



Innovative Medicines Initiative

Harnessing the Discovery Engine of NIH to Maximize Translation

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I was asked to address:

- How does FNIH identify and prioritize new projects?
- How does FNIH ensure that the key stakeholders, national and international, are included in new partnerships?
- How does FNIH avoid duplicating efforts?
- Does FNIH address intellectual property concerns on a case-by-case basis?
- What are the benefits of fostering collaboration between the US and the EU?

About FNIH

Purpose:

- To support the NIH in its mission; and,
- To advance collaboration with biomedical researchers from universities, industry and nonprofit organizations.

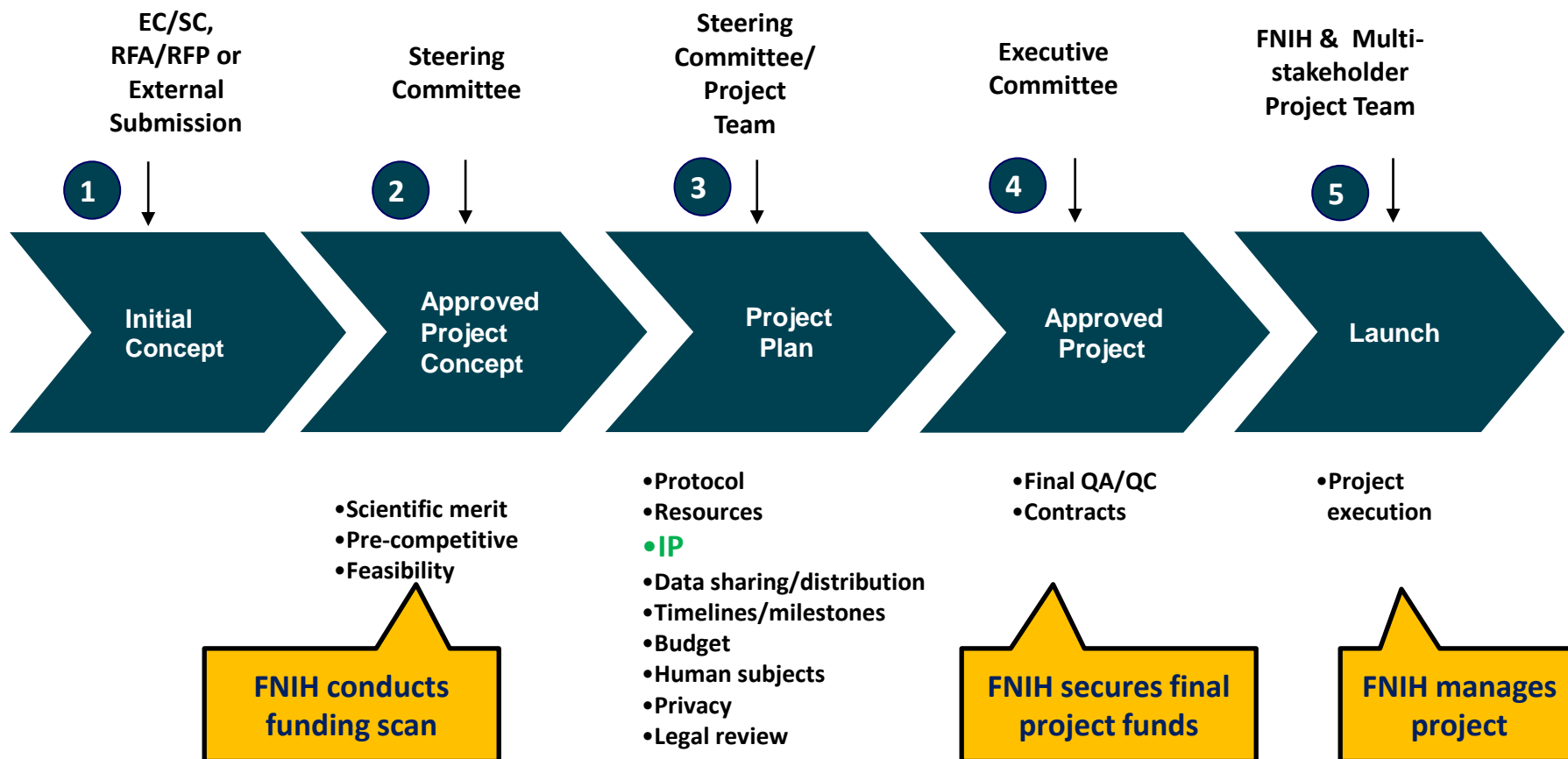
Structure:

- 501(c)(3) non-profit organization created by the US Congress;
- Independent Board of Directors;
- NIH Director and FDA Commissioner *ex-officio* Board Members.

Highlights:

- Raised >\$700 million since 1996;
 - Supported >400 projects, ~100 currently active
 - research partnerships, scientific education/training, conferences/events, and capital programs
 - 94 cents of every dollar spent directly supports programs
 - 4-star Charity Navigator rating for past six years
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Identifying Projects - *In a nutshell:*



Ensuring participation of key stakeholders:

- FNIH proactively seeks participation of key stakeholders:
 - ➔ Good practice, good business, good sense.
- FNIH serves as the convener and neutral third party:
 - ➔ This allows for inclusive governance of projects.
- Scouting through:
 - Direct engagement at high levels of government, industry and non-profit partners nationally and internationally;
 - Broad outreach to private sector (including foundations) leaders through our Partnership Development group;
 - Open, web-based solicitation for grants, contracts;
 - Collaboration with organizations having a global mandate, such as the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, Wellcome Trust and various PPPs.
- For major research partnerships:
 - Scientific advisory boards,
 - Project teams,
 - Steering committees,
 - NIH,
 - Others

Benefits of collaborating between US/EU: *Let me count the ways....*

- Increased breadth and complexity of knowledge, from basic biology to clinical practice, requires multiple players → matrixes of expertise;
- Shared expertise, from multiple parties, is imperative to address precision medicine, "big data" challenges and streamline drug development;
- Enhances/leverages resources: human, technological and financial;
- Avoids duplication;
- Helps bring innovation to patients.