



Science diplomacy in action

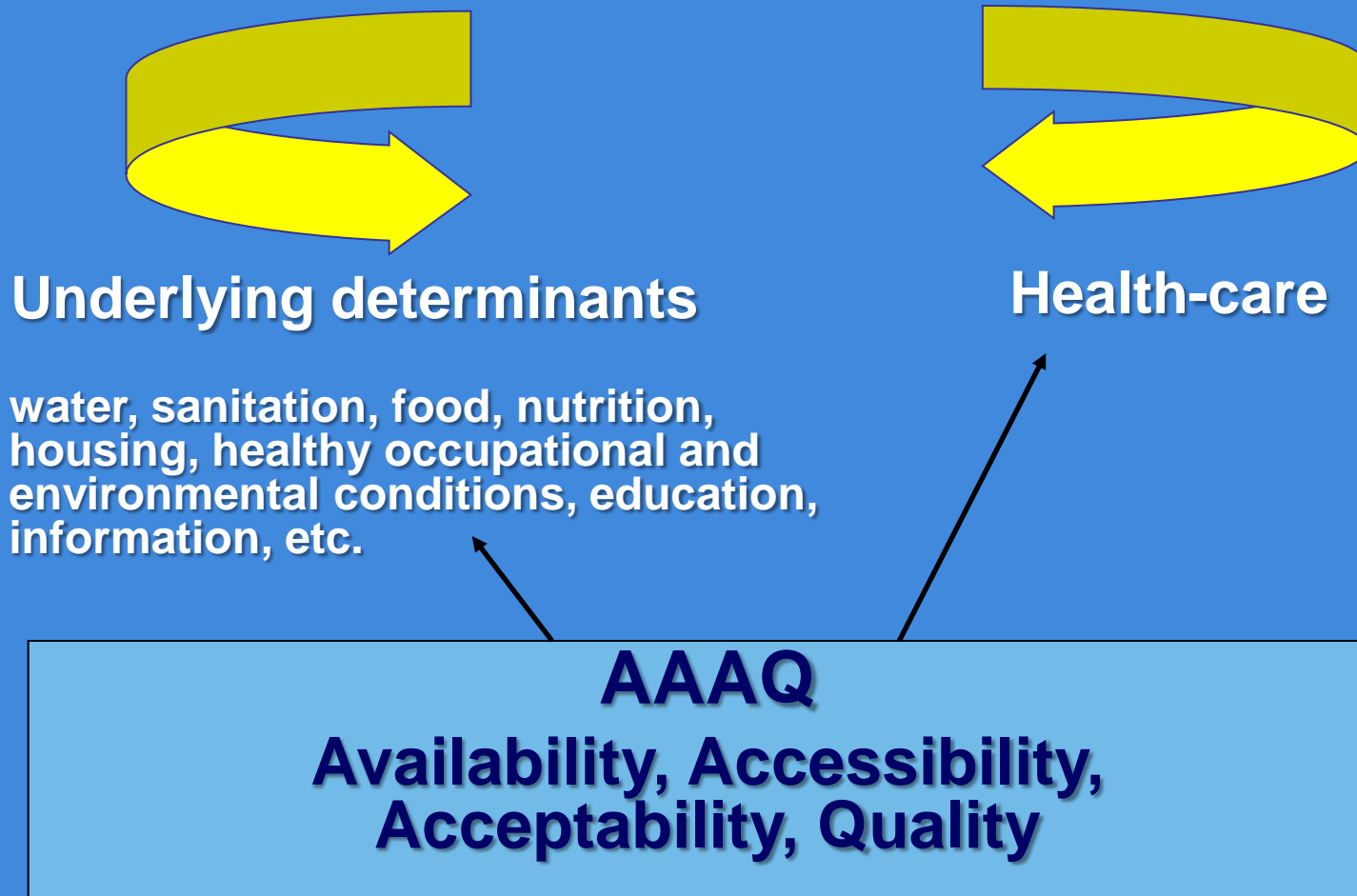
**Governance for international science co-operation:
the example of Health research**

Paris 2013

**Governance issues in the context of
the recommendations of WHO`s
Consultative Expert Working Group on
Research and Development (CEWG)**

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The Right to Health



Funding for R&D relevant to developing countries

- ✓ **In 1990, 5% or \$1.6 billion of total spending for health research devoted to the health problems of developing countries.**

The Commission on Health Research and Development (CHRD).

- ✓ **10% of research devoted to 90% of the world's health problems.
... the 10/90 gap**

The Global Forum for Health Research, 1998.

- ✓ **In 1996, US\$ 2.4 billion or 4.3% of global spending on health research devoted to the health problems of developing countries.**

Ad Hoc Committee on Health Research Relating to Future Intervention Options.

- ✓ **In 2010, nearly US\$ 3.2 billion was invested in research for Type II and Type III diseases.**

G-Finder report 2011.

Das Problem

«... lack of research into diseases that disproportionately affect developing countries. ... the financial returns are often limited. ... a wide range of tools, partnerships and approaches will be needed..».

Andrew Witty, GSK

Witty A. New strategies for innovation in global health: a pharmaceutical industry perspective. Health Aff (Millwood). 2011 Jan;30(1):118-26.

After the TRIPS on agreement: 1996-2001

- Conflicts arise on access to HIV treatment
- E.g. 39 companies sue the South African Government for violating the TRIPS agreement
- Protests from Civil Society and NGOs





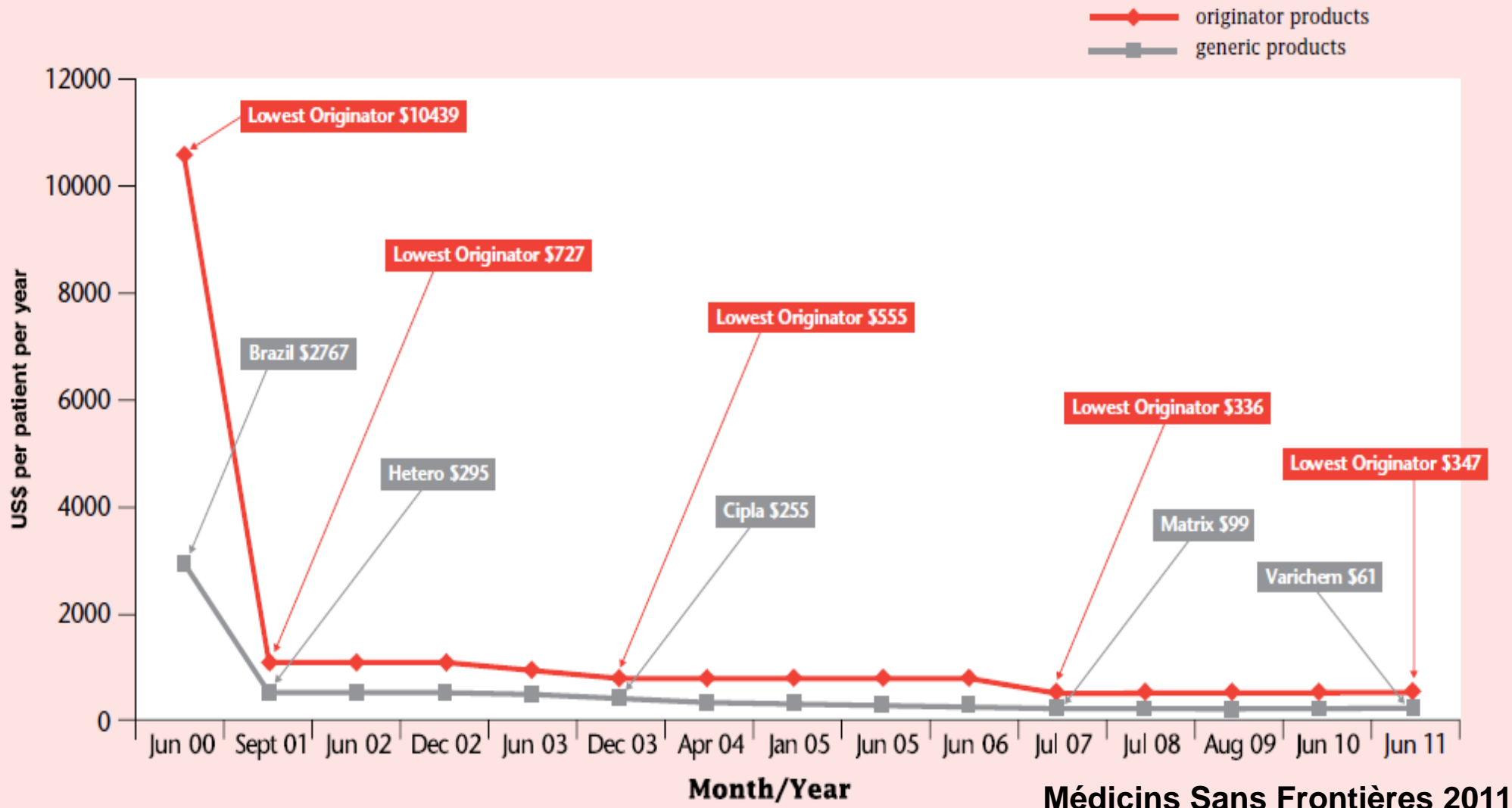
Doha Declaration 2001

“We affirm that the (TRIPS) Agreement can and should be interpreted and implemented in a manner supportive of WTO Members’ right to protect public health and, in particular, to promote access to medicines for all.”

**WTO Ministerial Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and
Public Health
November 14, 2001**

Prices and access to HIV treatment through generics

The fall in the price of first-line combination of stavudine (d4T), lamivudine (3TC), and nevirapine (NVP), since 2000.



2003

Resolution WHA56.27

Intellectual property rights, innovation and public health



Commission on Public Health, Innovation and Intellectual Property Rights



Public health
innovation and
intellectual property rights

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS, INNOVATION
AND PUBLIC HEALTH



2006

Resolution WHA59.24

Public Health, innovation, essential health research and intellectual property rights: towards a global strategy and plan of action



Intergovernmental Working Group



2008

Resolution WHA61.21

Global strategy and plan of action on public health, innovation and intellectual property



Expert Working Group on Research and Development: Financing and Coordination



**Research
and
Development**
Coordination and Financing

Report of the
Expert Working Group



2010

Resolution WHA63.28

Establishment of a consultative expert working group on research and development: financing and coordination



Consultative Expert Working Group on Research and Development: Financing and Coordination



**Research and Development to Meet
Health Needs in Developing Countries:
Strengthening Global Financing
and Coordination**

Report of the Consultative Expert Working Group on Research
and Development: Financing and Coordination



The Consultative Expert Working Group on Research and Development: Financing and Coordination (**CEWG**)

- **Task:**
Identify innovative funding mechanisms for R&D for diseases that occur predominantly in LMICs
(Typ II and Typ III diseases)
- The CEWG report was presented to the WHA in May 2012

Research and Development to Meet Health Needs in Developing Countries: Strengthening Global Financing and Coordination

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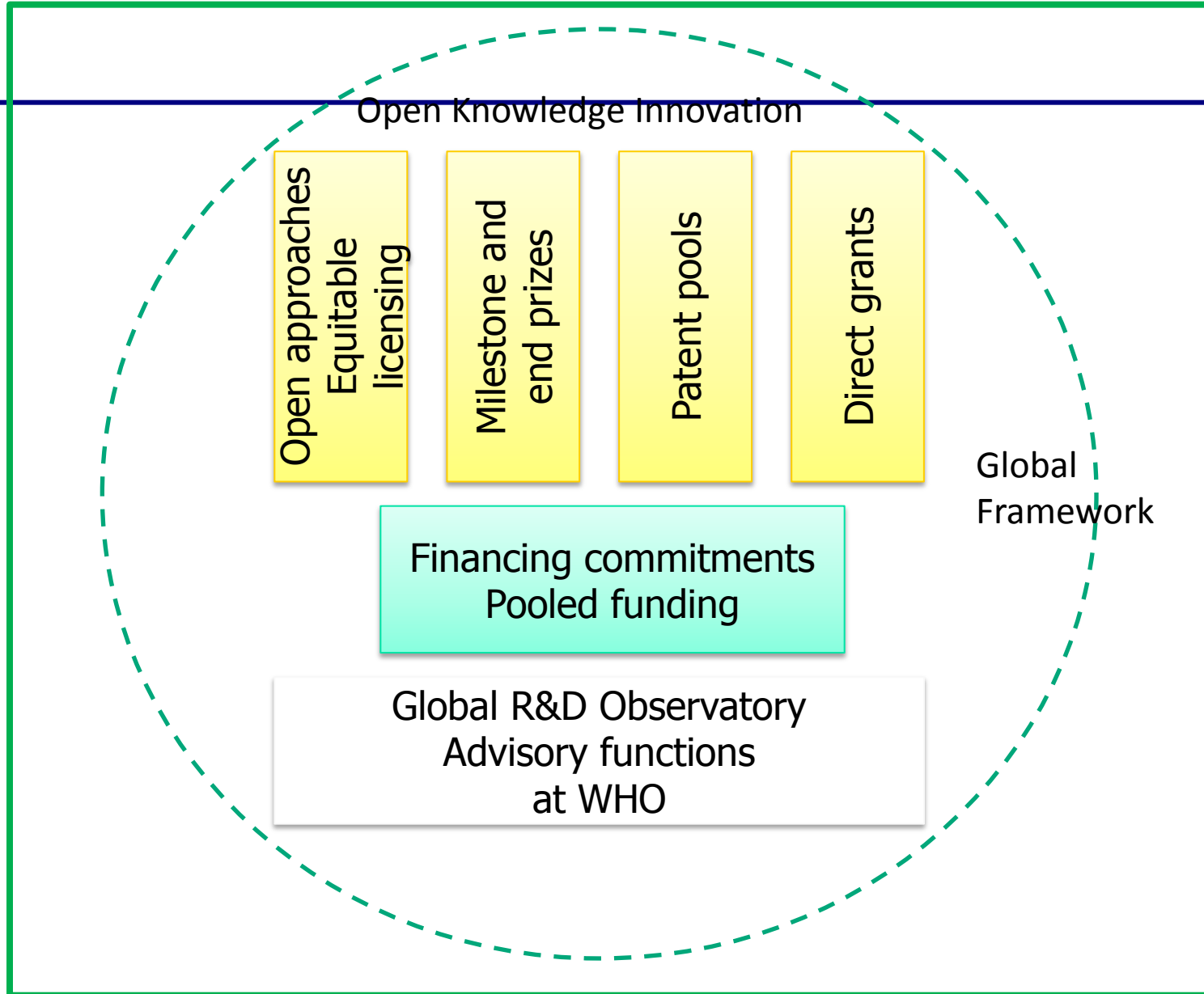
World Health
Organization

CEWG's Key Recommendations

- **Principles:**
 - Affordable products can best be achieved through free open market competition.
 - Requires delinking of R&D costs and prices of products.
- **Approaches to R&D:**
 - More efficient and collaborative through sharing of results.
 - *Open Knowledge Innovation*: precompetitive research and development platforms, open source and open access schemes, and the utilization of prizes, in particular milestone prizes.
 - Equitable licensing and patent pools.
- **Financing mechanisms:**
 - Need to double existing public investments to \$6 billion annually.
 - All countries should commit to spend at least 0.01% of GDP on government-funded R&D devoted to meeting the health needs of developing countries in relation to product development.
- **Pooling resources:**
 - 20–50% of funds raised for health R&D addressing the needs of developing countries should be channeled through a pooled mechanism to improve efficiency and coordination.

Key recommendations

Convention on Global Health R&D



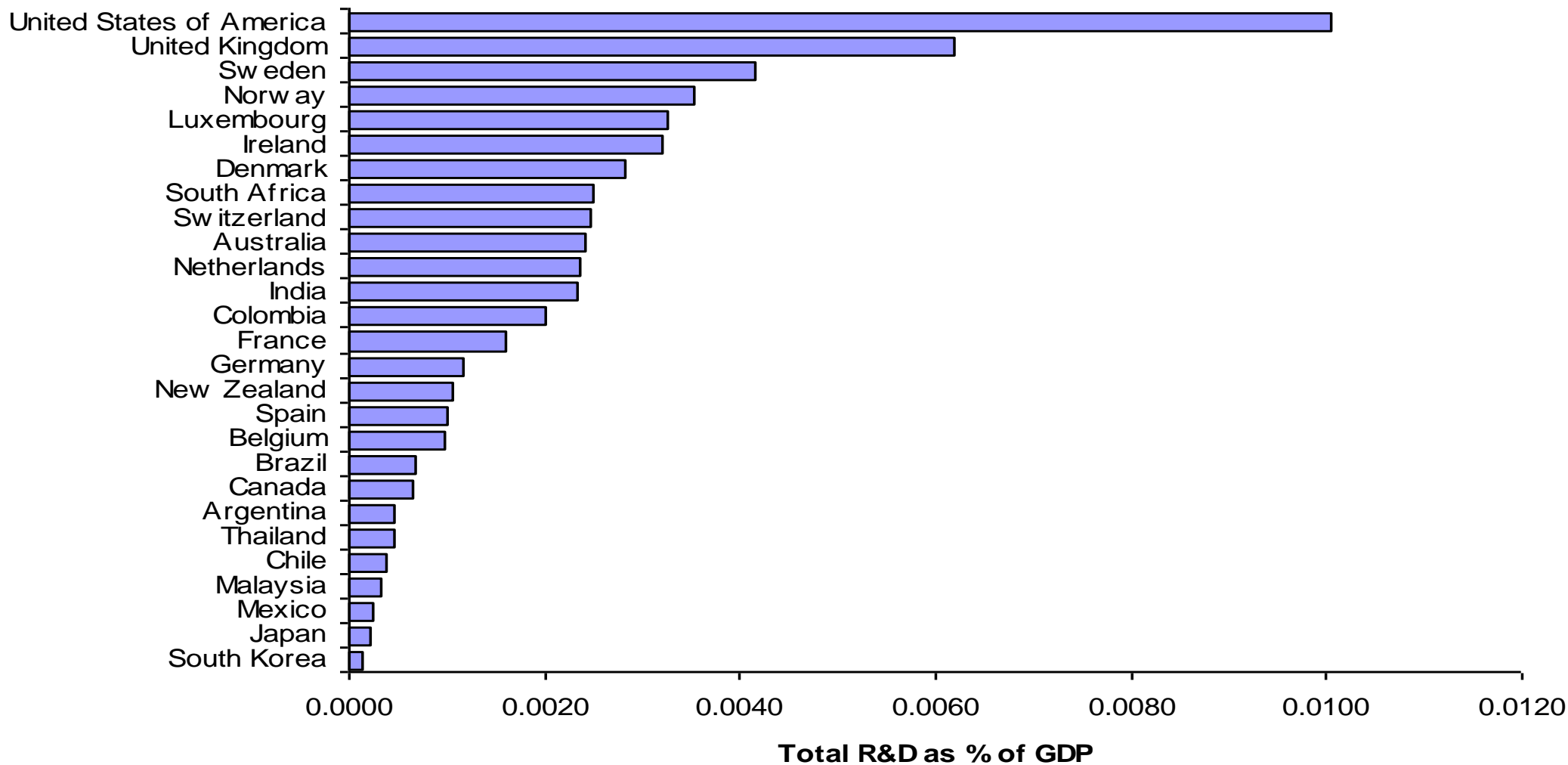
Financing: Recommendations

- All countries should commit to spend at least **0.01% of GDP** on government-funded R&D devoted to meeting the health needs of developing countries in relation to the types of R&D defined in our mandate.
- Most of this funding should be used within each individual country.
- **20-50% of funds** raised for health R&D addressing the needs of developing countries should be channeled through a **pooled mechanism**.



Public funding by GDP

Public funding by GDP 2010



Financial contributions

	0.01% of GDP (mill USD)	20% pooled (mill USD)
EU	1,758	352
USA	1,509	302
BRICS	1,373	275
Others	2,326	465
<i>Total</i>	<i>6,966</i>	<i>1,393</i>

Source: World Economic Outlook Database April 2012 International Monetary Fund. Accessed on April 17, 2012

Coordination: Recommendations

1) A Global Health R&D Observatory.

- Financial flows to R&D
- The R&D pipeline
- Learning lessons.

2) Advisory Mechanisms.

- A Network of Research Institutions and Funders
- An Advisory Committee.

WHO should play a central role in improving coordination and this should be considered as part of the WHO reform process!

A global binding instrument

- Need for a coherent **global framework** that combines the different elements and recommendations in a concerted mechanism.
- Conventions as a means by which countries enter into agreements with legal force to achieve common goals (i.e. WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control).
- Conventions can have funding provisions attached to them (i.e. Global Environment Facility (GEF) is the financing mechanism for four international treaties, including the UNFCCC; examples of funds include Multilateral Fund and Green Climate Fund).
- Propose an international **Convention on Global Health R&D** under Article 19: “The Health Assembly shall have authority to adopt conventions or agreements with respect to any matter within the competence of the Organization. (...).”



European Council Conclusions on Global Health 2010

Council conclusions on the EU role in global health. 3011th Foreign Affairs Council meeting. Brussels, Council of the European Union, 2010

- Promote effective and ***fair financing*** of research that benefits the health of all
- Ensure that innovations and interventions produce products and services that are ***accessible and affordable***.
- ***Working towards a global framework*** for research and development that addresses the priority health needs of developing countries and prioritizes pertinent research actions to tackle global health challenges
- ***Exploring models that dissociate the cost*** of Research and Development and the prices of medicines in relation to the Global Strategy and Plan of Action on Public Health, innovation and intellectual property
- Ensuring ... public investments in health research secure access to the knowledge and tools generated as a ***global public good*** and help generate socially essential medical products at affordable prices, to be used through rational use
- ***Promote dialogue and joint action*** with key global players and stakeholders, including UN agencies concernedin order to identify synergies, coordinate actions, advance in the achievement of commitments, and avoid duplication and fragmentation to increase effectiveness.



Good practice in transboundary Research Partnerships: 11 Principles (KFPE 2011)

(1) Set agenda together

(2) Interact with stakeholders

(3) Clarify responsibilities

(4) Account to beneficiaries

(5) Promote mutual learning

(6) Enhance capacities

(7) Share data & networks

(8) Disseminate results

(9) Pool profits & merits

(10) Apply results

(11) Secure outcomes (<http://www.kfpe.ch/11-Principles/>)

Conclusions

- **Global Challenges and the pursuit of human rights need global governance structures and financing mechanisms**
- **These should build as much as possible on legitimized bodies, such as the WHO in the case of health**
- **While “voluntary” arrangements such as the Global Fund are an option, binding agreements such as a convention would be much more sustainable and a move “beyond aid”**
- **International research cooperation should be based on fair and empowering partnership principles, starting with joint agenda setting**