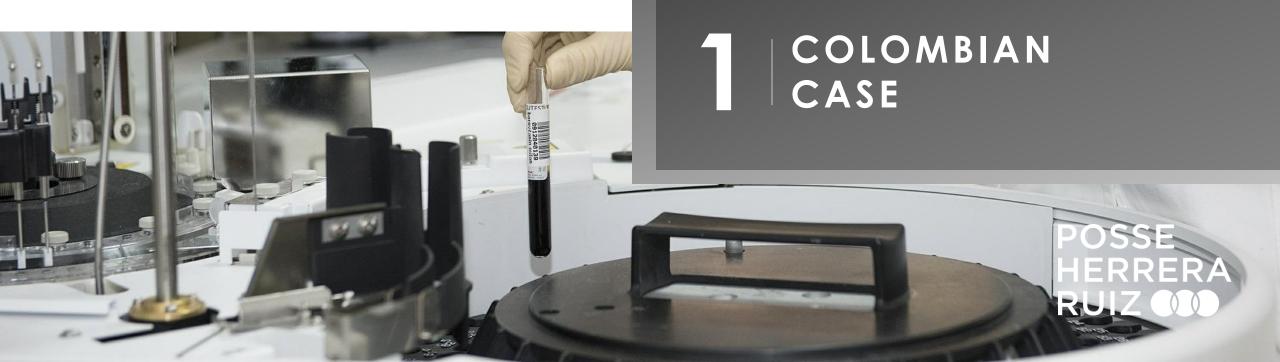


Brief context of generic pharmaceuticals and manufacturers in Colombia

Government's efforts to reduce the lack of access to medicines

- Compulsory licenses
- Centralized purchasing or negotiation
- Price control
- Scope of rights on behalf of the Colombian PTQ

Cases of voluntary licenses

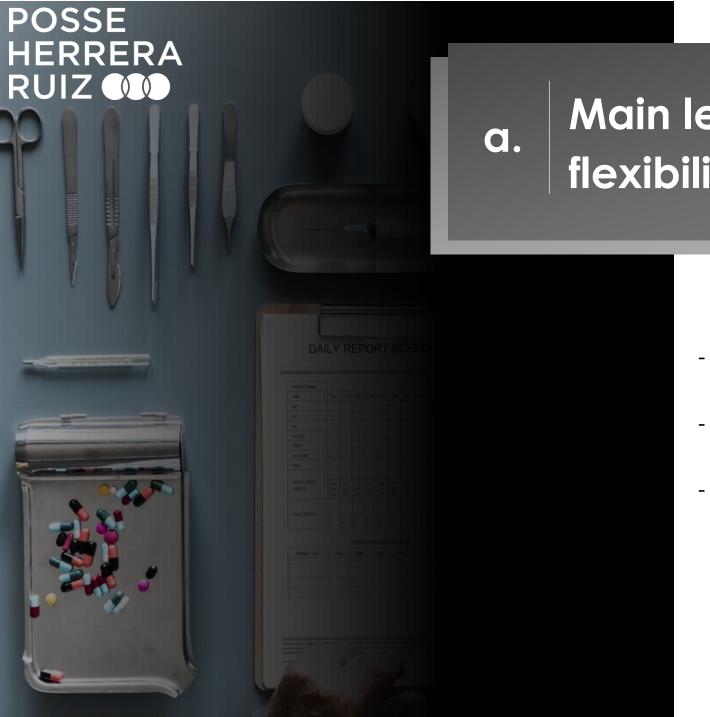


2 INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS VS. ACCESS TO MEDICINES IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Legal framework: TRIPS
Agreement, DOHA
Declarations

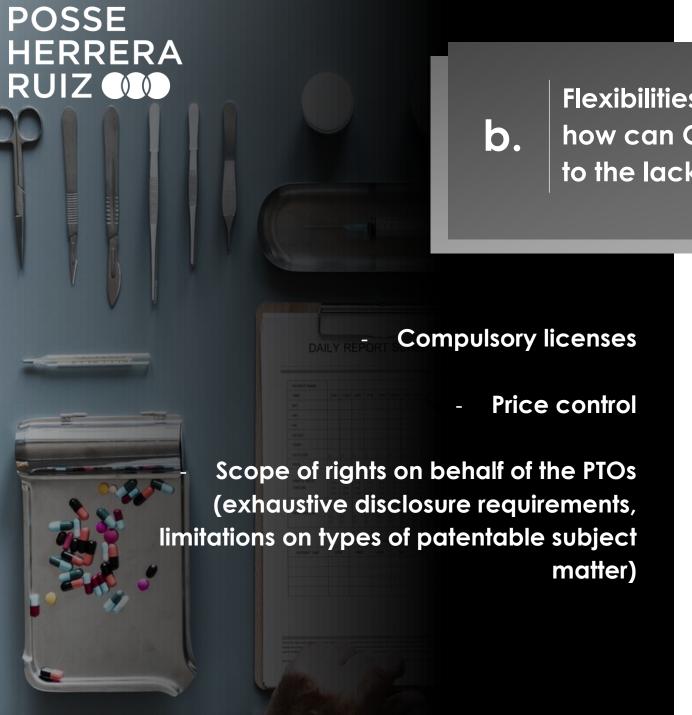
b. Flexibilities in developing countries – Practical view on how can Governments implement them as a remedy to the lack of access to medicines.





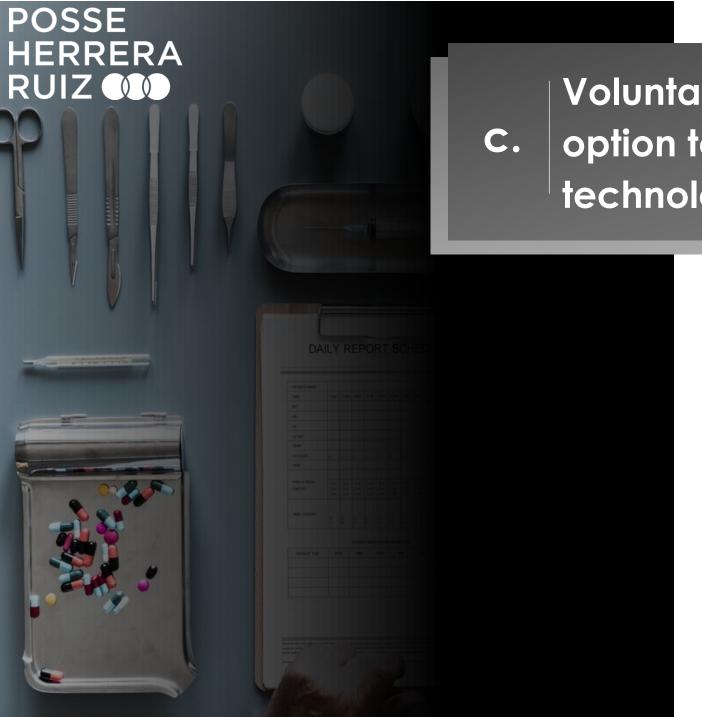
Main legal framework of the flexibilities

- TRIPS Agreement
- DOHA Declaration
- Compulsory licenses



Flexibilities in developing countries – Practical view on how can Governments implement them as a remedy to the lack of access to medicines

- Transition Periods
- Exhaustion of rights (parallel import)
- Anticompetitive practices
- Not exceeding patent terms for regulatory reasons
- Test Data (requirements from Regulatory Agencies)



Voluntary license agreements as an option to improve transfer of technology

Limitations

 Advantages of voluntary license agreements



 Promoting access to medicines through voluntary license agreements

3. Geographical restrictions

2. Exclusivity

4. Duration



- 5. Technology transfer (disclosure)
- 6. Applicable sectors

- 7. Royalties
- 8. Restrictions on suppliers
- 9. Proprietary data



CONCLUSIONS

