Event Report

Launch of the “Healthy Nations – Sustainable Economies: How Innovation Can Ensure Better Health For All” Report

5th March, Portcullis House, London
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The event report summarizes the key discussions of the launch of the G20 Health and Development Partnership report “Healthy Nations – Sustainable Economies: How Innovation Can Better Ensure Health For All” held on Tuesday 5th March 2019 at the Portcullis House in London, United Kingdom. The report has been prepared for the G20 troika of Argentina, Japan and Saudi Arabia by including Germany in its focus based on its successful presidency championing health in 2017. The report is authored by Professor David L. Heymann, Head of the Global Health Security at Chatham House and Lord Jim O’Neill, Chair of Chatham House, has provided the foreword. Policy-makers across the G20 including the G20 Parliaments, the European Parliament, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the Commonwealth have endorsed the report. The report is supported by 21 leading global organizations, representing more than 1000 collaborators in a unique cross-sectoral partnership that includes: The TB Alliance; Medicines for Malaria Venture (MMV); The Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Innovations (CEPI); the International Federation of Pharmaceutical Manufacturers & Associations (IFPMA); PATH; The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria; the Global Health Technologies Coalition (GHTC); mPedigree; Unitaid; the Global Health Innovative Technologies (GHIT) Fund; Novartis; African Risk Capacity (ARC); Johnson & Johnson; Bugworks; Lombard Odier; the International Finance Facility for Immunisation (IFFim); The Foundation for Innovative New Diagnostics (FIND); Development Media International (DMI); and Ending Pandemics, with academic support from Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health, Harvard Kennedy School and Columbia University. In a nutshell, the following points were discussed at the launch event.

The current health financing landscape shows that less than 10% of the worldwide resources are devoted towards health in developing countries, where more than 90% of all preventable infectious disease deaths occur. This 90/10 gap needs to be mitigated by looking at innovative partnership models and innovative and blended financing mechanisms that exist and can be replicated in other G20 countries and beyond in order to tackle the global disease burden that will halt economic growth and most importantly hamper the achievement of the 2030 UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The dependency of health and economic growth fuelled by innovative partnerships and financing models are highlighted in the G20 Health and Development Partnership report.

Innovation in health needs to be elevated permanently on the agendas of Finance Ministers and Heads of Governments during the G20 presidency of Japan recognizing that neither the public nor the private sector alone are capable of resolving the complex global health challenges, which is why innovative ways of financing for health need to be created and developed using a mix of traditional, national and international funding and fostering collaboration of all stakeholders including the civil society, private sector, academia and other international, national and local institutions that influence health.

As outlined in the report, G20 Leaders, Health and Finance Ministers need to understand the importance of actively promoting existing and innovative financing models for global health R&D and delivery, together with upscaling successful partnerships during the Japan G20 presidency, with the engagement of those who benefitted most from globalisation including the financial services industry in creating new health-related financial instruments.

Following the key recommendation of the G20 Health and Development Partnership report Healthy Nations - Sustainable Economies, the OECD, the World Bank with the assistance of the World Health Organization (WHO) can create a high-level panel following the 2019 G20 Joint Session of Health and Finance Ministers with the intention of establishing new long-term ways of funding innovation in health and for health systems strengthening. There is an opportunity under the Japanese G20
Presidency, where health is a key policy focus, to request the launch of a study on innovative and blended finance initiatives. The study following concrete proposals from high-income and low- and middle-income countries (LMICs) can be presented during the G20 presidency of Saudi Arabia in 2020.

The report Healthy Nations – Sustainable Economies can be downloaded here.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We would like to thank the chair, speakers and participants for their support for this initiative and their valuable contributions at the launch event of the G20 Health and Development Partnership’s report Healthy Nations – Sustainable Economies: How Innovation Can Better Ensure Health For All. Special thanks go to the G20 Health and Development Partnership team and its Convener, Alan Donnelly. We thank the team involved for their tireless efforts and harmonious teamwork in compiling and delivering this report and managing the launch event.

The report entirely represents the views and perceptions of the rapporteur and the team. Any amendment requests should be directed to: office@ssdhub.org

REPORT OF THE DISCUSSIONS

Mr Alan Donnelly, the Convener of the G20 Health and Development Partnership (G20 HDP) opened the event by welcoming the participants. Mr Donnelly introduced the author, Professor David L. Heymann, Head of Global Health Security at the Chatham House who was unable to attend the launch of the report due to other commitments.

In his video message, Professor Heymann began by referring to the report by the renowned American economist, Jeffrey Sachs, which clearly linked health to poverty reduction and economic growth. He explained how the report reaffirmed the vision of the former Director-General of the World Health Organisation (WHO), Gro Harlem Brundtland, who was convinced that health must be placed at the centre of sustainable development when she first joined the organisation in 1998. Professor Heymann briefly mentioned some of the innovations in global health that have resulted over the last few decades including the Expanded Programme on Immunisation (EPI). He then provided an overview of the three chapters of the report. He particularly mentioned the existing and innovative financial mechanisms that helped ensure access to new innovations in countries where they were needed most. He emphasized that the current health financing landscape showed that less than 10% of the worldwide resources were devoted towards health in developing countries, where more than 90% of all preventable infectious disease deaths occurred. As highlighted in the report, this 90/10 gap could be mitigated by looking at innovative partnership models and innovative and blended financing mechanisms that existed and could be replicated in other G20 countries and beyond in order to tackle the global disease burden that can halt economic growth and most importantly hamper the achievement of the 2030 UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The dependency of health and economic growth fuelled by innovative partnerships and financing models are highlighted in the G20
Health and Development Partnership report. Reiterating that healthier populations were more productive that could lead to greater economic productivity, he emphasized the importance of continuing to invest in better health for all. However, he pointed out the insufficiency in current government investment for tackling the colossal challenges of global health and the risk of current structures blocking the best innovative finance solutions that were needed to ensure health for all. Calling for additional financial support from the G20 and other government development agencies and the development banks, Professor Heymann concluded by urging the G20 nations to take into consideration the recommendations that were highlighted in the G20 Health and Development Partnership report.

After thanking Professor Heymann for the comprehensive overview of the report, Mr Donnelly provided a brief history of the evolution of the G20 Health and Development Partnership. He then introduced the keynote speaker, Lord Jim O’Neill, Chair of Chatham House in London.

Lord O’Neill commended the G20 Health and Development Partnership for producing a timely and comprehensive report and expressed his delight that Professor Heymann from the Chatham House had played such an important role in developing the report. He highlighted several issues that could help position the report in the appropriate fora and justify the rationale for the G20 nations to pay special attention to its recommendations. Referring to the interest of the G20 Leaders and Finance Ministers to boost investments in the post-2008 economic crisis era, Lord O’Neill mentioned that drug-resistant infections could claim 10 million lives a year and cost a cumulative US$100 trillion of economic output by 2050 if the world failed to slow down the rise of antimicrobial resistance (AMR). However, he mentioned that the cost of taking global action on AMR was about 40 billion USD over a 10-year period. This highlighted the need to look for additional funding to complement government spending to tackle AMR. Referring to the substantial multiplier effect in the economy achieved by investments in tackling global health issues such as AMR, Lord O’Neill reaffirmed that well-planned investments by governments could lead to significant returns on investment. Lord O’Neill then highlighted the growing burden of TB and drug-resistant TB within the G20 countries – which clearly signified that G20 nations should consider health innovations to help tackle the emerging threats of AMR and TB. Mentioning about the recent meeting on pandemics in Washington, where the International Monetary Fund (IMF) had expressed interest to become the voice for advancing the health agenda in the G20, Lord O’Neill stressed on the timeliness of the report. He also stressed on the need to influence beyond the G20 nations regarding the significant returns on investment for global health. He concluded by reiterating the timeliness and importance of the report for the G20 nations.

Mr Donnelly thanked Lord Jim O’Neill for his contribution to the report before introducing the next keynote speaker, Minister Takashi Okada, Minister Plenipotentiary at the Embassy of Japan in the United Kingdom. Referring to Japan’s long history of investment in global health, Minister Okada mentioned about the Global Health Innovative Technology (GHIT) fund, the introduction of global health for the first time as an agenda at the 26th G8 summit in 2000 hosted by Japan that had laid the foundation for developing the Global Fund and the future hosting of the first ever Joint Meeting of the Health and Finance Ministers in Osaka in June 2019 under the Japanese G20 Presidency. Minister Okada reassured that health would continue to be a priority focus in the G20 agenda under the
Japanese G20 Presidency. Minister Okada mentioned about the importance of mainstreaming the health agenda in all sectors similar to climate change as highlighted in the report. In unison with the G20 HDP report, which underscores the importance of placing health at the centre of sustainable development, Minister Okada highlighted the importance of inclusiveness and the need for Universal Health Coverage (UHC). He explained how Japan has continued to be the pioneer in driving the UHC agenda globally after achieving UHC in 1961. He stressed on Japan’s continued commitment to move the UHC agenda along with its focus on ageing population as well as to support the priorities highlighted by the German and Argentinian Presidencies. Referring to the role of innovation in achieving health for all, Minister Okada mentioned about the creation of the GHIT fund to foster global health innovation. Reiterating the importance of dialogue between the Health and Finance Ministers to sustainably fund the global health agenda, Minister Okada welcomed all to the Joint Health and Finance Ministers meeting to be held in Osaka in June 2019. Acknowledging the significant contribution of the private sector and development partners in achieving health for all, he reiterated the importance of public-private partnerships and collaborations for sustainable financing for global health R&D and delivery. Commending the Partnership for collating the best practices and successful financial mechanisms in global health innovation in the report, he concluded by highlighting and welcoming the specific role of innovation in advancing the UHC agenda.

After thanking Minister Okada for his comprehensive overview of the Japanese priorities in health and recognising the importance of attaining UHC, Mr Donnelly highlighted the difficulty in achieving success within the short time frame of the G20 Presidency considering the enormity of UHC. Mr Donnelly reiterated the importance of narrowing the focus and urged the Japanese G20 Presidency to boost global health innovation and the scaling up of effective R&D and delivery strategies for tackling the infectious and non-communicable diseases that are attainable within a specified time period. Mr Donnelly then introduced the first-panel member, Mr Stephen Twigg MP, Chair of the International Development Committee, UK House of Commons.

Referring to the G20 HDP report Healthy Nations - Sustainable Economies as a timely appeal to the G20 leaders to elevate health innovation and health financing, Mr Stephen Twigg MP highlighted three specific aspects of the report that made it a unique contribution. Mr Twigg MP reiterated the importance of access to quality healthcare for all as a fundamental human right and the role that innovative partnerships play in meeting that right, the importance of investment in R&D and the evidence of best practices in global health innovation and the significant returns on investment. Acknowledging the funding gap faced globally to achieve the UN SDGs, he underscored the importance of innovative financing mechanisms to complement the traditional funding sources including government contribution and development aid and how the UK could support other nations to achieve the Chatham House Goal of minimum investment of 5% GDP on health. He commended the positive role of British investments in tackling some of the major global diseases such as HIV/AIDS, TB and malaria. He pointed out that while the UK performed well in achieving the SDGs on health and education, the UK has been performing rather poorly in achieving SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production) and SDG 17 (Partnerships to achieve the Goal). Mentioning the positive role of the UK in building and promoting partnerships in the past for achieving the SDGs globally, Mr Twigg MP emphasised the importance of demonstrating leadership in promoting SDG 17 for the UK. He stressed that the UK needed to show leadership in promoting partnerships not only internationally but also domestically within the UK. Mr Twigg MP commended the timeliness of the G20 HDP report that promotes the creation of partnerships to advance global health R&D and delivery. Highlighting the
importance of working cross-party to move this agenda forward, he concluded by reiterating the importance of engaging with the UK Health-, Finance-, Development- Ministers, the Foreign Office, and the Treasury to advocate the promotion of partnerships and innovative financing for achieving the UN SDGs.

After thanking Mr Stephen Twigg MP for his valuable speech, Mr Donnelly introduced the next member on the panel, Ms Francesca Colombo, Head of the Health Division, OECD.

Recognising that health has been a new addition to the G20 agenda and commending the leadership of Germany and Argentina in making health a permanent item on the G20 agenda, Ms Colombo reiterated the need to achieve UHC as a driver to gain a productive labour market. Ms Colombo highlighted two challenges: one related to financing and the other related to prioritisation, which necessitated further discussion and continued collaboration between the health and finance ministers. She also highlighted the importance of understanding how much could be financed by the public system and what could be funded by the private sector. Given the prioritisation challenges within the health system, duplication of efforts, inefficient management, the glaring funding gap and very little incentive for the pharmaceutical companies to invest in global health R&D, she acknowledged that stimulating innovations were difficult. Citing the report for existing best practices promoting partnerships and successful financial mechanisms for improving global health R&D and access, Ms Colombo reiterated the need to carefully consider evidence in order to choose where to match the extra dollar to achieve the maximum impact on health.

After thanking Ms Colombo for her valuable insight, Mr Donnelly introduced the next panellist, Ms Andrea Lucard, Executive Vice President, External Relations, Medicines for Malaria Venture (MMV).

Ms Lucard began her speech by introducing MMV and how it operated by bringing together the public and the private sector, researchers, pharmaceutical companies, biotechnology laboratories and the academia. Acknowledging the contribution of Sir Brian Greenwood from the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine (LSTMH) for his innovative malaria chemoprophylaxis for children, Ms Lucard explained how MMV and its partners have managed to successfully deliver the child-friendly drug to 20 million children across Africa in 2018 alone to protect them against seasonal malaria that could lead to life-threatening disease. She also highlighted how the effectiveness of the chemoprophylaxis in reducing the deadly outcomes associated with seasonal malaria had led to the creation of community demand, whereby parents no longer needed to be informed about the chemoprevention; rather the community themselves sought the drug for protecting their children. The reduction in seasonal malaria cases had reduced the strain on the healthcare facilities and healthcare providers significantly, freeing up the hospitals to provide care for other diseases. Ms Lucard highlighted that the effectiveness of the chemoprevention was well-recognised and applauded both nationally and internationally, which had led to their embracing by national programmes. Currently, several countries funded the seasonal malaria prevention initiative for children with domestic resources. Ms Lucard reiterated the opportunity provided by the Japanese G20 Presidency especially because the World Bank, the Department for International Development (DFID), the OECD and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) are supporting the health agenda for sustainable development. Ms Lucard urged
the G20 nations to include foundations, philanthropists, businesses/the pharmaceutical industry, and product development partnerships (PDPs) that have shared values as actors in the G20 dialogue and decision-making to advance global health innovation as highlighted in the report.

After thanking Ms Lucard for her enlightening example of innovative malaria chemoprevention for children, Mr Donnelly introduced the following speaker, Professor Prajapati Trivedi, Director, Economic, Youth & Sustainable Development Directorate from the Commonwealth, a unique political association of 53 member-states, nearly all of them being former territories of the British Empire. Professor Trivedi began by thanking Mr Donnelly for introducing the Commonwealth and its objectives and commended the Partnership for producing a brilliant report. Referring to the similarity between the 17 UN SDGs with the 17 objectives of the Commonwealth Charter, Professor Trivedi emphasised on the commonality between the UN and the Commonwealth. Referring to the need for good governance in all sectors, specifically in health, he urged the G20 countries to learn from the Commonwealth mechanisms and experience. Professor Trivedi emphasised on the importance of identifying mechanisms to convert money into actions. He recommended exploring the measures adopted by countries that have made the best use of the money spent on health in terms of achieving UN SDGs and other health indicators and to learn from the champions. He also suggested the need for creation of a knowledge network – such as a learning alliance which would provide a platform for every G20 nations to learn from the successes of others on a timely basis. Citing the example of a study that showed that trading with member countries of the Commonwealth had 19% cost advantage compared to trading with non-member countries, Professor Trivedi concluded by urging the G20 nations to learn from the Commonwealth experience, explore the best practices and generate the platform for sharing information and ideas across nations to advance global health and achieve the UN SDGs.

In response to Professor Trivedi’s proposal, Mr Donnelly highlighted the sixth recommendation of the report, which emphasised the creation of a high-level panel in collaboration with the OECD, the World Bank and with the assistance of the WHO following the 2019 G20 Joint Session of Health and Finance Ministers to look at best practices and innovative financing mechanisms with the intention of fully implementing the recommendations and establishing new long-term, sustainable ways of funding for innovation in health. Mr Donnelly then introduced Ms Alison McGovern MP, Member of the Treasury Committee, UK House of Commons.

Reflecting on Lord Jim O’Neill’s keynote speech, Ms McGovern MP highlighted the concepts of social psychology and the basic rules of prudence and justice which were necessary elements for the society to survive - as mentioned in Adam Smith’s popular book, Theory of Moral Sentiment. Referring to the popular report by William Beveridge, a British economist and social reformer, closely associated with the development of the welfare state, that ultimately led to the formation of the UK’s National Health Service (NHS), Ms McGovern MP urged the G20 leaders to recognise the importance of social security system and how health and economic outcomes were co-dependent. She highlighted the need for building on and integrating human capital (people’s health, knowledge, skills and motivation leading to productive work), social capital (institutions that help us maintain and develop human capital in partnership with others) and financial capital (enablers of other types of Capital to be owned and traded) to achieve UHC for all in order to achieve economic development. She stressed on the
role of politicians in influencing the way that finance and economic actors enabled health and development. She emphasized on the need to explore the concepts of inclusive growth and social capital further. She also stressed that health should be prioritized for inclusive growth. She emphasised that the UK Treasury should play a more active role in mobilising financial resources but also in mobilising the human capital as well as social capital. Ms McGovern MP particularly highlighted the second recommendation of the report (scoping the health technology horizon for gaps that need to be filled) where the UK with its academic institutions was well-positioned to contribute in building human capital. She also emphasised on the importance of the fourth recommendation of the report on fostering partnerships that could help mobilise human, financial as well as social capital. She particularly highlighted the importance of fostering partnerships among scientists globally.

After thanking Ms McGovern, Mr Donnelly opened the floor for questions from the audience.

Referring to Japan and few other OECD countries that dedicated more than 8% of their national GDP to health, Mr Robert Yates, Project Director, UHC Policy Forum, Centre on Global Health Security at the Chatham House, enquired to know about the role of the better performing G20 nations in encouraging the G20 member nations and other countries that were contributing less than 8% of their national GDP to health.

Explaining the activities of the African Risk Capacity (ARC) briefly to the audience, Mr Robert Agyarko, Lead Advisor, Outbreaks and Epidemics (O&E) of African Risk Capacity (ARC) urged to look at the dynamics of innovative financing for health.

Mr Amish Laxmidas, Policy and Partnerships Director of UNITE (the Parliamentarian Network advocating to end HIV/AIDS) asked to know how the parliamentarians could come along with the Heads of the Governments, Finance and Health Ministers to move the health financing agenda forward and help ensure accountability.

Mr Gregg Perry, Assistant Director General at IFPMA began by re-emphasising the importance of dialogue between the Health and the Finance Ministers. Reiterating the multiplier effect on the economy created by healthy people residing within healthy systems as mentioned by Lord Jim O’Neill in his keynote speech, Mr Perry, highlighted the importance of inclusion of the pharmaceutical sector that was already involved in numerous partnerships in healthcare. Referring to the ground-breaking advancement in scientific knowledge regarding HIV/AIDS, strong political will, civil society pressure, and the creation of an innovative sovereign Global Fund that collectively contributed to the successful reduction of HIV/AIDS across the globe, Mr Perry emphasised the importance of identifying innovative solutions for funding NCD control and prevention strategies in the absence of any possibility of creation of a similar funding mechanism such as the Global Fund for tackling NCDs. He commended the Partnership’s efforts in bringing this report together and stressed that innovation in health needs to be elevated permanently on the agendas of Finance Ministers and Heads of Governments during the G20 presidency of Japan.
Referring to the refugee crisis in Jordan and the lack of health services for the refugee population, Ms Assil Bakki of Sustainability Excellence asked how the G20 nations can help to improve the health of marginalised populations. She called upon the Partnership to help devise new mechanisms that would enable healthy global citizenship.

In response to Ms Bakki’s call, Mr Donnelly acknowledged the existing gap in healthcare service provision for the marginalised people, particularly the refugee population. However, he gave examples of financial instruments that were backed by the UK government to improve healthcare services for the population in conflict zones. In this regard, Mr Donnelly specifically mentioned about the Humanitarian Impact Bond that was highlighted in the report. He informed that the social investment programme was launched by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in partnership with the Swiss private bank Lombard Odier to finance the construction and operation of physical rehabilitation centres in zones of conflict.

Before inviting the participants to the reception, Mr Donnelly requested the host of the event, Mr Nigel Evans MP, Member of the International Trade Committee and Member of the International Development Committee, for his concluding remarks. Citing the recommendation from the report and referring to how climate change was brought into the G20 agenda several years ago, Mr Evans MP called upon the G20 nations and beyond to treat global health challenges with equal importance and urgency as climate change. In unison with the report that urges the G20 leaders, health and finance ministers to acknowledge private sector contributions and to promote mechanisms for generating alternative funding to complement government contribution to fill up the global resource gap for advancing global health, Mr Evans MP called upon the G20 leaders to incentivise health innovation and promote innovative and blended forms of finance.

CONCLUSION

The discussions from the launch of the report Healthy Nations – Sustainable Economies have highlighted the urgent need to promote and support innovation in the development and delivery of new vaccines, medicines, diagnostics, and financing mechanisms in order to tackle the growing threat of infectious diseases as well as non-communicable diseases (NCDs). It has become increasingly clear that existing public budgets and philanthropy alone, cannot meet the urgent demands for innovation in R&D and delivery to ensure global health security and health systems strengthening. Participants at the launch of the report highly applauded the timeliness of the report and agreed that the global health challenges need to be treated with the same importance and urgency as climate change has been addressed by the G20 as well as by the Finance Ministers and other national and international fora. Recognizing the growing number of innovative and blended financing initiatives that are currently being used to help raise funds to supplement contributions from traditional actors, participants at the event agreed that many of these initiatives are scalable and could potentially be transformational in health research and development activities. The discussions at the launch event reaffirmed the importance of considering the six recommendations of the report in improving health for all and achieving the UN SDGs by 2030. Participants at the launch event welcomed the Japanese
G20 Presidency’s continued focus on promoting partnerships for global health innovation and health systems strengthening to achieve Universal Health Coverage (UHC).

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE G20 GOVERNMENTS

As the G20 continues to gain an understanding of the importance of healthy populations in the quest for sustainable development and as the SDG deadlines approach, the stage is now set, and opportunities exist for even greater innovation. The G20 Heads of Government and Ministers of Finance and Health can help maintain and increase the momentum of innovation in global health by:

1. placing health at the centre of sustainable economic development, and recognizing that economic development alone is not a guarantee that health inequalities will be decreased;

2. scoping the health technology horizon for gaps that need to be filled in order to lessen inequalities in health and to fulfil SDG 3 commitments;

3. recognizing the importance of actively promoting existing and innovative financing models for global health research (R&D), together with upscaling successful partnerships and delivery mechanisms during the Japan G20 presidency, with the engagement of those who benefitted most from globalisation including the financial services industry in creating new health-related financial instruments;

4. including foundations, philanthropists, businesses/the pharmaceutical industry, and product development partnerships (PDPs) that have shared values as actors in the G20 dialogue and decision-making process;

5. continuing to engage with governments globally, to promote the health of their populations using a mix of traditional, national and international funding together with resources generated by new innovations in health financing;

6. creating a high-level panel following the 2019 G20 Joint Session of Health and Finance Ministers, in collaboration with the OECD and the World Bank with assistance from the WHO to fully implement these recommendations, with the intention of establishing new long-term ways of funding innovation in health. These concrete proposals will be presented during the G20 presidency of Saudi Arabia in 2020.
ANNEX

Participants List “Healthy Nations – Sustainable Economies Report Launch” Event
(5th March, House of Commons)

1. Robert Agyarko, Lead Advisor, Outbreaks and Epidemics (O&E), African Risk Capacity (ARC)
2. Shuichi Akamatsu, Minister, Embassy of Japan in the United Kingdom
3. Sir David Amess MP, UK House of Commons
4. Ratih Astary, Second Secretary for Economic Affairs, Embassy of the Republic of Indonesia, London
5. Assil FY Bakki, International Relations Consultant, Sustainability Excellence
6. The Lord Richard Balfe, House of Lords
7. William Barnes, Intern, Sovereign Strategy
8. Barmsay Barton
9. Tom Berry, Account Executive, i5 Group
10. Brian Binley, Senior Council, Former UK MP of North Hampton South, Sovereign Strategy
11. Neva Brahmbhatt, Office Manager, Sovereign Strategy
13. Gary Cassidy, Consultant, Hogan Lovells
14. Mario Christodoulou, Communications & Advocacy Manager, CEPI
15. Sian Clarke, Professor in Epidemiology and Global Health, Co-Director – LSHTM Malaria Centre & Programme Director – MSc One Health, London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine (LSTMH)
16. Faye Coggins, Administrative Assistant, The Fred Hollows Foundation
17. Francesca Colombo, Head of Health Division, OECD
18. Alan Donnelly, Convener, G20 Global Health and Development Partnership, Executive Chairman, Sovereign Sustainability and Development
19. Jonothon Donnelly, Associate Director, Sovereign Strategy
20. Irina Dorokhova, Senior Director Health Policy EMEA, Johnson & Johnson
21. Kim Doyle, Director Programmes and Partnerships, Brazzaville Foundation
22. Nel Druce, Senior Health Advisor, DFID
23. Nicky Edwards, Director of External Affairs, BioIndustry Association (BIA)
24. Graham Evans, Senior Council, Sovereign Sustainability and Development
25. Nigel Evans MP, Member of Parliament, UK House of Commons
26. Catherine Falconer, CMO’s Editor-in-Chief, Department of Health and Social Care
27. Mais Haddadin Finn, Director, Finnaddin Ltd
28. David Fitzton, Executive Director, UK-Japan 21st Century Group
29. Joel Gladwin, Senior Account Manager, Sovereign Strategy
30. Farhana Haque, Policy Analyst, Sovereign Strategy
31. Youssef Hassane, Chief Economic Adviser, Embassy of the United Arab Emirates in London
32. Roy Head, CEO, Development Media International (DMI)
33. Julie Henri, Intern, Sovereign Strategy
34. Lord John Horam, House of Lords
35. Rachel Hore, Tuberculosis Policy Advocacy Officer, Results UK
36. Paul Hutton, Managing Partner, i5 Group
37. Corry Jacobs, Head, Vaccines Global Government Affairs, Policy, and Strategy, GSK
38. Ramesh Kaler, Government Relations Director, Fluor Ltd
39. Tilly King, Head of International | EU & International Health, Department of Health and Social Care
40. Tetsuya Kishimoto, First Secretary, Economic Section, Embassy of Japan in the United Kingdom
41. Sophie Kleanthous, Health and Social Care Manager, Tech UK
42. Hatice Kücük, Project Director, G20 Health and Development Partnership, Sovereign Sustainability and Development
43. Christopher Larkin, Head of Communications and External Relations, IVCC
44. Amish Laxmidas, Policy and Partnerships Director, UNITE
45. Raphael Lemy, Brazilian Embassy
46. Anna Lovelock, Embassy Environment, Science, Technology, and Health Analyst U.S. Embassy
47. Andrea Lucard, Executive Vice President, External Relations, MMV
48. Fred Martin, Marketing and Communication Manager Global Vector Control, Sumitomo Chemical UK Plc
49. Amanda Mawn, Team Lead, Topia
50. Alison McGovern MP, Member of the Treasury Committee, House of Commons
52. Sarah Newey, Reporter and Data Journalist, Global Health Security, The Telegraph
53. Harald Nusser, Novartis Social Business, Global Head Novartis Access, Novartis
54. Baroness Masham of Ilton, Vice-Chair APPG HIV & AIDS, UK House of Lords
55. Takashi Okada, Minister Plenipotentiary, Embassy of Japan, UK
56. Lord Jim O’Neill, Chair of Chatham House, UK House of Lords
57. Josephine Osikena, Director for Public Policy, Access and Advocacy, Government Affairs and Global Public Health
58. Ant Parham, Head of G20/7 Policy, Multilateral Unit, International Institutions and Policy, HM Treasury
59. Greg Perry, Assistant Director General, IFPMA
60. Elizabeth Pisani, Associate Professor, LSHTM
61. Abigail Scarlett, DFID
63. Andrew Skipper, Partner, Hogan Lovells
64. Luisa Tondelli, Scientific Attaché, Embassy of Italy in London
65. Craig Tracey MP, UK House of Commons
66. Prajapati Trivedi, Director, Economic, Youth & Sustainable Development Directorate, The Commonwealth
67. Stephen Twigg MP, Chair of the International Development Committee, UK House of Commons
68. Maki Yamamoto, Second Secretary, Economic Section, Embassy of Japan in the United Kingdom
69. Ercan Yardim, Second Secretary, Turkish Embassy, London
70. Robert Yates, Project Director, UHC Policy Forum, Centre on Global Health Security, Chatham House