G-FINDER GLOSSARY

Term used in G-FINDER	Definition
Academic and other research institutions (recipient type)	Organisations funded by, affiliated with and/or managed by universities or other academic organisations (e.g. Johns Hopkins Malaria Research Institute, Institut Pasteur, Brigham & Women's Hospital)
Adjuvants and immunomodulators	Compounds or structures that aim to improve, modulate or potentiate the immune response
Aggregate industry	To preserve the anonymity of pharmaceutical industry funders, all multinational corporation (MNC) and small and medium-sized enterprise (SME) funding is attributed to aggregate industry
Aid agency (funder type)	A government agency with responsibilities which primarily centre on the provision of international aid and development assistance
AMR priority pathogens	The families of bacteria included on the WHO list of antimicrobial-resistant (AMR) priority pathogens
Arboviral diseases	Viruses that are transmitted by arthropod vectors
Baseline epidemiology	A phase of reservoir targeted vaccine development evaluating potential trial site populations to confirm incidence, prevalence or exposure to risk and serving as the foundation for determining the optimal collection, analysis and interpretation of clinical data
Basic research	Studies that increase scientific knowledge and understanding about the disease, disease processes, pathogen or vector, but which are not yet directed towards a specific product
Biological vector control products	Biological control interventions that specifically aim to kill or control vectors associated with transmitting neglected diseases using natural enemies or "engineered" products to manage vector populations either through the introduction of natural parasites, pathogens or predators of the target, or via the introduction of modified vector species to compete with natural sources
Biological vector control products - Phase I	Laboratory studies of novel biological vector control techniques
Biological vector control products - Phase II	Semi-field tests or small-scale field trials (in physical or ecological confinement) to assess the entomological efficacy of the approach in reducing the likelihood of disease transmission due to vector population characteristics
Biological vector control products - Phase III	Large-scale staged field trials to assess the epidemiological efficacy of the approach in reducing the incidence of infection or disease in human populations
Biological vector control products - Phase IV	Studies, in real-world conditions, that validate the effectiveness of a newly-developed biological vector control product, or post-implementation surveillance of safety and quality
Biologics	Biological agents specifically intended to prevent or treat infection including broadly neutralising monoclonal antibodies (bNAbs); polyclonal antibodies; and other bio-therapeutics such as peptide-, DNA- and RNA-based synthetic molecules

Biologics-related platform technologies	Biologic-related platform technologies include research focusing on developing processes or platforms capable of producing bio-therapeutics such as monoclonal antibodies or siRNA-based technologies, which can be adapted for more than one pathogen or health issue
Calendar year	The twelve-month period from January 1 to December 31, inclusive
Chemical vector control products	Chemical active ingredients and formulations intended for global public health use and which specifically aim to inhibit, kill and/or repel indoor and outdoor vectors associated with neglected disease transmission
Chemical vector control products - Development	Pre-registration activities and processes associated with clinical testing of investigational chemical vector control products so as to generate data sufficient to allow developers to proceed to product roll-out & dissemination and including other costs required to support such clinical trials
Chemical vector control products - PQ listing and regulatory approval	PQ assessment processes and post-registration research activities that comprise entomological, quality, safety and epidemiological evaluation and development of specifications required for application of insecticide products for use in international public health programmes
Chemical vector control products - Primary and secondary screening and optimisation	Laboratory-based design, synthesis and testing of potential insecticides, chemical larvicides, molluscides, trypanocides etc. and generation of data sufficient to allow developers to proceed field testing
Clinical development - baseline epidemiology	Studies evaluating potential trial site populations to confirm disease incidence, prevalence or exposure risk, and which serve as the foundation for determining the optimal collection, analysis, interpretation and presentation of clinical trial data
Clinical development - Phase I	First-in-human clinical trials to determine the safety of investigational new products for the first time in human subjects (up to one hundred)
Clinical development - Phase II	Clinical trials to continue to determine the efficacy and safety of investigational new products in a small set of human subjects (typically several hundred)
Clinical development - Phase III	Clinical trials to demonstrate the safety and efficacy in a larger human subject population (from several hundred to several thousand) and support the registration of investigational new products
Clinical development - unspecified	Other costs required to support clinical testing of investigational new products as needed for regulatory approval
Clinical evaluation	Activities and processes associated with clinical evaluation of investigational diagnostic tools so as to demonstrate sensitivity and specificity in human subjects, together with other costs required to support such clinical trials
Core funding	Non-earmarked funding to an organisation that researches and develops products for multiple neglected diseases, and where it is unknown how the funding has been allocated within the recipient organisation
Devices and combinations	A device is an instrument with no pharmaceutical element that by itself is intended to address specific health issues, for example a copper intrauterine device to prevent pregnancy or a tool to assist bimanual compression to control post-partum haemorrhage. A combination product combines an instrument with a pharmaceutical element that together address a specific health issue, for example a hormone or antiviral-releasing vaginal ring
Devices and combinations – Operational research	Operational procedures and implementation activities associated with novel devices and combination products, which are necessary to support global public health use

Diagnostics	Used to diagnose or screen individuals for specific diseases, conditions or infections, as well as monitor treatment, cures, and distinguish vaccinated individuals from the sick
Diagnostics – Early development	Research activities targeted at discovering and optimising low-cost, heat stable, easy-to-use diagnostics for neglected diseases including the processes necessary to allow a potential product to proceed to clinical evaluation
Diagnostics – Late development	Activities and processes associated with clinical evaluation of investigational diagnostic tools so as to demonstrate sensitivity and specificity in human subjects, together with other costs required to support such clinical trials
Diagnostics – Operational research	Operational procedures and implementation activities associated with novel diagnostic tools, which are necessary to support World Health Organization recommendations for global public health use
Dietary supplements	Dietary supplements are products that include one or more of the following dietary ingredients: a vitamin, a mineral, a herb or other botanical, an amino acid, any other substance used to supplement the diet by increasing total dietary intake, or combination of any of the above. Nutraceuticals (foods that produce some type of physiological benefit) and functional foods (foods 'enriched' to provide a physiological benefit that the unmodified food cannot) are also considered to be dietary supplements. Dietary supplements are intended to be taken by mouth as a pill, capsule, tablet, or liquid (IV formulations, e.g. IV iron, are considered to be drugs) and their regulatory process focuses on safety and labelling rather than showing pre-market efficacy. There are exceptions for dietary supplements like nutraceuticals which may have a physiological benefit or for supplements that are used to treat or prevent a medical condition where more rigorous clinical testing is undertaken including efficacy studies. In contrast, a drug has an active ingredient with a pharmacological effect and will undergo more regulatory scrutiny. For inclusion, dietary supplements also need to be dosed formulations.
Discovery and preclinical	Research activities targeted at discovering and optimising investigational products and including the processes necessary to allow a candidate to proceed to human trials
Drug-related platform technologies	Drug-related platform technologies include research focusing on the development of broad-spectrum therapeutic countermeasures including small molecule and host-directed antimicrobial drugs, and drug delivery technologies and devices such as long-acting and subcutaneous drug delivery systems.
Drugs	Small molecule compounds specifically designed to prevent, cure or treat neglected diseases
Emerging infectious disease (EID)	The scope of the EID survey closely follows the list of priority diseases endorsed by the World Health Organisation (WHO) Research and Development Blueprint for action to prevent epidemics (the WHO R&D Blueprint). The survey also gathers data on EIDs and disease groups not included in the Blueprint priority list, including several which were previously considered for inclusion. More information is available in the emerging infectious disease scope document
Field trials	A phase of vaccine development covering from safety and immunogenicity trials to efficacy studies to regulatory filing
Financial year	Recognising that financial year periods often do not match the calendar year and may vary between organisations, for the purposes of the G-FINDER survey, financial year 2022 refers to the financial year occurring predominantly in the year 2022 (e.g. a financial year of April 1, 2022 - March 31, 2023 would be considered as financial year 2022 for

	this survey). If the financial year runs from July 1 - June 30, then July 1 2021 - June 30 2022 would be considered as financial year 2022
Fundamental research	Cross-cutting fundamental (basic) research that increases scientific knowledge and understanding that can impact multiple EID families but which is not yet directed towards a specific product
Funder type	The nature of the organisation and the work it carries out
G20	The Group of Twenty, an international forum for the governments and central bank governors from 19 countries and the European Union
G7	The Group of Seven, the seven largest IMF-advanced economies in the world
General diagnostic platforms & multi-disease diagnostics	General diagnostic platforms & multi-disease diagnostics include research focusing on developing either a multiplex diagnostic technology capable of detecting multiple pathogens or biomarkers simultaneously or a standalone plugn-play platform that can work with disease-specific assays.
Geographic country groupings	These are based on the United Nations Geoscheme country classifications
Government research institutions	Organisations which are funded and/or managed by governments or government agencies (e.g. Australian Army Malaria Institute, Inserm, Japan BCG Laboratory)
High-Income Countries (HIC)	A high-income country based on the World Bank criteria
In-kind contribution	Contribution of goods and/or services with no payment in money or debt instruments in exchange. May also include transfer of ownership of an asset (other than inventories and cash) or the cancellation of a liability by a creditor, without any counterpart being received in return. Examples include donation of compounds, provision of expertise, or screening conducted without charge
Low-income Countries (LIC)	A low-income country based on the World Bank criteria
Microbicides	A product, such as a gel or a cream, that can be applied topically to genital mucosal surfaces to prevent or significantly reduce the transmission of disease-causing organisms during sexual intercourse
Middle-Income Countries (MIC)	A middle-income country based on the World Bank criteria
Mosquito-borne diseases	Diseases that are transmitted by mosquito vectors
Multi-disease vector control products	Vector control product R&D that is not yet targeted at a specific neglected disease, or is explicitly targeted at multiple vector-borne neglected diseases
Multilateral (funder type)	International organisations that are funded by contributions from member state governments (e.g. World Bank, United Nations agencies such as the World Health Organization)
Multinational corporation (MNC)	Pharmaceutical companies with revenues of over $10bn per annum which are privately owned or publicly traded, and conduct their business in many countries (e.g. Pfizer, GSK, Novartis)
National Government Agencies	Departments and organisations which form part of a single national government, not including academic and research organisations, such as most universities, which are structurally independent from the government itself

Neglected disease (ND)	For the purposes of the G-FINDER survey, the term neglected disease refers to diseases that disproportionately affect LMICs, for which new health technologies are needed, and for which there is insufficient commercial market to incentivise private sector R&D investment in LMIC-specific product development. More information is available in the neglected disease scope document
Not specified (funder or recipient country)	All pharmaceutical industry funding data is aggregated and anonymised to protect respondents' confidentiality. In order to prevent the identification of individual industry funders, funding provided by industry is attributed to 'aggregate industry'. Furthermore, multinational corporation (MNC) funding is not coded with an R&D type, funder country or recipient country. Because the funder/recipient country for industry funding is coded as 'Not specified', this is the category label you will see in the Funder Country and/or Recipient Country visualisation modules for this funding
OECD	The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
Other intermediaries	Non-product development partnership (PDP) intermediary organisations which receive funding ultimately intended for R&D and provide it as onward funding to product developers
Other public (funder type)	Public funders which are not the agencies of a single national government, such as the Institut Pasteur
Other R&D	Funding disbursed or received for research and development efforts that simultaneously focus on two or more diseases, and which therefore cannot be apportioned to the specific disease categories
Philanthropic (funder type)	Not-for-profit trusts, foundations, corporations and individuals (e.g. Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, Wellcome Trust, Rockefeller Foundation), NGOs and corporate donors
Platform technologies	Technologies that can potentially be applied to a range of neglected diseases and products, but have not yet been attached to a specific product for a specific disease
Post-registration studies	Studies relating to the detection, monitoring, evaluation, and prevention of adverse events associated with newly approved products, including studies conducted after regulatory approval that assess product effectiveness in the wider population or which are necessary to support product use in LMICs
Product development partnership (PDP)	Although there is no single universally-accepted definition of PDPs, they are typically public health driven, not-for-profit intermediary organisations that use private sector management practices to drive product development in conjunction with external partners. Some PDPs focus on a single disease or product type, while others work across multiple diseases and products, but all share a common goal to develop products that are suitable for low- and middle-income country use in areas of market failure. While their primary goal is the advancement of public health rather than commercial gain, PDPs generally use industry practices in their R&D activities, for instance portfolio management and industrial project management. Additionally, many PDPs conduct global advocacy to raise awareness of their global public health priorities
Public sector government	Governments or government agencies and branches (e.g. DFID, USAID, Brazilian Ministry of Health). Also includes the European Commission
Public sector pharmaceutical companies	Pharmaceutical companies which are funded by, located within and/or managed by governments or government agencies (e.g. FIOCRUZ)

Recipient type	The nature of the organisation and the work it carries out
Reservoir targeted vaccines	Veterinary vaccines specifically designed to prevent animal to human transmission of neglected diseases. Vaccines developed and used solely for veterinary purposes are excluded from this product category
Science and technology agency (funder type)	A government agency with responsibilities which primarily centre on the advancement of science and technology
Self-funding (funding type)	Refers to funding that originates within an organisation for R&D activities carried out by that organisation; sometimes referred to as intramural funding, internal funding or self-funding
Sexual & reproductive health (SRH)	These represent SRH issues which are priorities in LMICs and where R&D gaps persist to meet the needs of people in these settings. These issues have been identified by sector experts as part of the project's Expert Advisory Group (EAG). More information is available in the sexual & reproductive health scope document
Small and medium-sized enterprise (SME)	Pharmaceutical companies with revenues under $10bn per annum which are privately owned or publicly traded, and conduct their business primarily within one country (e.g. Aelix Therapeutics, T2 Biosystems)
Undisclosed R&D stage	All pharmaceutical industry funding data is aggregated and anonymised to protect respondents' confidentiality. In order to prevent the identification of individual industry funders, funding provided by industry is attributed to 'aggregate industry' and is not coded with an R&D type, funder country or recipient country. Because the R&D stage for industry funding is coded as 'Undisclosed R&D stage', this is the category label you will see in the R&D stage visualisation module for this funding
Vaccine-related platform technologies	Vaccine-related platform technologies include research focusing on the development of a common mechanism, such as expression systems or delivery vectors such viral vector and nucleic acid-based platforms which can be employed for multiple target vaccines. It also includes research purely focusing on delivery of a finished product such as vaccine microarray patches
Vaccines	A biological prepration prepared from the causative agent of a disease, its products, or a synthetic substitute that acts as an antigen to stimulate the production of antibodies and provide active acquired immunity to a particular disease
Vector control products	Approaches intended to prevent infection and block transmission of a neglected disease from vector and/or animal reservoirs to human; including novel chemical vector control products, biological vector control products and reservoir targeted vaccines
Vector-borne diseases	Diseases that are transmitted by animal vectors
WHO Neglected Tropical Diseases	Members of the WHO list of neglected tropical diseases which are also included in the G-FINDER neglected disease scope
WHO R&D Blueprint Diseases	The list of priority diseases endorsed by the 2018 WHO research and development Blueprint for action to prevent epidemics
Zoonotic diseases	Infectious diseases that spread between vertebrate animals and humans