



# Research on the regulation of COVID-19 vaccination in the world

Kotvitska A.A., Surikova I.O.

National University of Pharmacy, Kharkiv, Ukraine

socpharm@nuph.edu.ua



## INTRODUCTION

- ✓ WHO declared a public health emergency of international concern (PHEIC) on 30 January 2020, shortly after the etiological agent causing the new respiratory disease later called Covid-19 had been isolated and the first genomic sequence had been completed.
- ✓ The global impact of the COVID-19 pandemic has resulted in an unprecedented level of public interest in vaccines.

## AIM

Research on the regulation of COVID-19 vaccination in the world

## MATERIAL AND METODS

- ✓ WHO data
- ✓ Eurostat
- ✓ systematization
- ✓ comparison
- ✓ statistical
- ✓ graphical

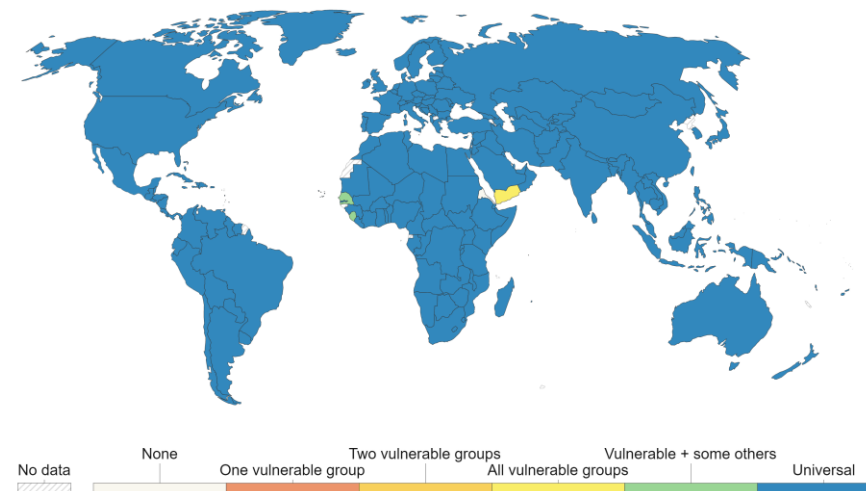
## RESULTS

### WHO guidelines for regulation COVID-19 vaccination

- The purpose of establishing appropriate and streamlined regulatory pathways during a public health emergency situation is to facilitate timely access to COVID-19 vaccines without compromising proper regulatory decision-making.
- Countries' national regulatory authorities (NRAs) are encouraged to develop and implement regulatory pathways to use a risk-based approach to assess the quality, safety and efficacy of vaccines.
- Countries will need to put in place emergency approval, and/or expedited fast-track regulatory pathways, and to have simulated these in advance to be sure they will work when needed.
- Recognition and/or reliance on the WHO prequalification programme, the decisions of stringent regulatory authorities (SRAs) and the use of the WHO Emergency Use Listing (EUL) are options available for NRAs.
- Due to the increased scale of cooperation required due to the large number of vaccines under development and the large number of countries who could benefit from such vaccines, WHO has developed product-specific roadmaps for regulatory collaboration during the scientific review of any vaccine submitted to WHO for assessment.
- Countries will need to provide import permits for medical products, based on a minimum number of documentation requirements, as quickly as possible. Vaccines procured from assured sources do not need to be tested again.
- Countries should release these vaccines to the immunization programme in the shortest possible time. The NRA, the NIP and other stakeholders should be able to implement vaccine vigilance plans to monitor the safety and effectiveness of the COVID-19 vaccine(s) in use.

### COVID-19 vaccination policy, Dec 31, 2022

Policies for vaccine delivery. Vulnerable groups include key workers, the clinically vulnerable, and the elderly. "Others" include select broad groups, such as by age.



Source: Oxford COVID-19 Government Response Tracker, Blavatnik School of Government, University of Oxford – Last updated 26 April 2023  
OurWorldInData.org/coronavirus • CC BY

## CONCLUSIONS

- Countries' vaccination policies led to the universal availability of COVID-19 vaccination in almost all countries in the world
- 69.9% of the world population has received at least one dose of a COVID-19 vaccine.
- 13.37 billion doses have been administered globally, and 269,253 are now administered each day.
- 29.5% of people in low-income countries have received at least one dose.