

Promoting Access to Medicines Through Balancing Patent Rights and Responsibilities

Professor Joseph Straus

Munich

WIPO Conference on Intellectual Property and Public Policy Issues

Geneva July 14, 2009

Points to Consider



- Existence of medicines Precondition of access!
- The contextual role of patents
- Determinants of access
- Access promoting activities
- Balances inbuilt in the patent system
- Conclusions

© J. Straus 2009 -2-

Precondition of Access to Medicines Their Existence!



- R & D costs until FDA approval ~ US \$ 800
- R & D time incl. clinical trials ~ 10-15 years
- Only 8% of drugs entering Phase I of clinical trials eventually approved
- 4% of the approved drugs later on withdrawn from the market
 → reducing income + increasing costs product liability

[Caskey, 2007]

Moreover ~ US \$ 140 Million in R & D costs after FDA approval

[DiMasi/Hansen/Grabowski 2003]

Total costs ~ US \$ 1 Billion

The Contextual Role of Patents Shielding the Source of Medicines



- Incenting R & D investment → sustainable flow of new drugs
- Shielding the enormous risks of drug development
- Securing the recovery of R & D investment and profits through revenues in developed countries, including middle income countries

 Enabling charitable activities → donations & alternative programs & differential pricing for LDCs & low income countries

© J. Straus 2009 -4-

Contextual Role of Patents Barrier for Access?



- Only 19 of 319 items on the WHO-EML covered by basic patents post dating April 1, 1982
- Only 31% possibilities to apply for drug patents internationally used in practice by drug companies
- No patent barrier to accessing generic essential medicines in 98.6%
- Thus, as a rule neither a barrier in many developing countries to accessing affordable medicines - nor a necessity having patents on a global scale
- No substantial changes predicted for the future

[Attaram, 2004]

© J. Straus 2009 -5-

Access Factors Availability of Medicines - One Element Only



- Poverty
- Medical infrastructure for testing and treatment
- Training of health professionals
- Counselling

Access Promoting Activities



Global Health Fund

- to fight AIDS, TB & Malaria funding in 140 countries
 worth US \$ 15.6 Billion (up from US \$ 1,5 Billion in 2002)
- Funds from public (e.g. Japan US \$ 1.7 Billion; Spain US \$ 213 Million; Dept. 2 Health Program: Germany,
 Australia, etc.) and private (e.g. Chevron, the Bill &
 Melinda Gates Foundation, etc.) sources
- provides for: 1/4 of all int. financing for AIDS globally, 2/3 for TB and 3/4 for malaria

Access Promoting Activities

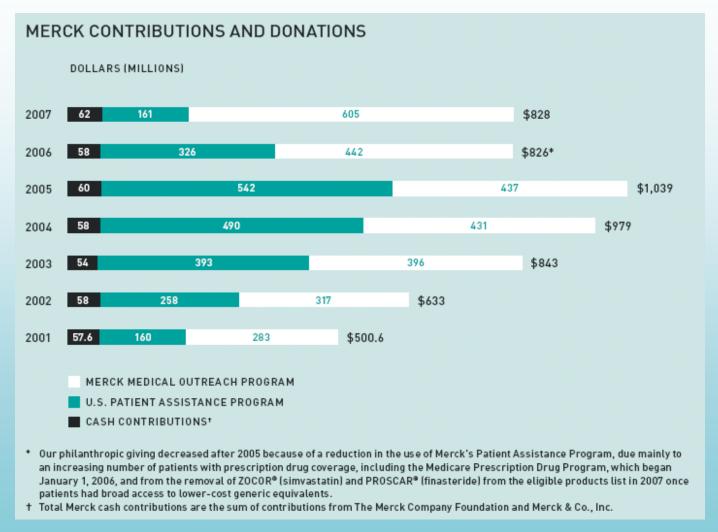


- Accelerating Access Initiative (AAI): UNAIDS, WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, the World Bank & several researchbased pharma companies
- President's (US) Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), US \$ 15 Billion (2003-2008) → 15 "focus countries" & US \$ 48 Billion through 2013 → 114 countries
- Global Alliance for Vaccination and Immunization (GAVI),
 by 2007 > US \$ 3.5 Billion → 75 countries (2000-2015)

© J. Straus 2009 -8

Access Promoting Activities, e.g. Merck USA





Source: Merck and Co., Inc. "Listening, Responding and Working Toward a Healthier Future. Corporate Responsibility Report 2006-2007." Whitehouse Station, NJ. October 2008, page 61.



Access Promoting Activities, e.g. Novartis



- Coartem[®]:
 73.7 million treatments shipped in 2008 cumulatively delivered >235 million treatments which helped save an estimated 600,000 lives
- Leprosy medication free of charge:
 >4.5 million patients cured since 2000
- TB donations (DOTS):
 500,000 patients in five years
- Gleevec® patient assistance:
 Free to >35,000 patients in 80 countries
- NITD¹ in Singapore:
 Focus on TB, dengue fever and malaria
- NVGH² in Siena, Italy:
 Vaccines Research Institute for neglected diseases

2008:

- 74 m patients supported
- Programs and research valued at USD 1,26 billion³

© J. Straus 2009 -10-

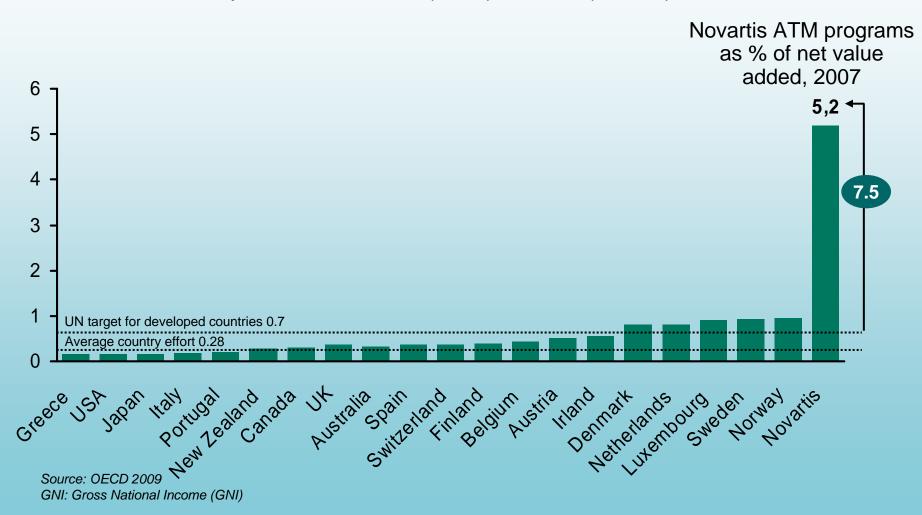
¹ Novartis Institute for Tropical Diseases; ² Novartis Vaccines Institute for Global Health; ³ Based on approximate market value



Access Promoting Activities, e.g. Novartis



Net Official Development Assistance (ODA) in 2007 (% GNI)



© J. Straus 2009

-11-

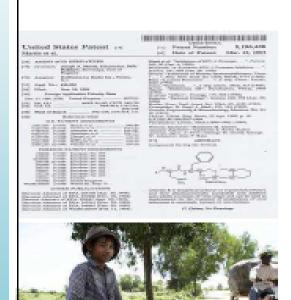
Access Promoting Activities, e.g. Roche



Pricing & Patent Policies



Clear, transparent and public



- No patents for any Roche medicines in LDCs
- No enforcement of ARV patents in LDCs or sSA
- No profit prices for 2 ARVs for LDCs and sSA
- Significantly reduced prices for low & lowermiddle income countries
- Prices published on www.roche-hiv.com

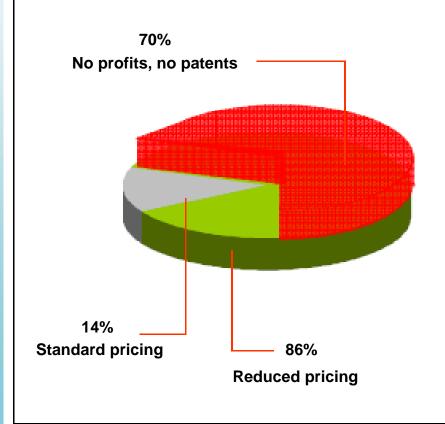
Young, 2008

Access Promoting Activities, e.g. Roche



For Roche HIV/AIDS is not "Business as usual"





- Reduced pricing applies to 86 % of all people living with HIV/AIDS worldwide*
- Both patents and profit removed for 63 countries encompassing 70 % of all people living with HIV/AIDS*
- Standard prices apply to 14
 % of global patient
 population*

^{*} From UNAIDS data, published November 2007

Access Promoting Activities, e.g. Boehringer Ingelheim



- Expanded Access → Viramune® (nevirapine) & Aptivus ® (tipanovir) → voluntary licensing to many companies for LDCs & low income countries
- No enforcement of patents → non assert declarations for supply in eligible countries → Aspen (ZA), Aurobindo, Cipla, Emcure, Ranbaxy and Strides (all India)
- Royalty-free license → Apotex (Ca) → Rwanda
- Preferencial pricing for anti-retroviral drugs (avr)
- Prevention of Mother-to-Child-Transmission Viramune® Donation Program

Balances Inbuilt in the Patent System



- Research exemption → improvement & further developments & clinical trials also for marketing approval (Art. 30 TRIPS)
- Compulsory licenses incl. compulsory licenses for dependent patents (Art. 31 TRIPS)
- Compulsory licenses "Doha" type
- International exhaustion of patent right

Conclusions



- Highest mid & long term priority → continuous flow of new drugs
- Access to medicines & generation of (new) medicines inseparable
- National legislators and international community of states responsible for adequate legal framework for both
- Patents instrumental for generating new medicines the basis for access & follow on generics & charitable activities & differential pricing, etc.
- Patentees responsible for prudent & balanced exploitation of their rights

General Reminder



"Medicine is for people, not for profits!"

[George W. Merck, founder of Merck, 1950]

- However, no profits → no new drugs → no access promoting activities → no charity, etc.
- Not all drug companies research based or generics have already entirely committed themselves to their responsibilities "for people" → still room for improvements!
- But same is true also for other stake holders governments, other branches of industry, NGOs, journalists, etc. → fight against poverty & medical infrastructure & training & counselling - also and even primarily their responsibility



Thank you!

© J. Straus 2009 -18-