

القطاع الدوائي في قطر:يداً بيد في مواجهة الحصار

Medication Sector in Qatar: Hand in Hand Facing the Blockade

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY, TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER, AND LOCAL PRODUCTION TO INCREASE ACCESS TO MEDICINES



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Presenting Authors Have No Relationships to Disclose





INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (IP): THE CONCEPT

- Intellectual Property [IP] is all about the results of human creativity.
- IP's subject matter is formed from new ideas generated by human beings.
- Their application to human needs can be of considerable benefit to mankind



INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (IP): THE CONCEPT cont.

- Protecting the development and application of new ideas assists in the realization of the benefits that derive from these ideas.
- INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW IS THE MEANS USED TO PROVIDE THIS PROTECTION.

 So it is about the rules protecting COPYRIGHT, PATENTS, TRADEMARKS, INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS AND GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS



QATAR and IP

- The Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) under the umbrella of the World Trade Organization (WTO)
- Is an international legal agreement between all the member nations of the WTO (Qatar has been a member of the WTO since Jan. 13, 1996). It sets down minimum standards for the regulation by national governments of many forms of IP as applied to nationals of other WTO member nations.

 Qatar is also member of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)



WIPO

- WIPO was established in 1967 and Qatar has been a member of WIPO since September 1976.
- WIPO was created to:
- 1. promote the protection of IP throughout the world by co-operation among States and, where appropriate, in collaboration with any other international organizations; and
- 2. to ensure administrative co-operation among the intellectual property Unions.



QATAR'S OTHER MEMBERSHIPS

Of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property
Convention and of the Berne Convention for the protection of Literary
and Artistic Works since July 2000.

Of the Patent Cooperation Treaty (the PCT), since August 3, 2011





Patent Cooperation Treaty cont.

The Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) makes it possible to seek patent protection for an invention simultaneously in each of a large number of countries by filing an "international" patent application.

Such an application may be filed by anyone who is a national or resident of a PCT Contracting State. It may generally be filed with the national patent office of the Contracting State of which the applicant is a national or resident or, at the applicant's option, with the International Bureau of WIPO in Geneva.



INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAWS OF QATAR

- 1. Law No.7 of 2002 on the Protection of Copyright and Neighbouring Rights.
- 2. Law No. 9 of 2002 on Trade Marks, Trade Data, Trade Names, Geographical Indications and Industrial Designs.
- 3. Law No. 5 of 2005 on the Protection of Trade Secrets.
- 4. Law No. 6 of 2005 Relating to the Protection of Layout Designs of Integrated Circuits.
- 5. Law No. 30 of 2006 concerning Patents.
- 6. Legislation concerning plant variety protection is still under consideration.



TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER (TT) IN THE PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY

TT IN THE PHARMA INDUSTRY REFERS TO THE PROCESSES OF SUCCESFFUL PROGRESS OF DRUG DISCOVERY TO PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT, CLINICAL TRIALS AND ULTIMATELY FULL SCALE COMMERCIALIZATION



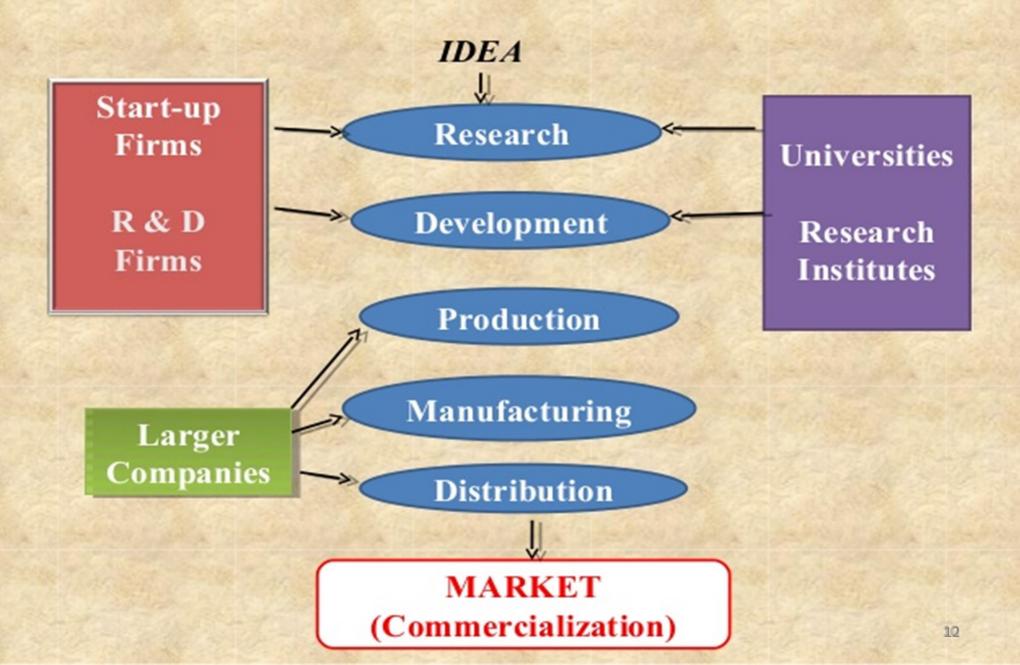


FACETS OF TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER IN THE PHARMA INDUSTRY

- 1. Government labs to private sector firms
- 2. Between private sector firms of the same country
- 3. Between private sector firms of different countries
- 4. From academia to private sector firms
- 5. Academia, Government and industry collaborations



TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER FROM VARIOUS SECTORS





TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER cont.

- For TT to be successful there needs to be a supportive business and scientific environment in the recipient country, and that environment should include skilled workers, economic and political stability, supportive regulatory environment, market size and potential and a well developed national infrastructure of natural resources and transport.
- Transparent and efficient regulation Pharmaceuticals are necessarily a high regulated industry, the regulatory function must be efficient and transparent for technology transfer to be economically viable.

THE EXAMPLE OF IRELAND



- Ireland is the 7th largest exporter of medicinal and pharmaceutical products in the world (2014).
- Ireland is now the largest net exporter of pharmaceuticals in the EU accounting for over 50% of all exports from the country. In 2014 the sector exported products to the value of €64 billion.
- Approximately 120 overseas companies have plants in Ireland.
- Ireland has 9 of the top 10 largest pharmaceutical companies in the world with operations throughout the country.
- The sector contributes more than €1 billion in corporation tax to the Irish Exchequer annually.
- The international research-based pharmaceutical industry has invested over €7 billion in the last ten years in Ireland.

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THE EXAMPLE OF IRELAND cont.

INVESTMENT INCENTIVES

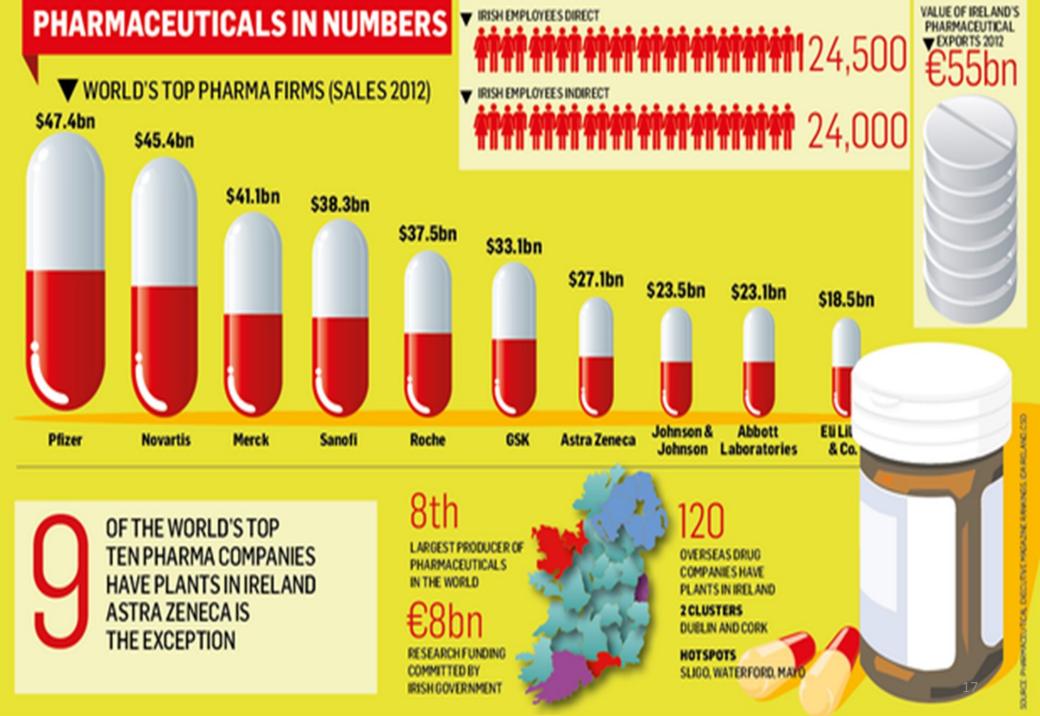
 Ireland's intellectual property laws provide companies with generous incentives to innovate. In conjunction, the Irish tax system which offers a highly competitive corporate tax rate of 12.5 % is a major incentive. No tax is paid on earnings from intellectual property where the underlying R&D work was carried out in Ireland.

 Ireland recently introduced a new R&D Tax Credit, designed to encourage companies to undertake new and/or additional R&D activity in Ireland. It covers wages, elated overheads, plant/machinery and buildings. Stamp duty on intellectual property rights has been abolished.



THE EXAMPLE OF IRELAND cont.

- 46% of pharma employees are third-level graduates.
- 30% year on year growth in employment since 2008.
- 25% of all PhD researchers in Irish industry are employed in the sector.
- In 2008, 2 out of every 5 pharmaceutical jobs created in Europe were in Ireland.





THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION !!!

