



# **THE MEDICINES PATENT POOL**

**FACILITATING ACCESS — PROMOTING INNOVATION**

# THE MEDICINES PATENT POOL

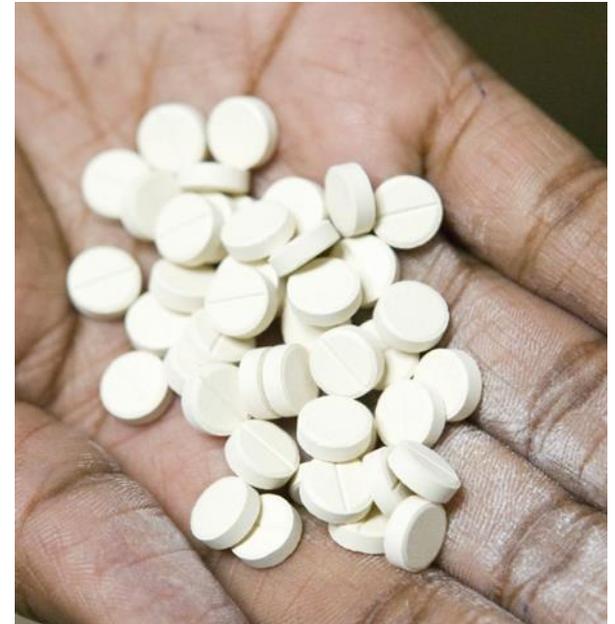
**Created in 2010** as first voluntary licensing and patent pooling mechanism in public health

**To increase access to new treatments** for HIV through licensing of patented medicines

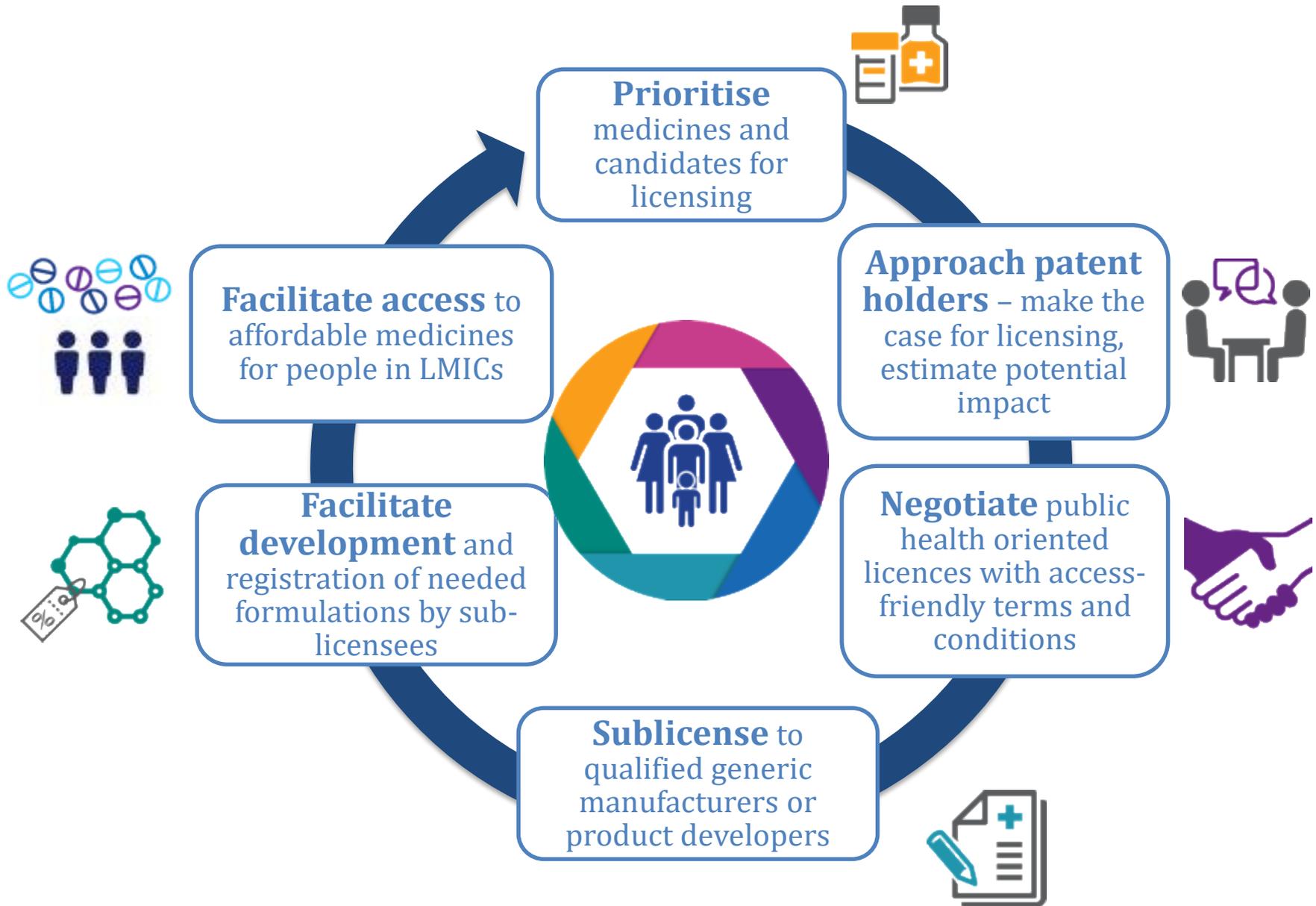
**And facilitate innovation**  
e.g. new fixed dose combinations and paediatric formulations

In 2015, expanded mandate to **Hepatitis C and Tuberculosis**

In 2018, decision to expand to **other patented essential medicines**



MPP's activities in HIV, HCV and TB are funded by:





## PUBLIC HEALTH NEED

**Access:** Need for affordable access to life-saving medicines



## RELEVANT FEATURES IN MPP LICENCES

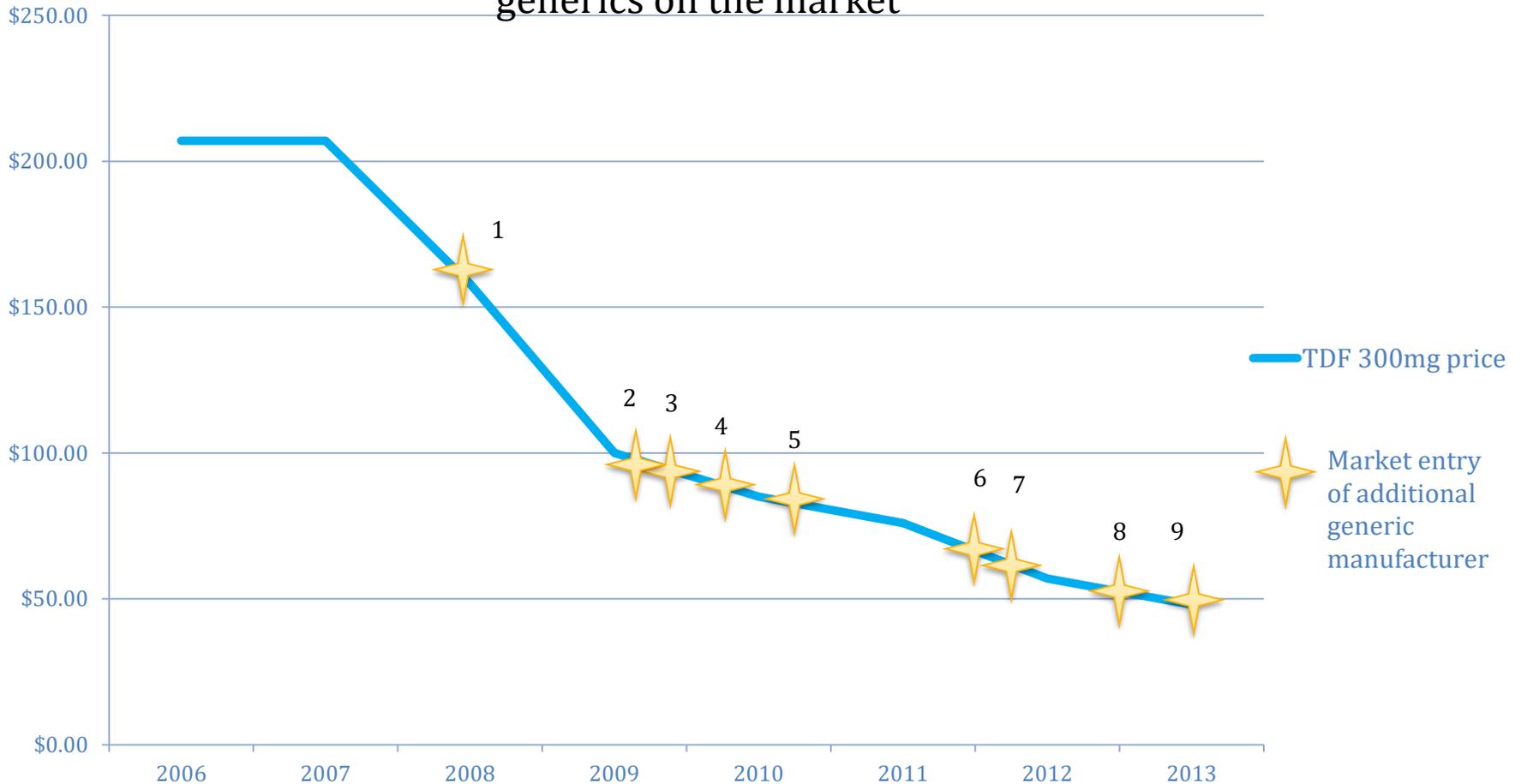
Licences enable the MPP to sub-license **non-exclusively** to multiple manufacturers to facilitate **competition** and **price reduction**

### **Example:**

- MPP licence on hepatitis C medicine daclatasvir with BMS  
Sublicensed to 10 generic manufacturers,
- 3 are already on the market with quality product at a price of **USD 14** per box (Global Fund Price)

# EFFECTS OF COMPETITION ON PRICE EXAMPLE OF TENOFOVIR 300 MG

Lowest price for TDF 300mg and number of quality-assured  
generics on the market



## PUBLIC HEALTH NEED

**Innovation:** Need for new products that combine various medicines in one pill to improve adherence



## RELEVANT FEATURES IN MPP LICENCES

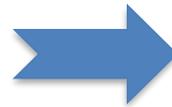
MPP licences offer the possibility to further innovate by developing new fixed dose combinations

**Example:** MPP licences with Gilead on TAF/FTC and with ViiV Healthcare on dolutegravir have facilitated the development of a new formulation product



## PUBLIC HEALTH NEED

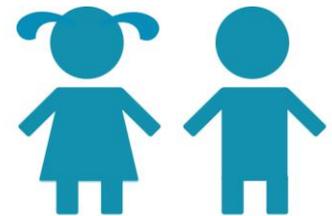
**New formulations for children:** Need for HIV paediatric formulations that are better adapted for young children



## RELEVANT FEATURES IN MPP LICENCES

MPP licences enable licensees to develop new paediatric formulations that address needed gaps

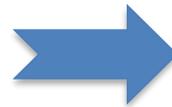
**Example:** MPP licence with AbbVie is contributing to the development of new HIV formulations targeting the youngest children



## PUBLIC HEALTH NEED

### **Quality assurance:**

Need to ensure that medicines used for treatment scale-up in LMICs are of assured quality



## RELEVANT FEATURES IN MPP LICENCES

All MPP licences require approval by generic manufacturers from the **WHO Prequalification** or a **stringent regulatory authority**

### **Example:**

- Three MPP licensees have already obtained USFDA or WHO Prequalification approval for products containing the new HIV medicine dolutegravir

## PUBLIC HEALTH NEED

**Accelerated access:**  
Need to speed up  
access to new ground-  
breaking treatments



## RELEVANT FEATURES IN MPP LICENCES

MPP licences are negotiated  
early in the life cycle of the  
products and proactive  
license management  
**shortens time to market**

**Example:** Time from approval of HIV medicines to generic  
competition

**Prior to MPP**



**~ 7-8 years**

**With MPP**



**~ 3-4 years**

*“The MPP continues to be the central independent driver of access-oriented licensing in the pharmaceutical industry. Licences agreed via the MPP include the majority of the access-oriented terms and conditions looked for by the Index”*

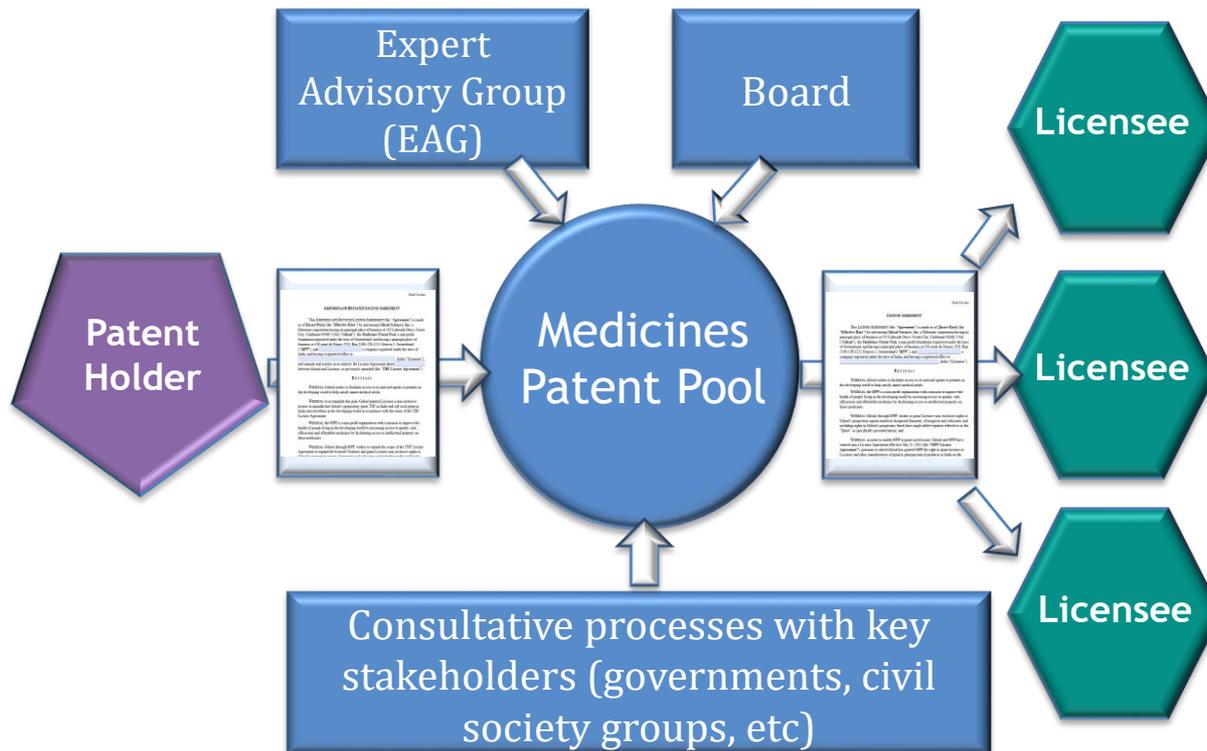
**Access to Medicines Index, November 2018**

access to  
medicine   
index 

## Traditional licensing model



## Licensing model of the MPP





**13** HIV medicines  
and 1 HIV platform  
technology licensed



**130+**  
ongoing pharmaceutical  
development projects



**3** hepatitis C  
direct-acting  
antivirals



**17** million  
patient-years  
of treatments delivered  
through MPP's generic  
partners



**1** tuberculosis  
drug candidate



**535** million  
US dollars saved. **2.3**  
billion expected from  
already negotiated HIV  
licences \*

## UN Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS (2016), Paragraph 23:

“(…) welcome the broadening of the scope of work of the **Medicines Patent Pool**, hosted by UNITAID, to promote voluntary partnerships to address hepatitis C and tuberculosis, reflecting the importance of integrating the AIDS response into the broader global health agenda”



## WHO Health Sector Strategy on HIV/AIDS 2016-21 (page 42)

“Strategies include fostering generic competition, including through, where appropriate, voluntary licences that include pro-access terms and conditions such as those negotiated by the **Medicines Patent Pool**,”



## UNAIDS 2016-21 Strategy (Page 83)

“Furthermore, UNAIDS will pursue additional collaboration with the **Medicines Patent Pool**, an initiative funded by UNITAID, to elaborate analyses on the patent landscape of HIV medicines and forecasting of newer HIV-related products.”



The MPP's HIV, TB and hepatitis C activities are fully funded by:

