

Developing Country IP seen Through the Lens of Developed Country Institutions

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FAIR AND EQUITABLE CONTRACTING AND IP POLICIES

- Investigators have no clue
- University tech transfer offices often have no clue
- National funders occasionally understand but usually don't act on it
- Possible to change – models, public exposure, even student interest
- Shift in attitudes/expectations from collaborations (usually one way) to partnerships (complementary skills, options)

- Legal constraints – Indirect costs for non-U.S. institutions from NIH are fixed and cannot be negotiated
- University partners are as concerned for risk (legal, physical) as much as gain
- Altruism will not trump economics in tech transfer – human capacity building easier than transferring technology, especially at the cutting edge; if it's not win-win it's lose-lose
- Lack of precedent and expertise opens the possibility for leap-frogging
- Acting on the global public good perspective

TAKE HOME FOR COHRED

- Small countries with limited capacity, both human and institutional capital, are unlikely to succeed, even with fair research contracts in place, due simply to their lack of depth
- Some exceptions – countries investing in building research capacity
- Smarter strategy is regional partnerships when there is one large capacity player in the region willing to truly partner
- Regional partnerships may be able to play a larger international role