

## **International Public Health University: Access to Medicines Stream**

Day 5, 10 November 2018

Fifth day began discussing patent through bringing legal, economical and political aspects. He discussed different types of international patent regime (procedural treaties and substantive law). He also traced in short the history of patent regime since Paris convention 1883. He discussed the politics of WIPO and PCT (Patent Cooperation treaties).

After a break of tea, session was resumed by Kajal. She introduces the concept of different types of patents; background of classification into different level of countries within the TRIPS framework, different transitional period for different countries. Then, she explains about three different characteristics on basis of which patent are granted:

- Should be new- novelty
- Inventive/non-obvious
- Industrial applicability

After launch, session was started by Kajal discussing TRIPS in light of HIV/AIDS epidemics and How Doha declaration came about. There was debate on whether Doha declaration actually contained new provisions. There was also discussion on Compulsory Licensings/Non-voluntary licenses. Session closed with pros and cons of voluntary licenses. Session was continued by Gopakumar with discussing patentability and Article 27 of TRIPS agreement. Again, Kajal talked about TRIPS flexibilities and followed by explaining how different countries have tried to use it. Session ended with forming groups of six on different issues for project work and were told to complete by 12 November:

- African Medicines Agency
- Compulsory License-Sandesh
- Least Developing Countries (LDC)-Jalak
- Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and clinical trials and data exclusivity
- Free Trade Agreement (FTA) Options and Patentability
- Free Trade Agreement (FTA)options and Patent linkage

Document prepared by Krishna, Anoob, Montse, and Arathi

