RECENT TRENDS IN IP-RELATED BARRIERS TO LEGITIMATE TRADE IN GENERIC MEDICINES

Dr. Gopakumar G. Nair
Gopakumar Nair Associates
Email ID - gopanair@gnaipr.net
Web - www.gnaipr.com

IP Portfolio

Patents, Designs, Copyrights, Trade Marks, Know How, Trade Secrets, Confidential Information, Reputation
### IP EVOLUTION

**Property → Right**

**INTELLECT – PROPERTY – RIGHT**

**Idea → Expression → Copyright**

**Idea → Innovation → Invention → Patent**

**Idea → Quality + Identity → Trademark**

**Idea → Appearance → Design**
## RECENT EXAMPLES OF COUNTERFEIT MEDICINES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Medicine</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Antidiabetic traditional medicine</td>
<td>China, 2009</td>
<td>Contained 6 times normal dose of glibenclamide (used to lower blood sugar) (2 people died, 9 people hospitalized)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metakellin (antimalarial)</td>
<td>Tanzania, 2009</td>
<td>Discovered in 40 pharmacies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viagra &amp; Cialis (for erectile dysfunction)</td>
<td>Thailand, 2008</td>
<td>Smuggled into Thailand from an unknown source in an unknown country</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xenical (for fighting obesity)</td>
<td>USA, 2007</td>
<td>Contained no active ingredient and sold via Internet sites operated outside the USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lipitor (for lowering cholesterol); Zyprexa for treating bipolar disorder and schizophrenia</td>
<td>United Kingdom, 2007</td>
<td>Detected in the legal supply chain</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## RECENT “GENUINE” COUNTERFEIT SEIZURES

**Media release**

:: INTERPOL - Arrests and major seizure of counterfeit medicines across Egypt (IMPACT)

:: Nigeria: Nafdac Seizes N32 Million Fake Anti-Malarial Drugs, Sola Ogundipe

Source: All Africa

:: INTERPOL - Operation Mamba (IMPACT), targeting counterfeit medicines in Tanzania and Uganda

International Trade in Pharma/Medicines are governed by a plethora of Statutes, legal provisions, Act and Rules, which find their routes/foundations in International Trade Agreements.

Harmonized standards for Regulatory Affairs and IP/Patent Protection are governed by various Agreements under WTO.

Emergence of WTO commencing with the Uruguay Round in 1986, Intellectual Property Rights through TRIPs (Trade-Related Aspects Of Intellectual Property Rights) got incorporated in International Trade Regime to become WTO.
WTO PREAMBLE

“The Parties to this Agreement [recognize] that their relations in the field of trade and economics endeavor should be conducted with a view to raising standards of living, ensuring full employment and a large and steadily growing volume of real income and effective demand, and expanding the production of and trade in goods and services, while allowing for the optimal use of the world’s resources in accordance with the objective of preserve the environment and to enhance the means for doing so in a manner sustainable development, seeking both to protect and consistent with their respective needs and concerns at different levels of economic development”.

WTO BASED TREATIES

• TBT (Technical Barriers to Trade) (Article 3.1)

• TRIPs (Trade-Related Aspects Of Intellectual Property Rights)

• SPS (Sanitary & Phytosanitary Measures (Article 3.3)

• Rules of Origin (Source-content) being used by some countries to restrict imports through Regulatory Mechanisms. Need to represent through WTO also negotiate bilaterally to remove these restrictions.

• CBD (Convention on Biological Diversity)

• UPOV (International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants)

• TRIMS (Trade-Related Investment Measures) and

• Many other Agreement and Treaties.
TECHNICAL BARRIERS TO TRADE (TBT)

Technical regulations and product standards may vary from country to country. Having many different regulations and standards makes life difficult for producers and exporters. If regulations are set arbitrarily, they could be used as an excuse for protectionism. The Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade tries to ensure that regulations, standards, testing and certification procedures do not create unnecessary obstacles.

More Reading: http://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/tbt_e/tbt_e.htm

NON-TARIFF BARRIERS TO TRADE

• Some non-tariff trade barriers are expressly permitted when they are deemed necessary to protect health, safety, or sanitation, or to protect depletable natural resources.

• Examples of Non-Tariff Barriers to Trade
  – Rules of Origin
  – Intellectual property laws (patents, copyrights)
  – Import bans
  – Sanitary and phyto-sanitary conditions
  – Packaging conditions
  – Labeling conditions
  – Product standards
  – Complex regulatory environment
  – Determination of eligibility of an exporting country by the importing country
  – Determination of eligibility of an exporting establishment (firm, company) by the importing country.
  – “Buy national” policy
  – Restrictive licenses, etc
TRIPS - PREAMBLE

Desiring to reduce distortions and impediments to international trade, and taking into account the need to promote effective and adequate protection of intellectual property rights, and to ensure that measures and procedures to enforce intellectual property rights do not themselves become barriers to legitimate trade;

Recognizing, to this end, the need for new rules and disciplines concerning:
(a) the applicability of the basic principles of GATT 1994 and of relevant international intellectual property agreements or conventions;

(b) the provision of adequate standards and principles concerning the availability, scope and use of trade-related intellectual property rights;
(c) the provision of effective and appropriate means for the enforcement of trade-related intellectual property rights, taking into account differences in national legal systems;
(d) the provision of effective and expeditious procedures for the multilateral prevention and settlement of disputes between governments; and
(e) transitional arrangements aiming at the fullest participation in the results of the negotiations;

Recognizing the need for a multilateral framework of principles, rules and disciplines dealing with international trade in counterfeit goods;

Recognizing that intellectual property rights are private rights;

Recognizing the underlying public policy objectives of national systems for the protection of intellectual property, including developmental and technological objectives;

Recognizing also the special needs of the least-developed country Members in respect of maximum flexibility in the domestic implementation of laws and regulations in order to enable them to create a sound and viable technological base;

Emphasizing the importance of reducing tensions by reaching strengthened commitments to resolve disputes on trade-related intellectual property issues through multilateral procedures;

Desiring to establish a mutually supportive relationship between the WTO and the World Intellectual Property Organization (referred to in this Agreement as “WIPO”) as well as other relevant international organizations;
TRIPS - ARTICLE 1

Article 1 - Nature and Scope of Obligations

1. Members shall give effect to the provisions of this Agreement. Members may, but shall not be obliged to, implement in their law more extensive protection than is required by this Agreement, provided that such protection does not contravene the provisions of this Agreement. Members shall be free to determine the appropriate method of implementing the provisions of this Agreement within their own legal system and practice.

2. For the purposes of this Agreement, the term "intellectual property" refers to all categories of intellectual property that are the subject of Sections 1 through 7 of Part II.

SECTION 4: SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS RELATED TO BORDER MEASURES

Article 51 - Suspension of Release by Customs Authorities

Members shall, in conformity with the provisions set out below, adopt procedures[1] to enable a right holder, who has valid grounds for suspecting that the importation of counterfeit trademark or pirated copyright goods[2] may take place, to lodge an application in writing with competent authorities, administrative or judicial, for the suspension by the customs authorities of the release into free circulation of such goods. Members may enable such an application to be made in respect of goods which involve other infringements of intellectual property rights, provided that the requirements of this Section are met. Members may also provide for corresponding procedures concerning the suspension by the customs authorities of the release of infringing goods destined for exportation from their territories.

[1] It is understood that there shall be no obligation to apply such procedures to imports of goods put on the market in another country by or with the consent of the right holder, or to goods in transit.

[2] For the purposes of this Agreement:

(a) "counterfeit trademark goods" shall mean any goods, including packaging, bearing without authorization a trademark which is identical to the trademark validly registered in respect of such goods, or which cannot be distinguished in its essential aspects from such a trademark, and which thereby infringes the rights of the owner of the trademark in question under the law of the country of importation;

(b) "pirated copyright goods" shall mean any goods which are copies made without the consent of the right holder or person duly authorized by the right holder in the country of production and which are made directly or indirectly from an article where the making of that copy would have constituted an infringement of a copyright or a related right under the law of the country of importation.
TRIPS - ARTICLE 7 & 8

Article 7 - Objectives
The protection and enforcement of intellectual property rights should contribute to the promotion of technological innovation and to the transfer and dissemination of technology, to the mutual advantage of producers and users of technological knowledge and in a manner conducive to social and economic welfare, and to a balance of rights and obligations.

Article 8 - Principles
1. Members may, in formulating or amending their laws and regulations, adopt measures necessary to protect public health and nutrition, and to promote the public interest in sectors of vital importance to their socio-economic and technological development, provided that such measures are consistent with the provisions of this Agreement.

2. Appropriate measures, provided that they are consistent with the provisions of this Agreement, may be needed to prevent the abuse of intellectual property rights by right holders or the resort to practices which unreasonably restrain trade or adversely affect the international transfer of technology.

Para 6 of the Doha Declaration

“6. We recognize that WTO Members with insufficient or no manufacturing capacities in the pharmaceutical sector could face difficulties in making effective use of compulsory licensing under the TRIPS Agreement. We instruct the Council for TRIPS to find an expeditious solution to this problem and to report to the General Council before the end of 2002”.

Source: WTO
DOHA DECLARATION

Contd.....

The declaration sought solution to the problem of the difficulties that WTO Members with insufficient or no manufacturing capacities in the pharmaceutical sector could face in making effective use of compulsory licensing under the TRIPS Agreement.

On 30 August, 2003, following nearly two years of negotiations, the General Council of the WTO finally adopted the Decision on Implementation of Paragraph 6 of the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health (the August Decision). The WTO solution is essentially a waiver of the export restriction, thereby allowing the total amount of production under a compulsory licence to be exported.

Source: WTO

PATENTS ARE TECHNICAL SUBJECT MATTER

Validity of patentable inventions or granted patents is within the jurisdiction of Patent Controller/Examiner and the Appellate Board. Often the technicalities involved in the patentability criteria are so complex that even the decision of the patent granting authority is reversed during judicial scrutiny.
ENFORCEMENT OF PATENTS

Enforcement of patents should not be/cannot be left to the sole discretion of the Police/Customs and even Health Regulatory Authorities. Alleged Patent validities and infringements issues should not be confused with Quality/Efficacy aspects of Medicines.

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS & WRONGS

South Bulletin (Issue 41, 22 September 2009)
Editorial by Martin Khor

- This issue of South Bulletin focuses on recent developments and controversies in the intellectual property rights area.
- The legitimacy and usefulness of the IP system depends on the correct balance between the public interest and the private privilege given to the IP holders as an incentive for innovation.
- This balance has been disrupted by a one-size-fits-all global regime in the TRIPS agreement. Yet TRIPS has some flexibilities that can be used to limit the damage that an inappropriate IP system can generate.
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS & WRONGS
South Bulletin (Issue 41, 22 September 2009)
Contd…..

• Recently, developed countries have been promoting a TRIPS-Plus agenda that reduces or removes TRIPS flexibilities. Their IP enforcement programme has resulted in legitimate generic drugs of developing countries being seized in European ports while in transit to other developing countries.

• At WIPO, the developed countries are also trying to move towards a system of “global patents”, in which approval of a patent in a few developed countries will almost automatically mean approval in other countries, unless there is explicit rejection. This would remove the flexibilities and powers of developing countries’ authorities.

• Thus the developing countries have not accepted the TRIPS-plus proposals and are protesting against the actions on generic medicines.

• The South Bulletin discusses IP Rights and Wrongs and has articles on the row over generic drug seizures, the recent controversies at the WIPO meeting on Patent Cooperation Treaty, the TRIPS-Plus enforcement agenda, and the move towards a ‘global IP infrastructure.”

More: http://www.southcentre.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=1070&Itemid=1

INTERPOL DATABASE ON INTERNATIONAL INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (DIIP)

• Database containing information about transnational and organized intellectual property (IP) crimes.

• INTERPOL develops specific enforcement activities against counterfeit medical products through its membership of the International Medical Products Anti-Counterfeiting Taskforce (IMPACT). In 2008, the INTERPOL General Assembly (the Organization’s supreme governing body) endorsed this innovative approach by voting a resolution to support the fight against counterfeit medical products.

Source: Interpol
INTERPOL-IMPACT Enforcement Training

- With the support of INTERPOL's Regional Bureaus, National Central Bureaus and private sector representatives, these training courses provide general facts on counterfeit medical products and specific investigative methodologies that will allow enforcement agencies to disrupt the manufacture, trade and distribution of counterfeit medicines in their country.
- **Dates:** 17-18 June 2009
- **Location:** Nairobi, Kenya
- **Participants:** 40 officers and representatives from the police, customs, Kenya drug regulatory authorities, the Weights and Measures Unit of the Kenya Ministry of Trade, and the Kenya Intellectual Property Institute. The closure of the session was chaired by the Deputy Head of the Criminal Investigations Department in Nairobi, Mr Francis Okonya, who underlined the threat to citizens caused by counterfeit medical products and the importance of combining all efforts to continue to combat this crime.

INTERPOL-IMPACT Enforcement Training
Contd.....

- **Dates:** 26-27 March 2009
- **Location:** Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania
- **Participants:** 40 officials from police, customs, drug regulatory authorities, the Fair Competition Commission (Tanzania), and observers from US Immigration and Customs Enforcement. This training course was delivered as part of the 2009 Intellectual Property Rights OASIS activities. The OASIS programme delivers a cohesive package of training, infrastructure and operational support to police forces in Africa, enabling them to address crime threats effectively on a national, international and global level.
Kenya: INTERPOL Training Seminar

- **Dates:** 20-25 November 2008
- **Location:** Nairobi, Kenya
- **Participants:** Nearly 150 police, customs and drug regulatory body representatives from 26 Eastern and Southern African countries. This six-day training course and workshops, aimed to equip senior and middle police managers with the knowledge, skills and expertise to lead proactive regional operations, targeting transnational organized criminals who systematically manufacture and distribute counterfeit and pirated goods throughout the region.

Third INTERPOL Intellectual Property Crime Training Programme

- **Dates:** 20-24 October 2008
- **Location:** Ostia, Italy
- **Participants:** 32 police senior and middle managers from 22 different countries, representing every INTERPOL region Co-hosted by the Guardia di Finanza, in partnership with police and member organizations of the INTERPOL IP Crime Action Group (IIPCAG), this course brought together many officers from countries where INTERPOL is currently leading cross-industry law enforcement interventions into transnational organized crime. The training course complemented ongoing operational initiatives and provided police officers with the knowledge and expertise to lead future interventions. One day of the five-day course was dedicated to the fight against counterfeit medicines.
“Counterfeiting” means taking the following actions without the authority of the owner of any intellectual property right subsisting in Kenya or elsewhere in respect of protected goods-
(a) the manufacture, production, packaging, re-packaging, labelling or making, whether in Kenya or elsewhere, of any goods whereby those protected goods are imitated in such manner and to such a degree that those other goods are identical or substantially similar copies of the protected goods;
(b) the manufacture, production or making, whether in Kenya or elsewhere, the subject matter of that intellectual property, or a colourable imitation thereof so that the other goods are calculated to be confused with or to be taken as being the protected goods of the said owner or any goods manufactured, produced or made under his licence;
(c) the manufacturing, producing or making of copies, in Kenya or elsewhere, in violation of an author’s rights or related rights;

“intellectual property right” includes–
(a) any right protected under the Copyright Act, 2001;
(b) any plant breeders' right granted under the Seeds and Plant Varieties Act;
(c) any right protected under the Trade Marks Act; and
(d) any right protected under the Industrial Property Act, 2001;
KENYAN ANTI-COUNTERFEIT ACT, 2008
Contd.....

• The Act allows the holder of Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs) accrued elsewhere to enforce its rights in Kenya - notwithstanding the existing laws in Kenya do not recognize those IPRs.

• The Act fails to distinguish between essential (medicines) and non-essential (gadgets) goods.

• The Act contravenes sections of the Industrial Property Act, 2001 such as Section 58(2) (providing for parallel importation) and Section 80 (government use).

Source: Health Action International Africa (HAI)

KENYAN ANTI-COUNTERFEIT ACT, 2008
Contd.....

• In the Kenyan Gazette Supplement No. 50 dated 24th July 2009, the Minister gave the directive for the Act to be operational from 7th July 2009 (retrospective).

• On 8th July 2009, Ms Patricia Asero Ochieng’, Ms Maureen Murenga and Mr Joseph Munyi (AIDs patients) filed a petition with the Constitutional Court challenging the constitutionality of the Anti-Counterfeit Act. The petitioners said the Act confuses counterfeits and generic medicines through inaccurate and confounding language.

• The constitutional case against the Government was due to be in court on 17th September 2009 when the Chief Justice will give directions on when it will be heard.
Anti-Counterfeiting Trade Agreement (ACTA)

Objective of the ACTA
The ACTA initiative aims to establish international standards for enforcing intellectual property rights in order to fight more efficiently the growing problem of counterfeiting and piracy. In particular, the ACTA is intended to establish, among the signatories, agreed standards for the enforcement of intellectual property rights that address today’s challenges by increasing international cooperation, strengthening the framework of practices that contribute to effective enforcement of intellectual property rights, and strengthening relevant enforcement measures. The intended focus is on counterfeiting and piracy activities that significantly affect commercial interests, rather than on the activities of ordinary citizens. ACTA is not intended to interfere with a signatory’s ability to respect its citizens' fundamental rights and civil liberties, and will be consistent with the WTO Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS Agreement) and will respect the Declaration on TRIPS and Public Health.

Aim: To establish new global standards for the enforcement of intellectual property rights (IPR) to more effectively combat the increasingly prolific trade in counterfeit and pirated goods. The ACTA would focus on 3 areas:

a) increasing international cooperation,

b) establishing best practices for enforcement, and

c) providing a more effective legal framework to combat counterfeiting and piracy.
Anti-Counterfeiting Trade Agreement (ACTA)
Contd.....

• Draft structure of the agreement includes:
  – Chapter One: Initial Provisions And Definitions
  – Chapter Two: Legal Framework For Enforcement Of Intellectual Property Rights
    • Section 1: Civil Enforcement
    • Section 2: Border Measures
    • Section 3: Criminal Enforcement
    • Section 4: IPRs Enforcement In The Digital Environment
  – Chapter Three: International Cooperation
  – Chapter Four: Enforcement Practices
  – Chapter Five: Institutional Arrangements
  – Chapter Six: Final Provisions

What ACTA is NOT About
• Seizing portable music players and laptops at the border
• Extending the term of protection for copyright
• Preventing “parallel” imports
• Filtering internet traffic for infringing copyright works
• Limiting access to generic pharmaceuticals
• Reducing the court’s involvement in determining infringement
• Weakening privacy laws
• Lower evidentiary standards for injunctions
• Freezing bank accounts of suspected infringers

Anti-Counterfeiting Trade Agreement (ACTA) Contd…..

- Australia, Canada, the European Union, Japan, Jordan, Korea, Mexico, Morocco, New Zealand, Singapore, Switzerland, the United Arab Emirates, and the United States are involved in the discussions.
- 6th round of negotiation is scheduled for South Korea in November 2009.

THE NEED FOR INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL PRODUCTS ANTI-COUNTERFEITING TASKFORCE (IMPACT)

- Responding to the growing public health crisis of counterfeit drugs, in February 2006, the World Health Organization launched the International Medical Products Anti-Counterfeiting Taskforce (IMPACT).
- Mission: To promote and strengthen international collaboration to combat counterfeit medical products.
Definition of Counterfeit Medicine:

- **1992** - A counterfeit medicine is one which is deliberately and fraudulently mislabelled with respect to identity and/or source. Counterfeiting can apply to both branded and generic products and counterfeit products may include products with the correct ingredients, wrong ingredients, without active ingredients, with insufficient quantity of active ingredient or with fake packaging.

- **2008** (Working text) - A medical product is counterfeit when there is a false representation in relation to its identity and/or source. This applies to the product, its container or other packaging or labelling information. Counterfeiting can apply to both branded and generic products. Counterfeits may include products with correct ingredients/components, with wrong ingredients/components, without active ingredients, with incorrect amounts of active ingredients, or with fake packaging.

  Source: Report by the Secretariat (WHO) dated 18th December, 2008

Source: Report by the Secretariat (WHO) dated 18th December, 2008

- Violations or disputes concerning patents should not be confused with counterfeiting of medical products.

- Medical products (whether generic or branded) that are not authorized for marketing in a given country but authorized elsewhere are **not** considered counterfeit.

- Substandard batches or quality defects or non-compliance with Good Manufacturing Practices/Good Distribution Practices in legitimate and medical products should **not** be confused with counterfeiting.
India, Brazil and other countries had strongly opposed the IMPACT definition of the phrase ‘Counterfeit’ in WHO and have succeeded in getting the definition of ‘counterfeiting’ dropped by WHO Executive Board recently.

Source - IDMA

Recent update

On 10th September, 2009, World Health Organization (WHO) regional committee rejected the counterfeit drugs agenda propagated by developed countries and pharma MNCs. In its annual forum, the south-east Asia region of WHO passed a resolution that counterfeit is an intellectual property right (IPR) issue and should not be linked to quality and efficacy of medicines.

(Source: Rupali Mukherjee, Times of India, 12 September 2009)
European Parliament resolution of 8 May 2008 on trade and economic relations with the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN)

The European Parliament,

13. Attaches particular importance to the fight against counterfeit pharmaceuticals which represent unfair competition and a danger to consumers; at the same time, points out that nothing in the agreement should create legal or practical obstacles to the maximum use of flexibilities set out in the Declaration amending the Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights Agreement (TRIPS agreement) and access to medicines and calls on the Commission negotiators to take full account of the points set out in its above mentioned resolution of 12 July 2007 on this topic;

14. Recalls the EU commitment to support the Doha Declaration and the use of TRIPS flexibilities in favour of public health and of access to medicines in developing countries; therefore calls on the Commission to do nothing that could undermine the Thai government’s efforts to ensure access to medicines for all its residents.

WHO ENDORSES M’RASHTRA’S SWINE FLU LINE OF TREATMENT

The state government, which is struggling to curtail the swine flu epidemic, has a reason to cheer. Although more than a 100 swine flu victims succumbed to the virus in Maharashtra, the World Health Organization (WHO) has given a thumbs-up to the state’s health response.....

(Source: Sanjeev Shivadekar, Times of India, September 2009)

It is imperative to keep doors open for affordable access to essential lifesaving medicines for the poor, for example in situations such as HINI and other health catastrophes and contingencies.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

CHU S.P. OKONGWU, KBE PHD (HARVARD)
AFRICA AND THE EMERGING WORLD ORDER IN THE 21ST CENTURY: CHALLENGES & PROSPECTS

If African states and their economies are not reconstituted along the lines ......, then, even under the best scenario, the prospects can be confidently predicted as dim. The task ahead is intimidating and urgent. But no one will do it for Africa except the Africans themselves.

In conclusion, let me recall the words of Saint Paul, which are apposite to one of our major transfer strategies today:

“We did not eat any one’s bread without paying, but with toil and labour, we worked night and day, that we might not burden any of you.

It was not because we have not the right, but to give you in our conduct an example to imitate” (2 Thes, 3:8-9).
CONCLUDING REMARKS
CHU S.P. OKONGWU, KBE PHD (HARVARD)
Contd…..

Saint Paul was not only a supreme religious architect but also a practical institutional economist par excellence.

If the sketch I have presented today motivates you, as you go into the world, to share the ideas with someone, then I would be gratified that this meeting was truly ordained in Heaven. And speaking of Heaven, the Kingdom of God, here is Our Lord Jesus Christ, according to Saint Luke: "... the kingdom of God is within you" (Lk 17:21).

As the wise man said,

“The helping hand we need is at our fingertips”.

OUR PLEDGE

Let us work together to make Affordable Access to Lifesaving Medicines to the suffering millions in our countries – A Reality!
RECOMMENDED READING

• An Introduction to Non-Tariff Barriers to Trade by Cleins C. Coughlin and Geoffrey E. Wood.

• Pharmaceutical Counterfeiting: Issues, Trends, Measurement by Harvey Bale, Ph.D.

• Speech dated 14th July 2009 - DG Pascal Lamy urges multilateral cooperation to advance public health “in the real world”.

• “Counterfeit Medical Products” Report by the Secretariat, WHO