergency Task Force

- An advisory and support body on medicines for public health emergencies and preparedness, with composition is to be adapted for each emergency
- Strengthened ETF responsibilities, based on successful past experiences

## Scientific advice and support to clinical trials



- assessed **directly** by ETF
- free of charge & fast-track for clinical trials and protocols
- **support study conduct**

## Scientific reviews



- **systematic** assessment of evidence on medicines

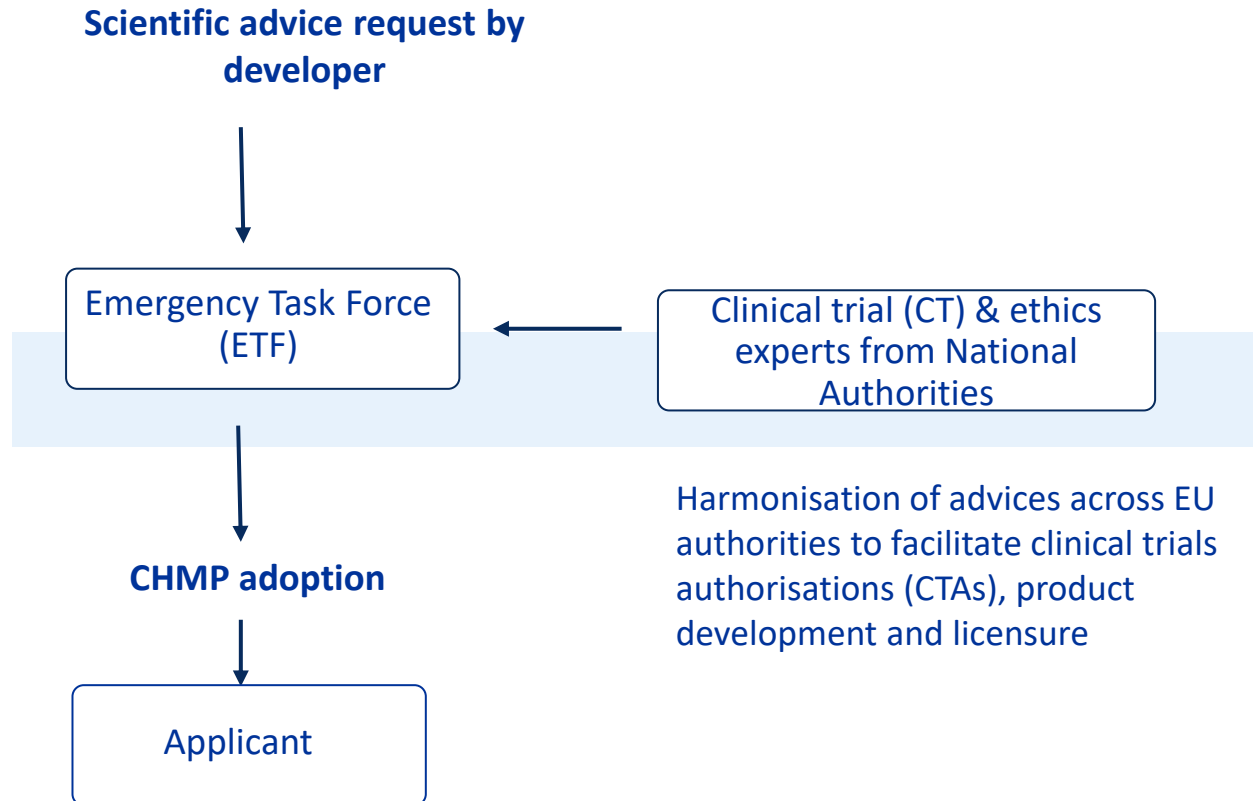
## ETF recommendations



- **on medicines not yet authorised**
- on scientific or **public health matters**



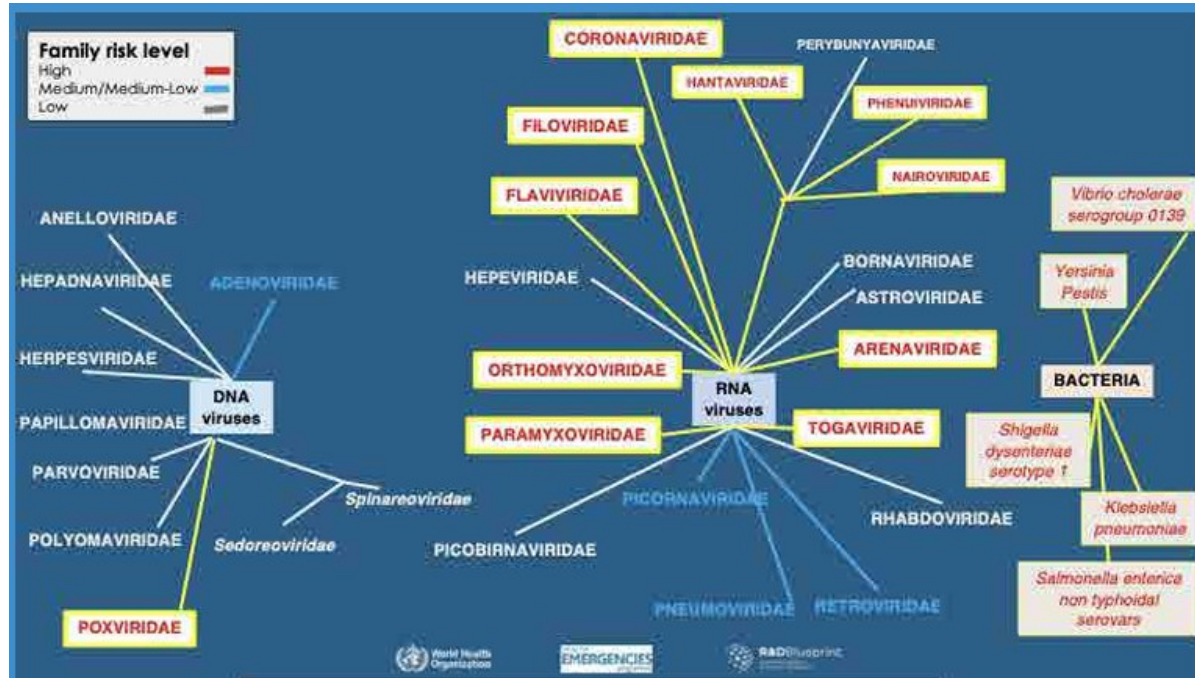
# ETF provides scientific advice to developers



[Regulation - 2022/123 - EN - EUR-Lex](#)

- CTAs under national remit; ethics committees differ by Member State
- Risk of discrepant views/advices across EU
- Bring together regulators and Clinical Trials assessors
- Involve ethics committees' experts

# ETF activities in preparedness and link to WHO priorities



[https://cdn.who.int/media/docs/default-source/consultation-rdb/prioritization-pathogens-v6final.pdf?sfvrsn=c98effa7\\_7&download=true](https://cdn.who.int/media/docs/default-source/consultation-rdb/prioritization-pathogens-v6final.pdf?sfvrsn=c98effa7_7&download=true)

## EMA ETF focus :

- Airborne viruses with pandemic potential, Influenza & Coronaviruses
- Haemorrhagic fever viruses, e.g. Ebola/Marburg, Lassa
- Vector-borne diseases (Zika/WNV/TBE/Dengue; CHIKV; CCHF)
- Paramyxoviruses Nipah and Hendra
- Re-emerging viruses, e.g. polio and mpox
- AMR including TB
- Chemical, Biological, Radio-Nuclear (CBRN) threats including bioterrorism and biowarfare agents

12 Jul 2024  
EMA/323691/2024 Corr.  
Emergency Task Force (ETF)

## EMA guidance document on the use of medicinal products for treatment and prophylaxis in case of exposure to biological agents used as weapons of terrorism, crime or warfare

Biological and chemical threats | European Medicines Agency (EMA) <https://www.ema.europa.eu/en/human-regulatory-overview/public-health-threats/biological-chemical-threats>

- Revising guideline on influenza vaccines and on COVID vaccines
- Drafting new guidelines on:
  - antivirals and monoclonals against COVID-19
  - vaccines against orthopoxviruses
  - use of animal models to demonstrate efficacy of medicinal products targeting health threats

Category	Biological agent
Category A	Anthrax ( <i>Bacillus anthracis</i> )
	Plague ( <i>Yersinia pestis</i> )
	Tularaemia ( <i>Francisella tularensis</i> )
	Botulism ( <i>Clostridium botulinum</i> toxin)
	Smallpox ( <i>Variola major</i> )
	Viral haemorrhagic fever <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Filoviruses (Zaire ebolavirus, Sudan ebolavirus and Marburg)</li> <li>• Arenaviruses (Lassa, Machupo)</li> </ul>
Category B	Brucellosis ( <i>Brucella species</i> )
	Q fever ( <i>Coxiella burnetii</i> )
	Epsilon toxin of <i>Clostridium perfringens</i>
	Glanders ( <i>Burkholderia mallei</i> )
	Melioidosis ( <i>Burkholderia pseudomallei</i> )
	Epidemic Typhus fever ( <i>Rickettsia prowazekii</i> )
	Food and water safety threats: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Salmonella species</li> <li>• Shigellosis</li> <li>• Escherichia coli 0157:H7</li> <li>• Vibrio cholerae</li> <li>• Staphylococcal enterotoxin B</li> <li>• Cryptosporidium parvum</li> </ul>
	Psittacosis ( <i>Chlamydia psittaci</i> )
	Ricin toxin from <i>Ricinus communis</i> (castor beans)
	Viral encephalitis (alphaviruses) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Eastern equine encephalitis</li> <li>• Venezuelan equine encephalitis</li> <li>• Western equine encephalitis</li> </ul>
	Nipah virus
Category C	Hantavirus



Thank you for your kind attention.



[ema.europa.eu](https://ema.europa.eu)



[@EMA\\_News](https://twitter.com/EMA_News)



[European Medicines Agency](https://www.linkedin.com/company/european-medicines-agency/)



[Marco.Cavaleri@ema.europa.eu](mailto:Marco.Cavaleri@ema.europa.eu)



<https://vaccination-info.europa.eu/en>

**Send a question via our website**

<https://www.ema.europa.eu/en/about-us/contact/send-question-european-medicines-agency>

# Sustainable regulatory pathways for MCM innovation, a focus on SMEs



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# **Sustainable regulatory pathways for MCM innovation, a focus on SMEs**

**experience from a Small and Medium-sized  
Enterprise (SME) – PHAXIAM Therapeutics**

# The operational reality for SMEs

## Why They Matter?

- SMEs often lead breakthrough innovations in biotechnology
- They bring agility, creativity, and a fast response to health crises
- The vast majority are micro or small enterprises (e.g. 76% in France)

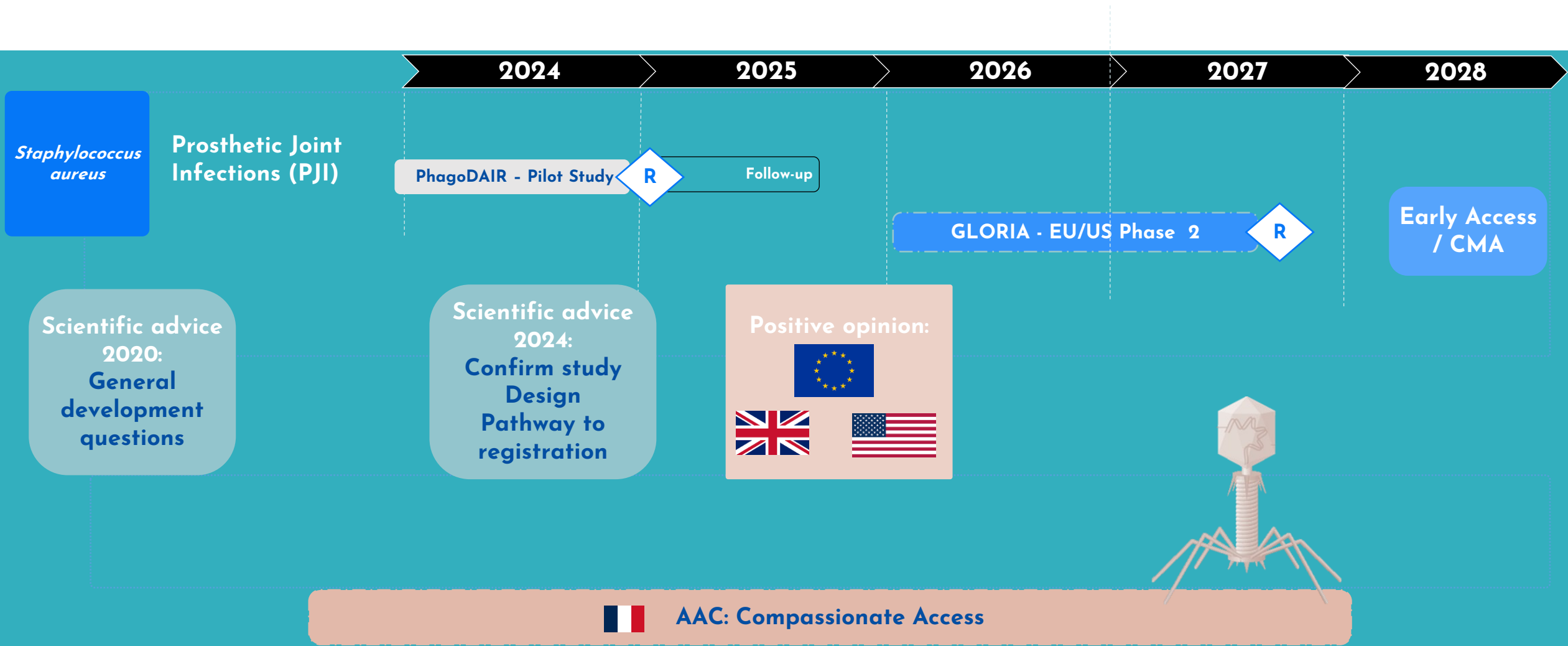
## What Holds Them Back?

- Limited funding hinders long-term regulatory planning
- Insufficient regulatory resource and limited internal expertise
- A complex and fragmented regulatory landscape, hard to navigate

**Result: Despite their key role in innovation,  
SME struggle to optimize their regulatory development**



# Case Study: PHAXIAM Therapeutics





# Accelerated Access: What Works and What Hinders SMEs



## What Helps

- Growing recognition of SME-specific regulatory challenges (e.g. EMA SME Office)
- Early and structured dialogue with agencies accelerates development
- Availability of adaptive regulatory pathways: PRIME, CMA, Early Access (EAP), compassionate use



## What Hinders

- Regulatory frameworks often designed for big pharma
- Early access data often difficult to leverage for regulatory submissions
- Patient access pathways are complex and vary by country
- Free-of-charge models challenge SME sustainability

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# Health Technology Assessment

HERA INDUSTRY DAYS

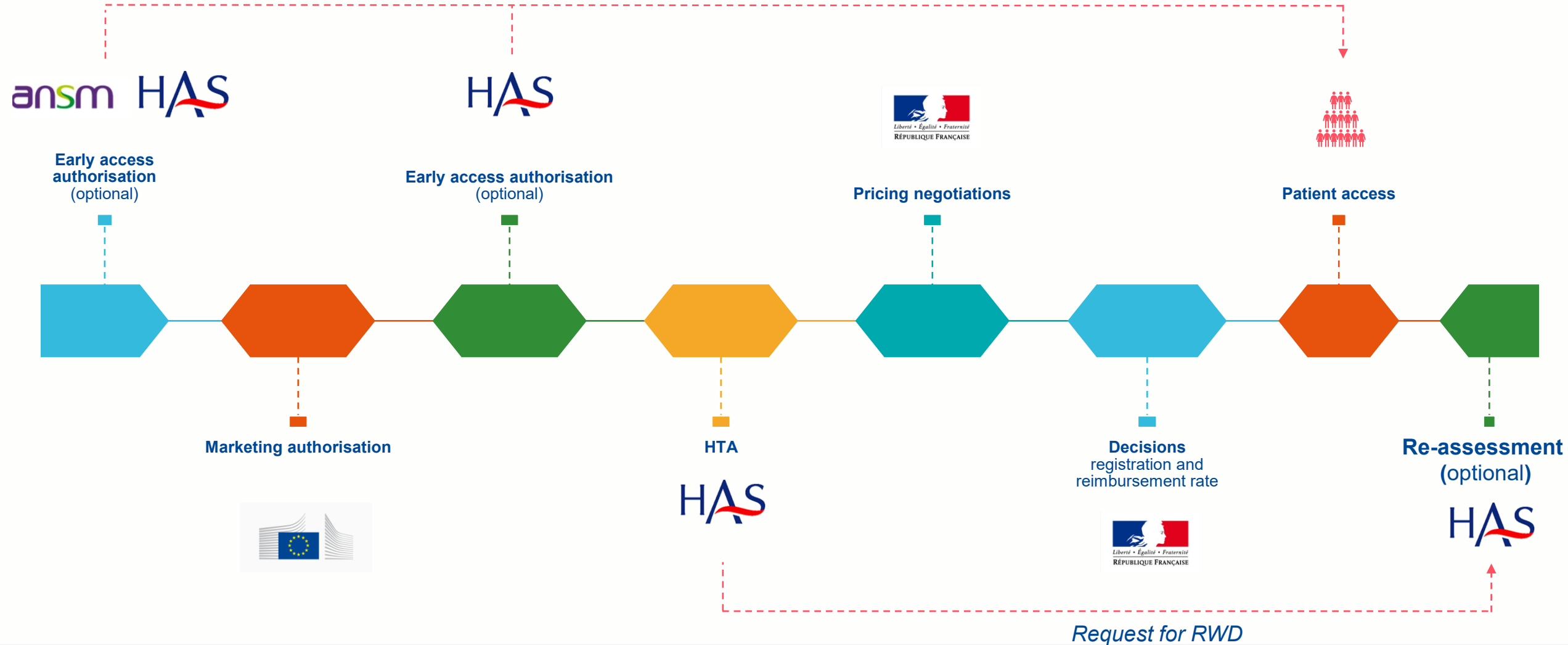
Side session - **EMA** - Sustainable regulatory pathways for MCM innovation - a focus on SMEs

Judith Fernandez  
Deputy director – HTA department

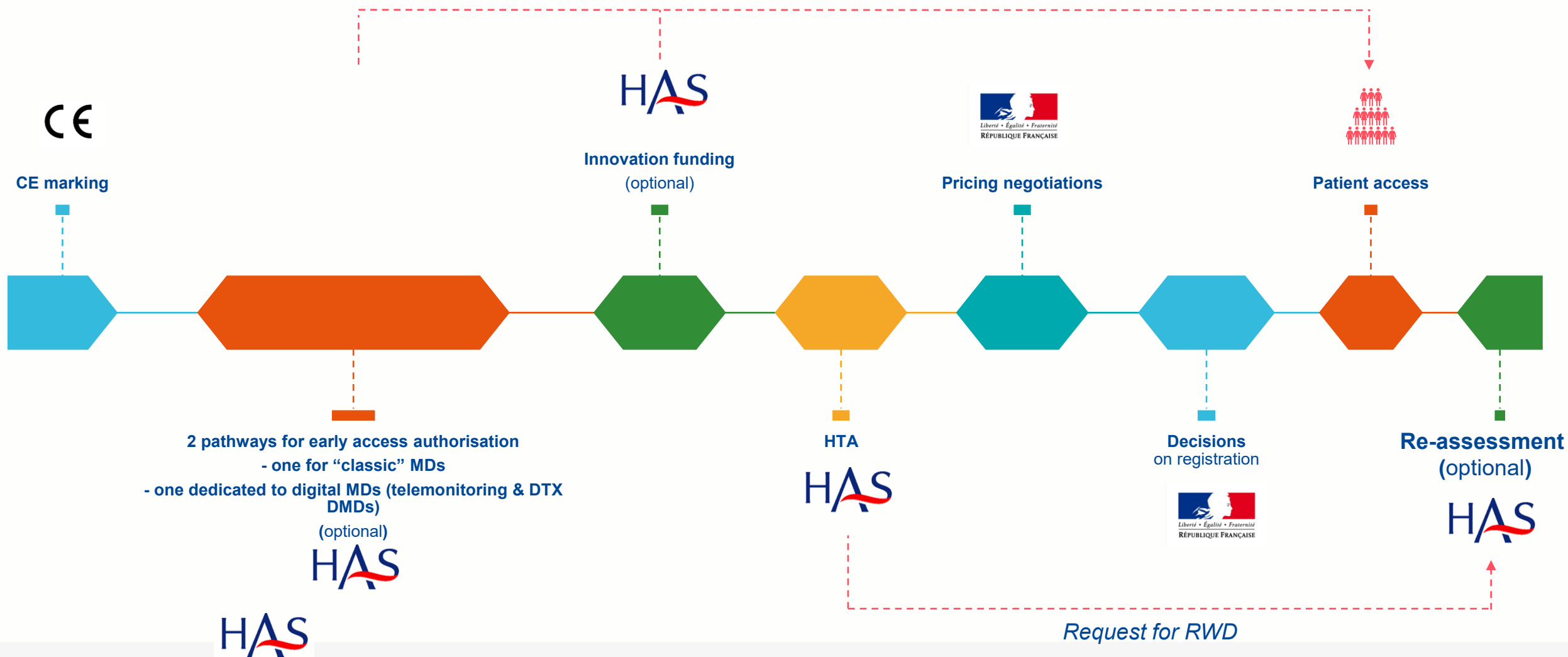


HAUTE AUTORITÉ DE SANTÉ

# Market access pathway in France - *pharma*



# Market access pathway in France - MD





# Focus on early access - *pharma*

## Allow access and coverage before final decision on registration

- Can be granted by HAS before MA (MA must be submitted within 2 years) or after MA
- Fast track process : 90 days maximum
- HAS = decision making body

## 5 eligibility criteria

- Acceptable preliminary benefit/risk ratio
- Serious, rare or debilitating disease
- Responding to unmet need (no treatment or only unsatisfactory treatment available)
- Access to treatment cannot be delayed
- Assumed innovative, notably compared to current standard of care



## Mandatory real world data collection defined by HAS (+/- ANSM)

- Minimum data set: PROMs; Mortality; Primary endpoint used in pivotal trial

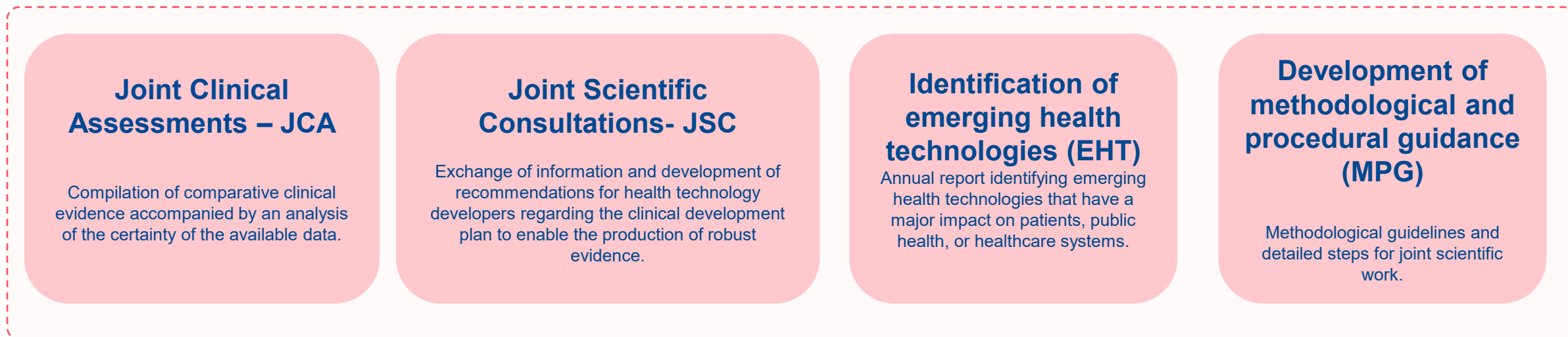


More  
information  
[here](#) and [here](#)

# HTA regulation



The regulation provides for the production of four types of scientific outputs:



**Member States remain responsible for conclusions on their added value, access to reimbursement, and pricing.**

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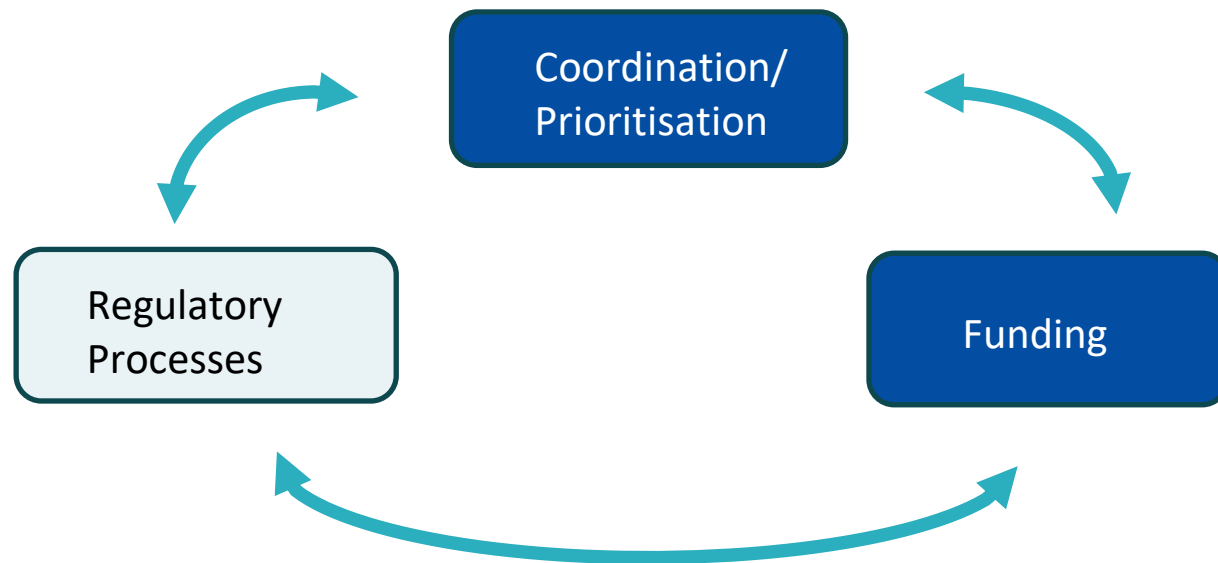
# SUSTAINABLE REGULATORY PATHWAYS FOR MCM INNOVATION - A FOCUS ON SMES

Cornelius Schmaltz, Head of Unit, Intelligence Gathering, Analysis and  
Innovation Unit, DG HERA

HERA Industry Days



Core Mission: “**HERA shall be responsible for the following tasks promoting advanced research and development of medical countermeasures and related technologies;**” Decision of 16 September 2021 establishing HERA



To strengthen a competitive and resilient research and innovation ecosystem in the EU/EEA, regulatory processes, coordination, and funding for crisis-relevant medical countermeasures must be streamlined and closely aligned



# EXAMPLES OF KEY INITIATIVES IN THE AREA OF COORDINATION, PRIORITISATION, AND FUNDING

- **Collaboration and coordination with Member States and industry**
  - **Clinical Trial Coordination Mechanism** - This mechanism brings together Member States to jointly identify and support the most promising clinical trials for public health threats.
  - **Joint Industrial Cooperation Forum and workshops with industry** to work towards novel funding tools that allow to compensate for funding gaps in the health sector.
- **Through EU4Health and Horizon Europe** - HERA supports the development and deployment of countermeasures such as influenza vaccines and diagnostics for antimicrobial resistance (AMR).
- **Setting up hubs of scientific excellence - European Vaccine Hub**

## **Strengthening alignment between regulatory processes and coordination/funding mechanisms:**

- Foster close collaboration with regulatory authorities.
- Include requirements in tender specifications to pursue EU/EEA marketing authorisation.
- Provide funding to support regulatory processes, e.g. the development of pre-approved master protocols, activities that generate the necessary evidence (GLP, and GMP) for compliance with the regulations

## **Challenges faced with current regulatory framework**

- Dealing with high-threat pathogens that have not yet caused widespread outbreaks:
  - No or limited number of cases required for approval of medical countermeasures.
- Innovation in diagnostics faces its own set of challenges, particularly with the introduction of the new In Vitro Diagnostic (IVD) Regulation:
  - Under the IVDR and MDR, manufacturers must provide robust clinical evidence to demonstrate the safety and performance of their devices.
  - This requirement can be challenging for devices intended to detect emerging or rare pathogens.

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# Thank you