

Reports, chapters, open access articles and websites dealing with access to medicines

| GENERAL MATERIAL ON MEDICINES | TRIPS-PLUS |
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| GHW5, E3: People living with HIV in India: The Struggle for Access | Smith S.R., Intellectual Property in Free Trade Agreements |
| GHW4, D4: The TRIPS agreement: two decades of failed promises | Impact of investment chapter provisions on access to medicines |
| GHW4, D7: The ethical cost of offshoring clinical trials | Memo: Ambiguity Leads to Fallacy: Biologics Exclusivity in the Trans-Pacific Partnership (final text) |
| GHW3, D4: The Pharmaceutical Industry and Pharmaceutical Endeavour | Correa, C. M. (2016). Innovation and the Global Expansion of Intellectual Property Rights: Unfulfilled Promises. Research Papers. Geneva, South Centre. |
| GHW2, B5: Medicine | United Nations Special Rapporteur on Right to Health's recommendations include: developing countries (and LDCs) should not agree to TRIPS+ and developed countries should not ask for TRIPS+ |
| GHW1, B2: Medicines | UNITAID analysis of TPP IP chapter proposals that affect access to medicines (not final TPP text) |
| WHO Commission on Intellectual Property Rights, Innovation and Public Health Report. http://www.who.int/intellectualproperty/report/en/ | Impact on access to medicines |
| WHO Report of the Consultative Expert Working Group on Research and Development: Financing and Coordination. http://www.who.int/phi/CEWG_Report_5_April_2012.pdf?ua=1 | Data exclusivity |
| Jamie Love (2018) The savings from delinkage. | Sengupta, A. (2018). Biological Drugs – Challenges to Access, Third World Network. |
| Oxfam (2018) Prescription for poverty Drug companies as tax dodgers, price gougers, and influence peddlers | <u>COUNTERFEIT, IP ENFORCEMENT & ACCESS TO MEDICINES</u> |
| Drahos, P. and J. Braithwaite (2004). Who owns the knowledge economy? Political organizing behind TRIPS, Corner House Briefing (17 November), The Corner House. | US Academic Exposes IP Maximalists' TRIPS plus plus Agenda. Third World Network |

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| <p align="center"><u>WHO DOCUMENTS</u></p> | <p>Border Measures Concerning Goods Allegedly Infringing Intellectual Property Rights: The Seizure of Generic Medicines in Transit, Xavier Seuba</p> |
| <p>WHO Global Strategy & Plan of Action on Public Health, Innovation & Intellectual Property</p> | |
| <p>WHO Action Plan on Anti-microbial resistance,</p> | <p>Shashikant, S. (2010). "The IMPACT counterfeit taskforce, intellectual property rights enforcement and seizure of medicines." TWN Intellectual Property Rights Series .</p> |
| <p align="center"><u>WTO DOCUMENTS & DECISIONS</u></p> | <p align="center"><u>ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE</u></p> |
| <p>Doha Declaration on TRIPS and Public Health</p> | <p>Declaration on Antibiotic Resistance http://abrcoalition.com/</p> |
| <p>TRIPS Council Decision: General LDC Transition Period (IP/C/64)</p> | <p>Lancet Infectious Diseases Commission (2013). "Antibiotic resistance-the need for global solutions."</p> |
| <p>TRIPS Council Decision on LDC Pharmaceutical Transition Period until 2033 (IP/C/73)</p> | <p>Jasovsky et al (2016). Antimicrobial Resistance - a threat to the World's Sustainable Development</p> |
| <p>General Council Decision on Waivers for Exclusivity Marketing Rights & Mailbox until 2033 for LDCs (WT/L/971)</p> | <p>Antibiotic Resistance Coalition (2014). Act now, or face catastrophic post-antibiotic era</p> |
| <p>2005 Decision Amending the TRIPS Agreement</p> | <p>Alas, M. (2018). "State of discussion on AMR action, two years after the WHA Global Plan." South Bulletin 101</p> |
| <p align="center"><u>TRIPS FLEXIBILITIES</u></p> | <p>Collignon et al (2018). "Anthropological and socioeconomic factors contributing to global antimicrobial resistance: a univariate and multivariable analysis."</p> |
| <p>Exemption from pharmaceutical patents agreed for LDCs</p> | <p>https://www.reactgroup.org/toolbox/</p> |
| <p>Musungu and Oh, South Centre & World Health Organization. The use of flexibilities in TRIPS by developing countries.</p> | <p align="center"><u>REGULATION</u></p> |
| <p>Ling CY. Malaysia's experience in increasing access to antiretroviral drugs: exercising the "government use" option. Penang</p> | <p>Berman (2012). The Role of Domestic Administrative Law in the Accountability of Transnational Regulatory Networks: The Case of the ICH</p> |

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| TWN: Compulsory License and Government Use to Promote Access to Medicines: Some Examples | Oxfam (2011). Eye on the Ball. Medicine regulation – not IP enforcement – can best deliver quality medicines |
| United Nations. Report of the United Nations Secretary-General's High-Level Panel on Access to Medicines: Promoting Innovation and Access to Health Technologies. 2016 | Websites |
| UNDP. Using Competition Law To Promote Access To Health Technologies: A Guidebook for Low and Middle Income Countries.UNDP. New York: 2014 | TRIPS @ WTO |
| Guidelines for the Examination of Patent Applications relating to Pharmaceuticals | IP Watch (incl Health Policy Watch) |
| Country experiences in using TRIPS safeguards: Part 1 | TWN |
| Country experiences in using TRIPS safeguards: Part II | Bilaterals.org |
| Gopakumar, K., 2012. The compulsory license on sorafenib: A right step to ensure access to medicines | South Centre |
| Gopakumar, K., 2013. What should we learn from the Novartis judgment? | MSF Access |
| UNAIDS, WHO and UNDP (2011). Using TRIPS flexibilities to improve access to HIV treatment: policy brief. | Accessibsa |
| Esmail, L. and J. Kohler (2012). "The politics behind the implementation of the WTO Paragraph 6 Decision in Canada to increase global drug access." Globalization and Health 8(1): 7. | https://www.patentoppositions.org/ |
| | www.medspal.org |
| | http://www.who.int/topics/intellectual_property/en/ |