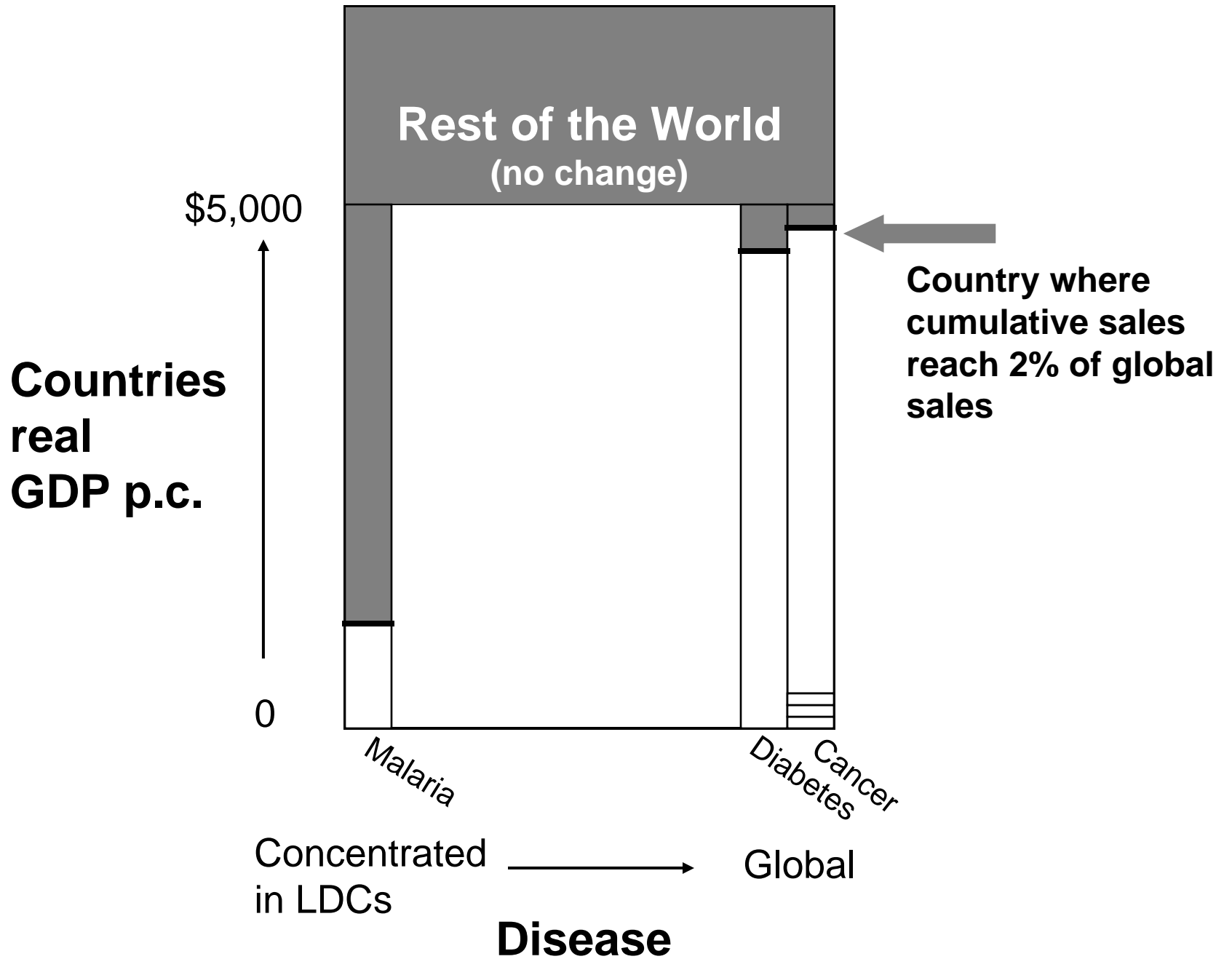


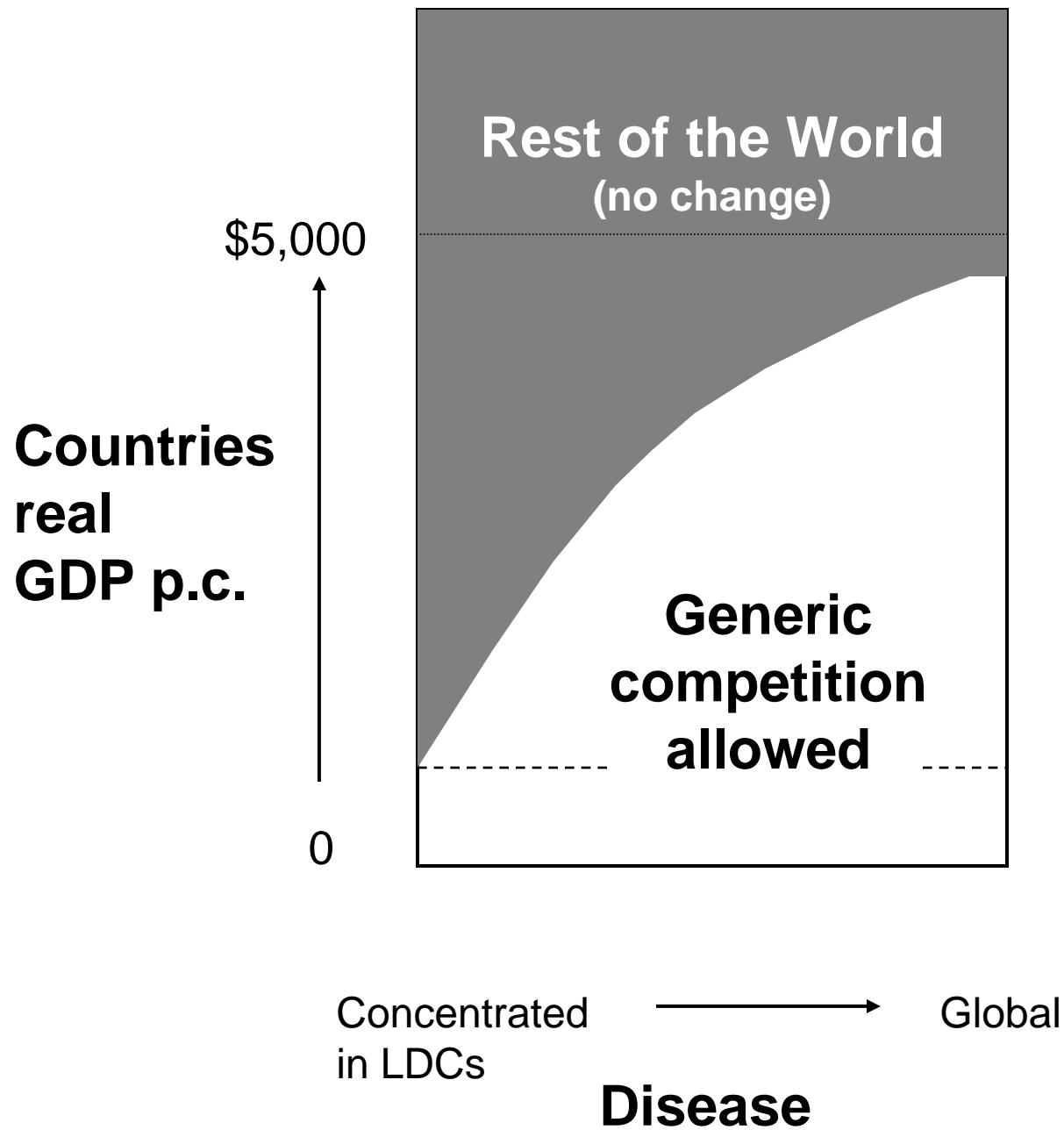
Questions for Discussion

- What is TRIPS?
- Why is there such a strong push for the protection of intellectual property rights in the area of pharmaceuticals?
- What are the potential private and social benefits of that protection?
- What are the costs?
- How might those calculations vary for wealthier versus poor countries?
- What challenge does this pose to international rules or regulations that relate to intellectual property rights?
- What is Lanjouw's policy approach?

Basics of Lanjouw

- Drug markets different - some diseases may have most of their market in the developing world (malaria) while others are global with global markets for their therapies (cancer).
- Need to increase research effort on developing country diseases -> good argument for private sector involvement/patents in LDCs.
- Poor countries barely figure in the worldwide market for global products. Half the world's pop represents 2% of spending on cardiovascular drugs. Thus, it is hard to argue that patents in poor countries are important to support R&D on these diseases.
- Bottom line - optimal patent system would treat drugs differently according to their different world markets
- Her proposal: protection evolves as a country develops and with changes in disease incidence. Protect markets as they become more important to firms.





The Mechanism

Is to require a declaration in request for a foreign filing license:

I, the undersigned, request a license to make foreign filings covering the invention described in U.S. patent application no. X, with the understanding that this permission will not be used to restrict the sale or manufacture of drugs for 'Cancer' in 'India' by suing for patent infringement in 'India'.