

#### Universitas Airlangga

Excellence with Morality

# OPTIMIZING INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY PRODUCTS FOR PUBLIC WELFARE; IS IT POSSIBLE? The Case of Pandemic Covid-19

by

#### **Nurul Barizah**

Presented at Public Lecture,
Faculty of Law, Universitas Pancasila,
Online, 19 October 2022



# Opening remarks

IP laws exist to improve the quality of people's by providing creations and innovations that make them better off.

(Christopher Buccafusco & Jonathan Masur, 2017)





# What is the WTO?



nurul.barizah@fh.unair.ac.id

•forum for negotiations agreed rules and commitments with basic principles for trade and dispute settlement ·memberdriven supporting **Secretariat** 

10/19/2022



# Intellectual Property under WTO

Intellectual property rights are the rights given to persons over the creations of their minds. They usually give the creator an exclusive right over the use of his/her creation for a certain period of time

Linkage between Intellectual Property (IP) and trade: broadly through following two premises:

- (I) Widespread piracy, counterfeiting and infringements of intellectual property rights constituted a barrier to trade
- (II) IPRs transfer agreements



# Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS)

Annex 1C of WTO Agreement Coverage:

Most comprehensive multilateral agreement on intellectual property to date incorporating substantive provisions of:

- 1. Paris Convention (1967)
- 2.Berne Convention(1971)
- 3. Rome Convention (1961)
- 4.Treaty on IP in Respect of Integrated Circuits (1989)



# Objective

- To reduce distortions and impediments to international trade and take into account the need to promote competent as well as adequate protection of IPRs
- To ensure that measures and procedures to enforce IPRs do not themselves become barriers to legitimate trade
- To reduce tensions by reaching strengthened commitment to resolve disputes on trade-related IP issues through multilateral procedures
- To establish a mutually supportive relationship between the World Trade Organisation (WTO) and World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO)



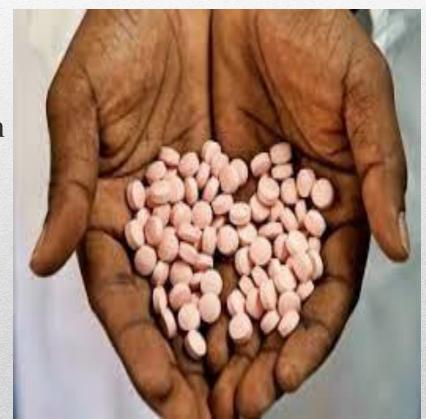
# **TRIPs:** Areas of IP protected

- Copyright and related rights
- Trademarks including service marks;
- Geographical indications including appellations of origin;
- Industrial designs;
- Patents including the protection of new varieties of plants;
- The layout-designs of integrated circuits; and
- Undisclosed information, including trade secrets and test data.



#### **Intellectual Property & Public Interest**

- IP systems should balance the protection and its enforcement with public interest consideration
- TRIPs Agreement balances the rights and obligation, transfer technology, for the progress and welfare of mankind







nurul.barizah@fh.unair.ac.id

International intellectual Property
Law, particularly TRIPs Agreement
on patent leads to:

Unavailabilty

Inaccesibility

Unaffordability





International law provides a just global solution, not only in times of pandemic, but also for other health emergencies

10/19/2022



# zolgensma® (onasemnogene abeparvovec-xioi)

suspension for intravenous infusion

#### **ZOLGENSMA**

(Onasemnogene abeparvovec)





\$2.1
Million
Per injection







# TRIPs Agreement

- "The protection and enforcement of intellectual property rights should contribute to the promotion of technological innovation and to the transfer and dissemination of technology, to the mutual advantage of producers and users of technological knowledge and in a manner conducive to social and economic welfare, and to a balance of rights and obligation" (art. 7)
- Art 8 allows members to adopt measures necessary to promote the public interest, including to protect public health so long as those measures are consistent with the TRIPs Agreement.



# Right to Health vs Intellectual Property

 International human right law establish a universal framework for promoting equitable global health, transforming moral obligations into legal rights for the good of human life

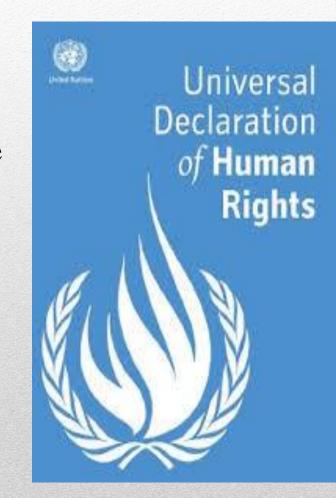




# Right to Health

#### Art 27 UDHR:

- 1. Everyone has the right freely to participate in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and to share in scientific advancement and its benefits
- 2. Everyone has the right to the protection of the moral and material interests resulting from any scientific, literary or artistic production of which he is the author.





## Right to Health vs Intellectual Property

#### Art 15 ICESCR

- 1. The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone:
- a) To take part in cultural life;
- b) To enjoy the benefits of scientific progress and its applications;
- c) To benefit from the protection of the moral and material interests resulting from any scientific, literary or artistic production of which he is the author.





### Asal & Teori Perlindungan KI & Right to Health

- •Private property –Industrial Revolution
- •Industrial Property —Paris Convention
- •Ownership of knowledge & information
- World Wealth Creation

Western Capitalists Ideology Konsep Kekayaan Intelektual

- •Legal Justification:
- •Law and Economic Theory
- Personality Theory
- Lockean Labour Theory
- Distributive Justice

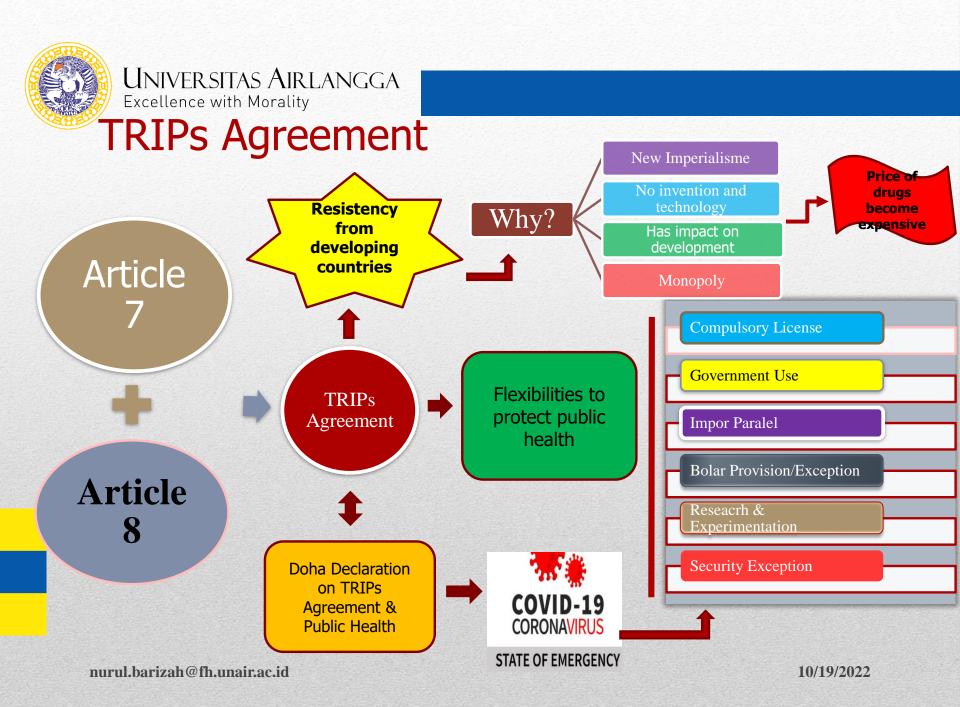
- •Enrichment of society Kontrak sosial
- Public storehouse of knowledge
- •Pengembangan inovasi baru
- Instrumen keadilan bagi inventor; Prinsip Equity -ekslusivity terbatas

Fungsi KI- Paten

Vs

Right to Health

UDHR; Pasal 27 ICESCR; Pasal 15





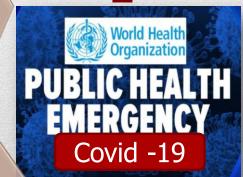
Implementation of TRIPs' Flexibilities

States has amended their Patent Law so that they can use compulsory License & Government Use in 2020

Rusia
Australia
Brazil
Canada
Columbia
Chili
Ecuador
Germany
Hungary

States that has issued compulsory license:

Hungaria Israel Rusia The use of flexibilities under Art 31 & 31bis
TRIPs



Pressure from trading partners & pharmaceutical companies, ex. USTR-Special 301.

The TRIPs agreement restricts exports even for humanitarian purposes, and potential lawsuits by rights-holding companies

State by state & case by case approaches, product per product; based on individual merits so it is difficult to coordinate between jurisdictions

Not yet providing solutions for new drug and vaccine patents due to the interval between application and publication

Compulsory licensing is not enough to overcome the barriers to non-patent IPR found in complex medical products such as vaccines and monoclonal antibodies

Another important requirement: the party appointed as the executor must have the production capacity and the availability of raw materials

Temporary
TRIPs Waiver



### Limitation of CL in Covid-19 pandemic

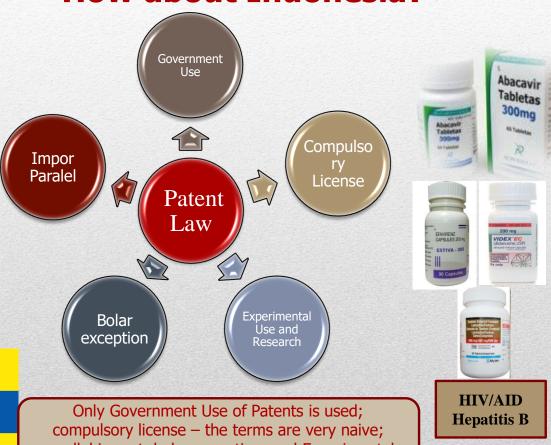
- The use of CL may invite unwarranted pressure
- CL require a case by case approach and are difficult to coordinate across jurisdictions
- CL does not provide an effective remedy for emerging and evolving barriers
- CL must be used primarily to supply a domestic market
- CL for export are logically and procedurally impractical
- CL cannot easily override non-patent IP barrier







#### **How about Indonesia?**



parallel import, bolar exception, and Experimental

Use and Research can be used.

LAMPIRAN

PERATURAN PRESIDEN REPUBLIK INDONESIA NOMOR 76 TAHUN 2012

TENTANG

PELAKSANAAN PATEN OLEH PEMERINTAH TERHADAP OBAT ANTIVIRAL DAN ANTIRETROVIRAL

NAMA ZAT AKTIF, NAMA PEMEGANG PATEN, NOMOR PATEN, DAN JANGKA WAKTU PELAKSANAAN PATEN OBAT ANTIVIRAL DAN ANTIRETROVIRAL

NO.	NAMA ZAT AKTIF	NAMA PEMEGANG PATEN	NOMOR PATEN	JANGKA WAKTU PELAKSANAAN PATEN
1.	Efavirenz	Merck & Co, INC	ID 0 005 812	Sampai berakhirnya jangka waktu Paten, 7 Agustus 2013
2.	Abacavir	Glaxo Group Limited	ID 0 011 367	Sampai berakhirnya jangka waktu Paten, 14 Mei 2018
3.	Didanosin	Bristol – Myers Squibb Company	ID 0 010 163	Sampai berakhirnya jangka waktu Paten, 6 Agustus 2018
4.	Kombinasi Lopinavir dan Ritonavir	Abbot Laboratories	ID P 0023461	Sampai berakhirnya jangka waktu Paten, 23 Agustus 2018
5.	Tenofovir	Gilead Sciences, Inc	ID 0 007 658	Sampai berakhirnya jangka waktu Paten, 23 Juli 2018
6.	- Kombinasi Tenofovir dan Emtrisitabin - Kombinasi Tenofovir, Emtrisitabin dan Evafirenz	Gilead Sciences, Inc	ID P0029476	Sampai berakhirnya jangka waktu Paten, 3 November 2024

#### Universitas Airlangga Excellence with Morality

# Presidential Decree No 101/2021 (Nov) on Government use of Favipiravir drug



Pelaksanaan Paten Obat Covid-19



 Pemerintah melaksanakan paten terhadap obat Remdesivir dan Favipiravir



 Dilakukan untuk memenuhi ketersediaan dan kebutuhan yang sangat mendesak pengobatan COVID-19



 Dilaksanakan untuk jangka waktu tiga tahun. Apabila setelah jangka waktu pandemi belum berakhir, pelaksanaan paten diperpanjang sampai dengan pandemi COVID-19 ditetapkan berakhir



 Pelaksanaan paten memuat nama zat aktif, nama pemegang paten, nomor permohonan paten/nomor paten, dan judul invensi

Berikut nama zat aktif, nama pemegana paten, nomor permohonan paten/nomor paten, dan judul invensi tersebut:

	Nama Zat Aktif	Nama Pemegang Paten	Nomor Permohonan Paten/Nomor Paten	Judul Invensi
		Fujifilm Toyama Chemical Co., Ltd	W00201000982/IDP0032152	Garam Amina Organik dari 6-Fluoro-3- Hidroksi-2- Pirazinkarbonitril dan Metode Pembuatannya
	Favipiravir		W00201301813/IDP000045023	Garam Natrium dari 6- Fluoro-3-Hidroksi-2- Pirazina Karboksamida
			W00201301812/IDP000040569	Garam Meglumina dari 6- Fluoro-3-Hidroksi-2- Pirazin Karboksamida
			W00201103243/IDP000046140	Tablet dan Serbuk Tergranulasi yang Mengandung 6-Fluoro- 3- Hidroksi-2- Pirazinakarboksamida
			W00200902268/IDP000034309 10/19/20	Komposisi Farmasi yang Mengandung Turunan <b>022</b> irazin, dan Metode Penggunaan Turunan Pirazin dalam Gabungan



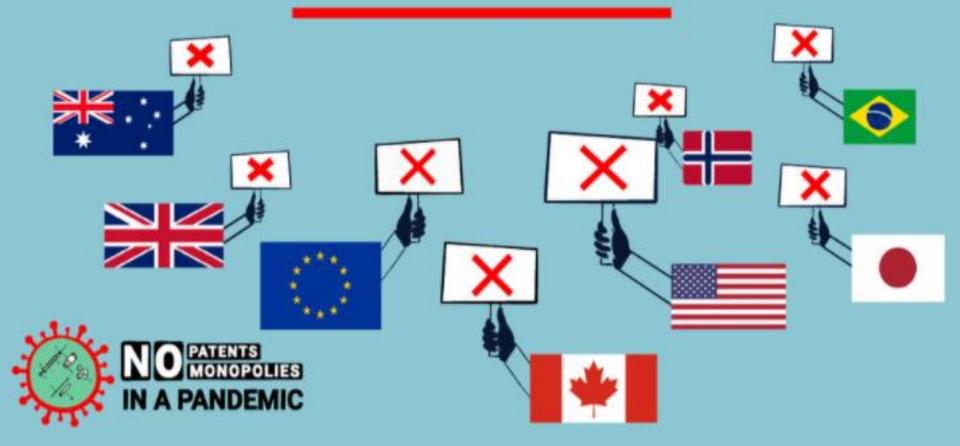
### TRIPs Waiver; Proposal

- The origin TRIPs waiver proposal is to waive application of section 1,4,5 & 7 of part II and enforcement obligations part III related to health products and technologies.
- It includes vaccines, diagnostics, therapeutics, medical devices, personal protective equipment, their material and components, and their methods and means of manufacture





# The TRIPS waiver: Don't like it? Don't use it. But don't block it.





#### TRIPs Waiver; Result & Decision

- A Ministerial Decision on TRIPs was adopted by MC12 (June 22), 20 months from the submission by request of India & South Africa, co-sponsored by 65 member, and supported by more than 100 member.
- Only waive certain provisions relating to the grant of CL under art 31 TRIPs, and some clarifications related to that art and art 39.3 (test data protection).
- It is limited patents on covid-19 vaccines, but not to therapeutics and diagnostics.
  - It does not represent a genuine response to the TRIPs waiver request.





# National Innovation Development, Technology Transfer or Rely on Foreign Technology?





Stop Foreign Domination; Indonesia can be independent





Adequate & consistent regulations & policies are needed, that are supportive and conducive.

The Government regulation on technology transfer needs to be revised, emphasizing foreign technology licensing.

It requires commitment from the government for its implementation.



#### Vaccine - Merah Putih



Merah Putih Vaccine is developed by Universitas Airlangga under the guidance of the Indonesian Food and Drug Authority.

It is a successful collaboration between academics, university, business actors, and private sector.

The development involves several partners, such as PT Biotis
Pharmaceuticals Indonesia, Ministry of Health, National Research and Innovation Agency, RSUD Dr. Soetomo, RS Universitas Airlangga, RS Paru Jember, RS Soebandi Jember, and RS Syaiful Anwar Malang



# Information-Sharing Platform as Intellectual Responsibility & Corporate Social Responsibility



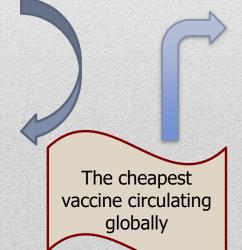


Let's share intellectual property to fight COVID-19













nurul.barizah@fh.unair.ac.id



#### Open Innovation (Medis): Fair Solution- Long Term



Sistem inovasi terbuka memungkinkan para ilmuwan di seluruh dunia berbagi, memanfaatkan data untuk kepentingan masyarakat, menghilangkan fragmentasi ilmu pengetahuan yang berbasis KI, arus informasi lebih bebas, penggunaan sumber daya lebih efisien, pengembangan obat-obatan dan vaksin lebih cepat guna menghadapi pandemi yang akan datang karena akses informasi penting tidak dibatasi oleh KI.





# Conclusion and Suggestion

- Theoretically and normatively, IP protection can be optimized for public welfare, but in practice, it is uneasy and shall be fight for it.
- WTO member, can use available legal mechanisms to ensure quick and fair access to the future pandemic in accordance with the flexibility of the TRIPs Agreement Articles 31, 31 bis, and 73 without any obstacles
- Information-sharing platforms need to be implemented as intellectual moral responsibility & corporate social responsibility to contribute solving global problems.
- The open medical innovation model offers a fair, long-term solution to improve medical research because access to critical information is not restricted by IP, enabling scientists to share and leverage data for the benefit of society.
- The Patent Law needs to be revised, especially the mandatory license, it also needs to be harmonized with the law or other related provisions including technology transfer



