CPTPP and Access to Medicines



COVID-19 VACCINE ACCESS IN ASIA WORKSHOP

Session 5: Vaccines and Intellectual Property Barriers FTAs and C19 Vaccine Access

18 August 2021





Key Timelines: CPTPP

2016 2018 2020 Brunei, Chile, Singapore, New Zealand, Australia, Peru, USA, 2013 Vietnam, Malaysia, Canada, CPTPP Ratified by 7 Mexico & Japan USA withdraw, 11 members' countries and member countries, meeting on from TPP to CPTPP **CPTPP** is 2006 2010 5th Aug 2020 **TPP** members effective Agreement in crease to 12 concluded with countries 20 issues **TPP** members **Thailand** suspended TPP started by 4 increase to 10 interested to countries Brunei, Chile, Singapore, Countries join CPTPP New Zealand, Australia, Brunei, Chile, Peru, USA, Vietnam & Singapore & Brunei, Chile, Peru & Malaysia Malaysia New Zealand haven't ratified.



Compulsory License (CL)

Being at risk to be sued by foreigner investors at arbitration

CPTPP & CL

IP Chapter

Art. 18.6 & 18.41: Allowed to use CL in accordance with TRIPs on the grounds of:

- national emergency
- other circumstances of extreme urgency
- public non-commercial use

Dispute Settlement

Chapter - ISDS (Art. 28)



Investment Chapter

Art. 9.8.5: Able to use CL if complied with CPTPP and TRIPs

BUT Annex 9-B 3 (b)

Non-discriminatory regulatory actions by a Party that are designed and applied to protect legitimate public welfare objectives, such as public health, safety and the environment, do not constitute indirect expropriations, except in rare circumstances.

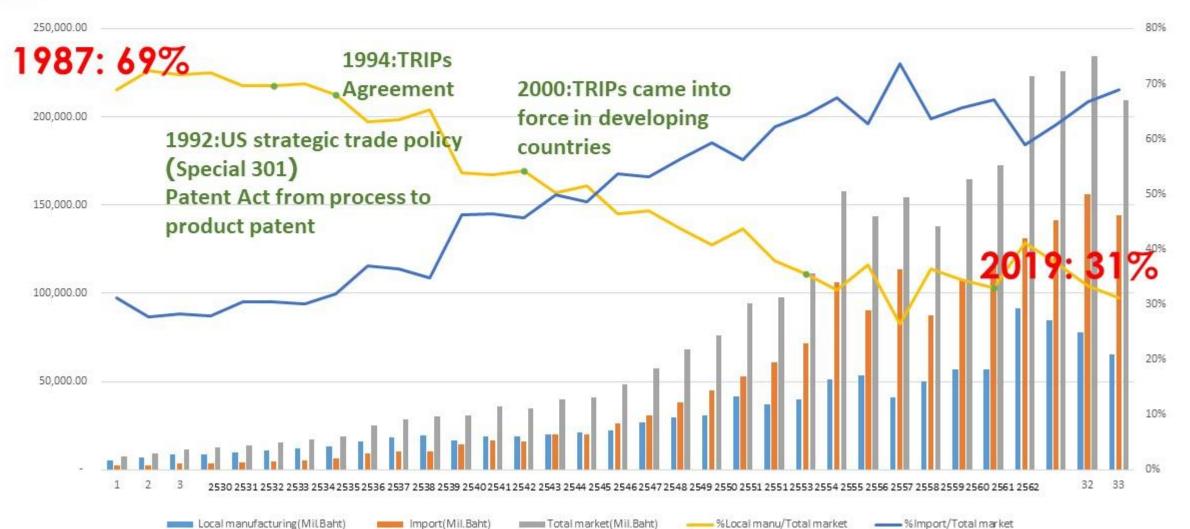


Patent Linkage

	Drug Registration	Patent
Responsible Agency	Food & Drug Administration Ministry of Public Health	Intellectual Property Dept. Ministry of Commerce
Consideration	SafetyEfficacy	 Novelty Innovative step Capable of industrial application
Result	Able to market legally	Able to monopolize legally
Objective	Protect consumers	Protect business's interests
Requirement	Mandatory	Voluntary



Local manufacturing and Import of pharmaceutical product 1987–2019 (FDA)





Impact of CPTPP's IPR & GP Chapters to Access To Medicines in the next 30 years

	2019	2049
Annual Pharmaceutical Expenditure (of GDP)	1.2%	3% - 4%
Pharmaceutical Import Dependency	76%	89%

In addition.....

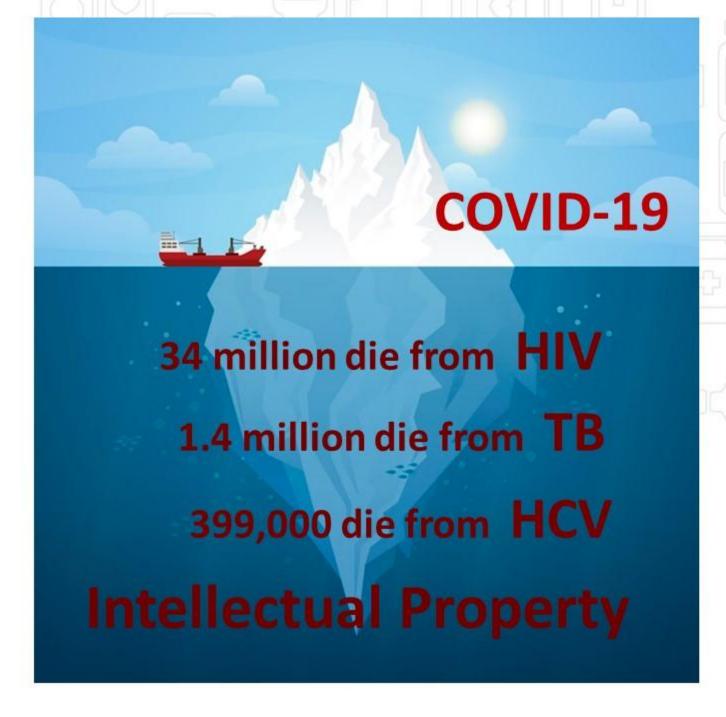
- National medicine expenditure will increase by over US\$13 billion
- Local pharmaceutical market value will reduce by over USD 3.3 billion
- GPO's market value will reduce by over USD 400 million

Health Impact Assessment of policies related to local pharmaceutical industry development towards technology readiness and access to medicines (HIAPP) by Assistant professor Rungpetch Sakulbumrungsil, Ph.D.

"Suspended" doesn't mean "REVOKED"

20 suspended issues may be put back on the table!!!

- Broader patentability criteria
 - New indication & New Method of use
- 2) Data exclusivity
- 3) Patent-term extension



Iceberg of Inequality Medicines



