

*Diplomacy for Science : How can  
diplomacy facilitate international  
scientific cooperation in health?*

Health diplomacy meets science diplomacy  
6<sup>th</sup> High-Level Symposium in Global Health Diplomacy

---

John-Arne Røttingen  
Norwegian Institute of Public Health/  
University of Oslo/Harvard School of Public Health

November 12, 2013  
Graduate Institute  
Geneva

# A 10-year process 2003-2013 at WHO

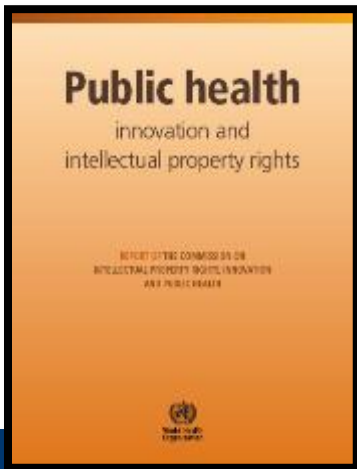
• 2003

**Resolution  
WHA56.27**

*Intellectual property rights, innovation and public health*



**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**



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**



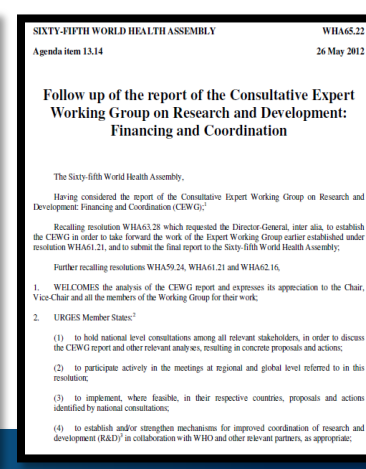
2012

**Resolution  
WHA65.22**

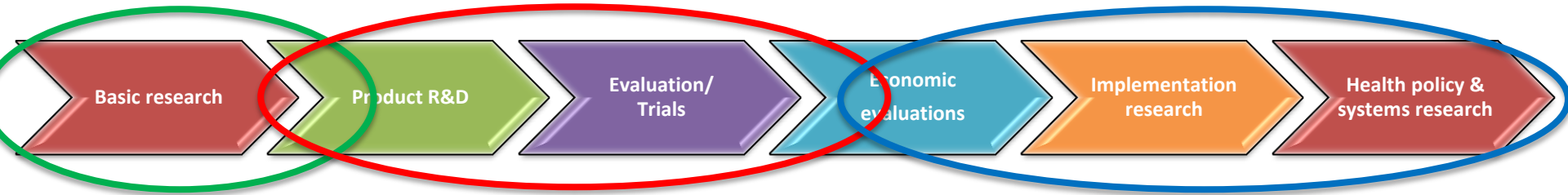
*Follow up of the report of the Consultative Expert Working Group on Research and Development: Financing and Coordination*



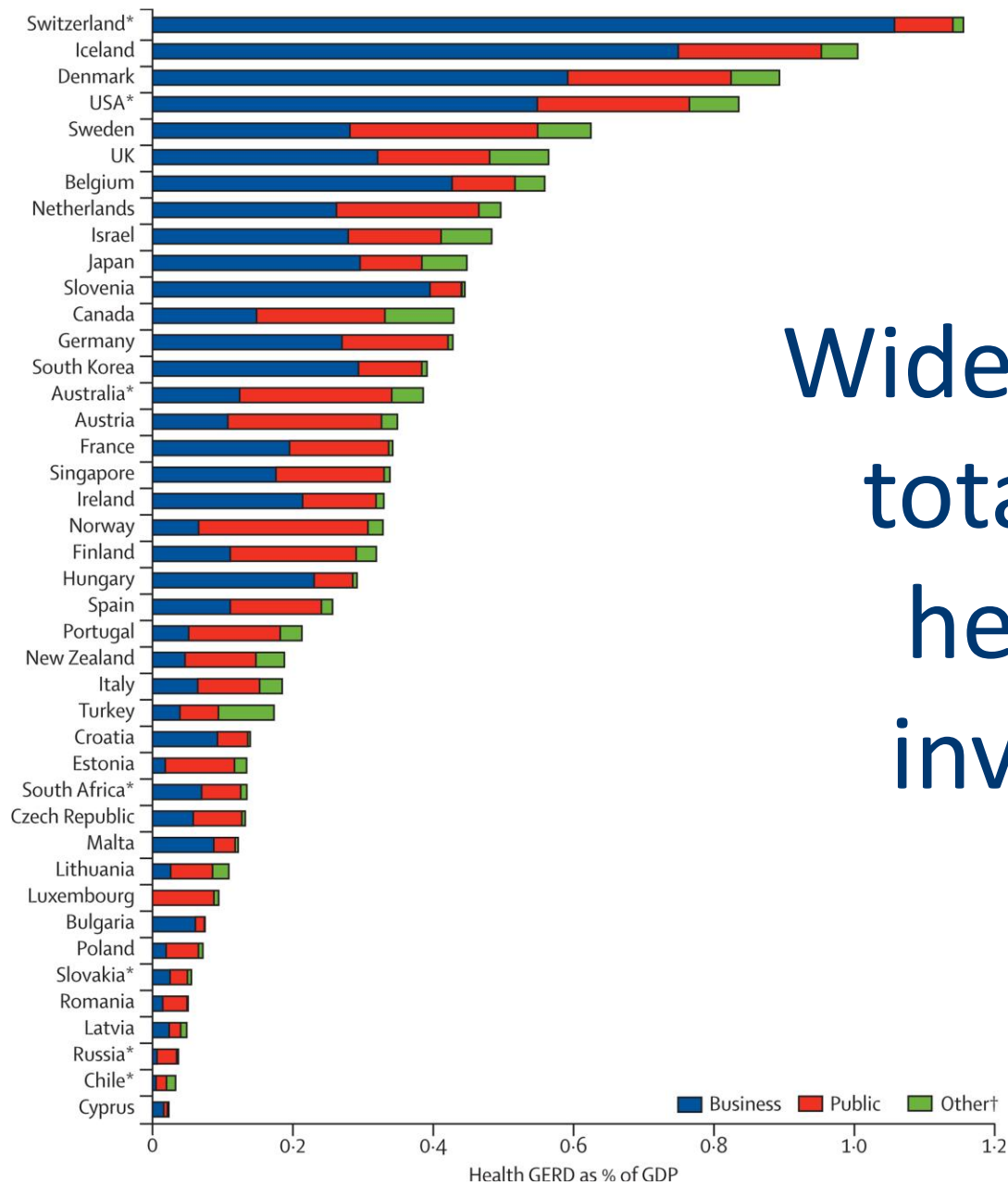
**WHO Governing Bodies (EB/WHA)**



# The 'default paradigm'

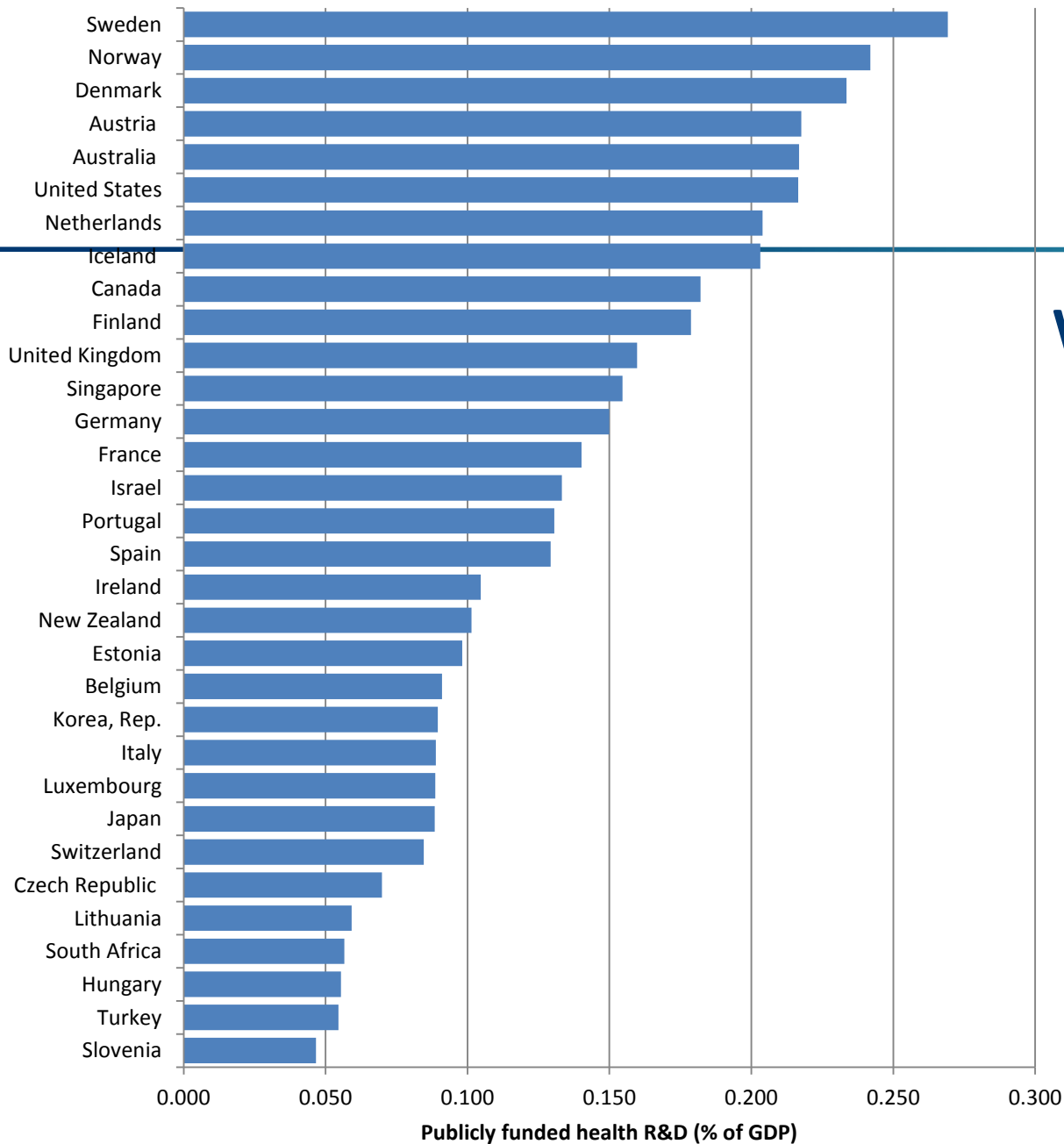


- **Governments invest in basic and precompetitive research (global science = global public good)**
- **Private sector invest in product development and evaluation and research with commercial prospects**
- **Governments invest in health services, implementation and systems research (national/global public good)**



# Wide variation in total national health R&D investments

Source: [The Lancet 2013; 382:1286-1307](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(13)61046-6) (DOI:10.1016/S0140-6736(13)61046-6)



Wide variation  
in public  
health  
R&D  
investments

# Global Challenges

## Climate, energy, water, food and health

- Single countries are not willing to bear costs of action
- No agreement or comprehensive mechanism for multilateral STI cooperation in place
- No consolidated knowledge regarding the strengths and weaknesses of different institutional mechanisms



**OECD Steering Group for Governance of International Co-operation on Science, Technology and Innovation for Global Challenges**

# Challenges to the 'default paradigm'

---

- Rare diseases/orphan diseases
- Evaluation of non-commercial products/interventions
- Pandemics/public health emergencies
- Neglected diseases (poverty related diseases)
- Antibiotics/antimicrobials

# Challenges to the 'default paradigm'

---

- Rare diseases/orphan diseases - **Small market**
- Evaluation of non-commercial products/interventions – **No market**
- Pandemics/public health emergencies – **'On demand'-market**
- Neglected diseases (poverty related diseases) – **No commercial market/non-profit market**
- Antibiotics/antimicrobials – **Market failures**



# Challenges to the 'default paradigm'

---

- Rare diseases/orphan diseases
  - Orphan drug legislation, Orphanet
- Evaluation of non-commercial products/interventions
- Pandemics/public health emergencies
- Neglected diseases (poverty related diseases)
- Antibiotics/antimicrobials

# Challenges to the 'default paradigm'

---

- Rare diseases/orphan diseases
- Evaluation of non-commercial products/interventions
  - OECD Global Science Forum: Facilitating International Co-operation in Non-Commercial Clinical Trials (October 2011)
  - Improve/ease regulations, education/capacity building, coordination/collaboration
  - Follow up in progress
- Pandemics/public health emergencies

# Challenges to the 'default paradigm'

---

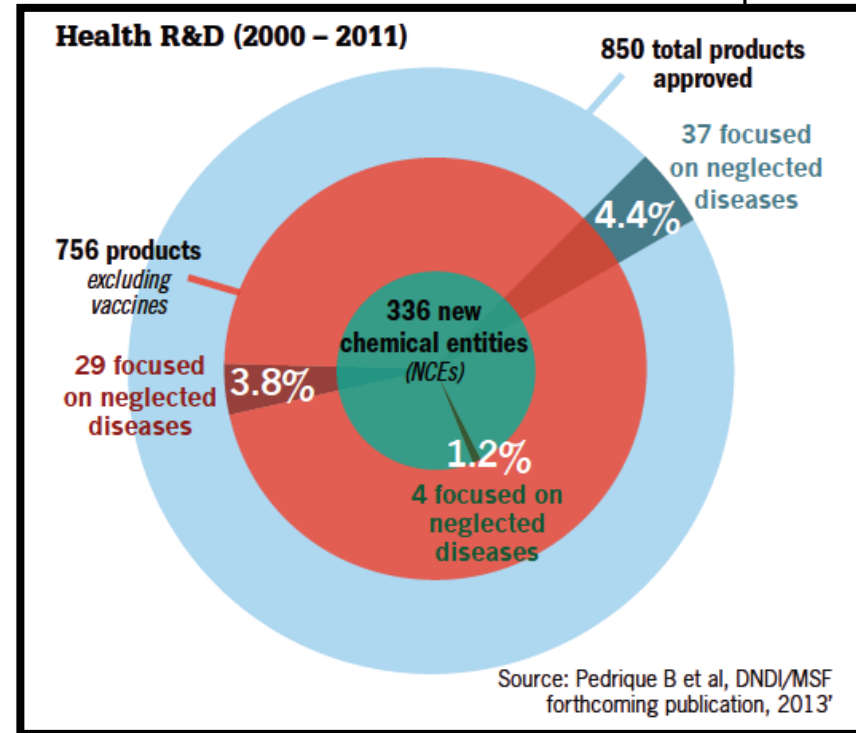
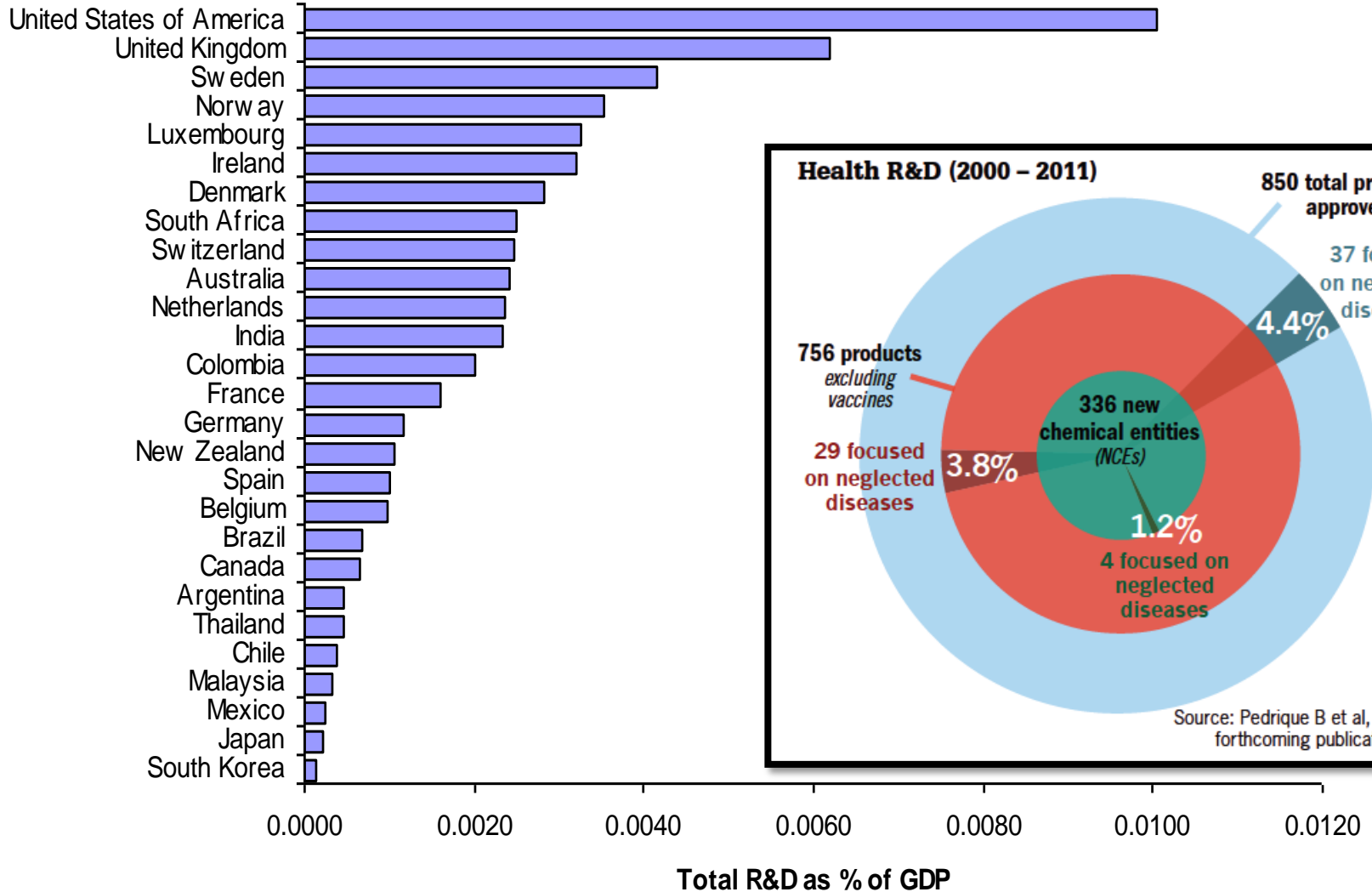
- Rare diseases/orphan diseases
- Evaluation of non-commercial products/interventions
- Pandemics/public health emergencies
  - PIP framework for virus sharing
  - Global Research Collaboration for Infectious Disease Preparedness (GloPID-R) – EC initiative
- Neglected diseases (poverty related diseases)
- Antibiotics/antimicrobials

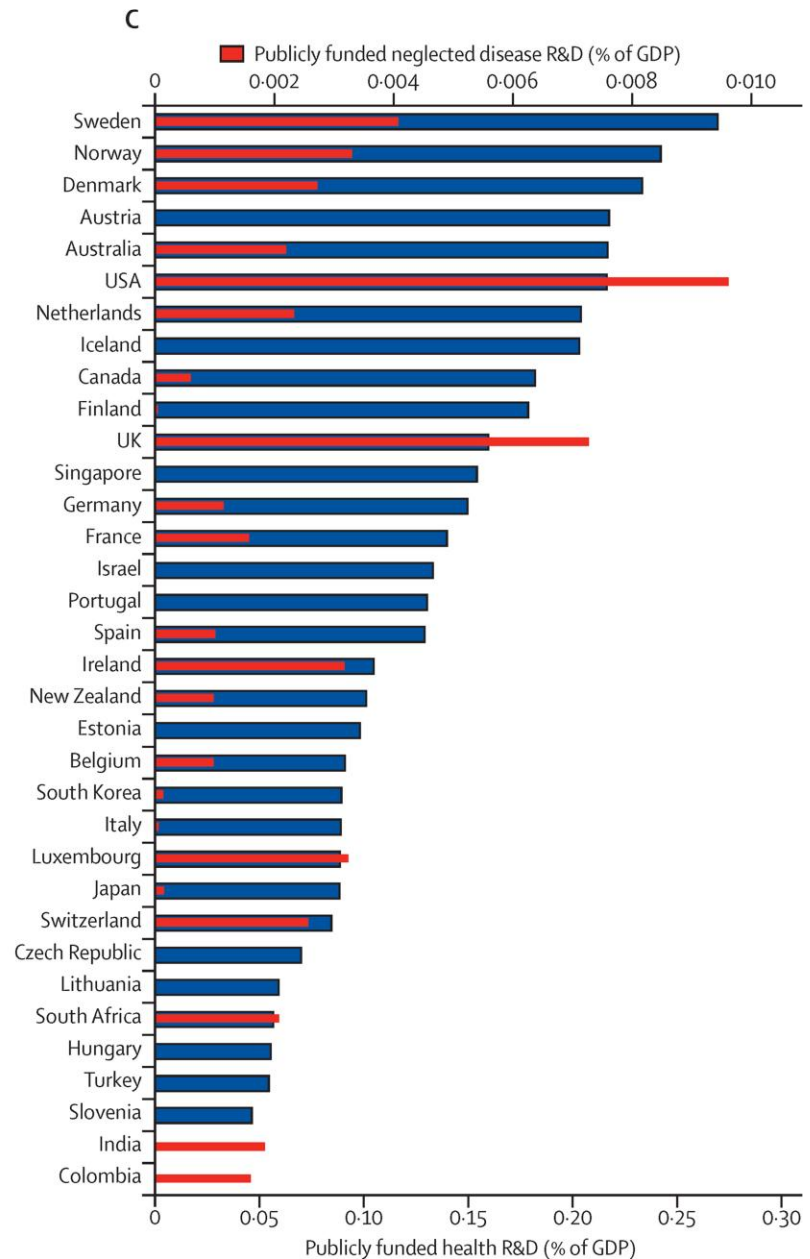
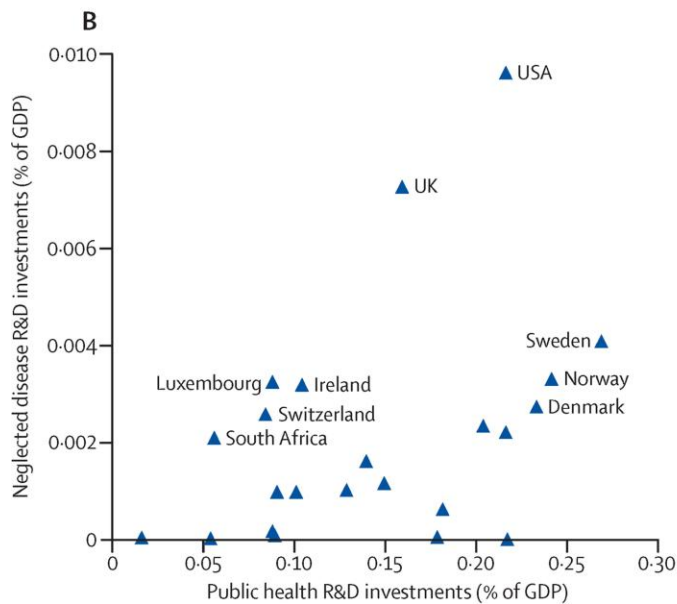
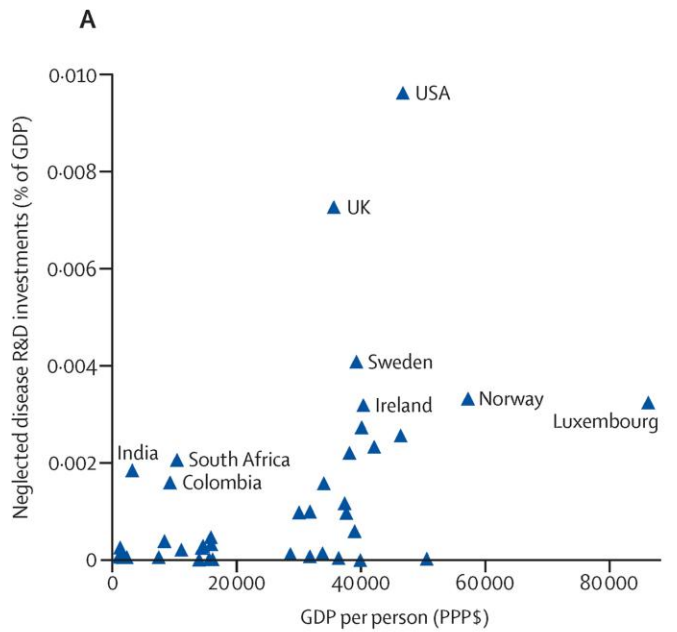
# Challenges to the 'default paradigm'

---

- Rare diseases/orphan diseases
- Evaluation of non-commercial products/interventions
- Pandemics/public health emergencies
- Neglected diseases (poverty related diseases)
  - 10 year WHO process: Commission, intergovernmental WG, 2 expert WGs, MS meeting
- Antibiotics/antimicrobials

# R&D for global challenges: Products for neglected diseases





Source: [The Lancet 2013; 382:1286-1307](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(13)61046-6) (DOI:10.1016/S0140-6736(13)61046-6)

# A 10-year process 2003-2013 at WHO

## • 2003

### Resolution WHA56.27

*Intellectual property rights, innovation and public health*



Commission on Intellectual Property Rights, Innovation and Public Health



**Public health**  
innovation and  
intellectual property rights

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



## 2013

### Resolution WHA66.22

*Follow up of the report of the Consultative Expert Working Group on Research and Development: Financing and Coordination*

URGES Member States to:

... to **strengthen health research and development capacities**, increasing investments in health research and development for diseases disproportionately affecting developing countries.

REQUESTS the Director-General to

- develop norms and standards for **classification** of health R&D
- establish a **Global Health R&D Observatory**
- facilitate ... implementation of a few health R&D **demonstration projects**
- review existing mechanisms to assess their suitability to perform the coordination function of health R&D
- **explore and evaluate existing mechanisms** for contributions to health R&D, and if there is no suitable mechanism, to develop a **proposal for effective mechanisms**, including pooling resources and voluntary contributions, ....

## 2012

### Resolution WHA65.22

*Follow up of the report of the Consultative Expert Working Group on Research and Development: Financing and Coordination*



WHO Governing Bodies (EB/WHA)



SIXTY-FIFTH WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY WHA65.22  
Agenda item 13.14 26 May 2012

**Follow up of the report of the Consultative Expert Working Group on Research and Development: Financing and Coordination**

The Sixty-fifth World Health Assembly,  
Having considered the report of the Consultative Expert Working Group on Research and Development: Financing and Coordination (CEWG),<sup>1</sup>

Recalling resolution WHA63.28 which requested the Director-General, inter alia, to establish the CEWG in order to take forward the work of the Expert Working Group earlier established under resolution WHA61.21, and to submit the final report to the Sixty-fifth World Health Assembly;

Further recalling resolutions WHA59.24, WHA61.21 and WHA62.16,

1. WELCOMES the analysis of the CEWG report and expresses its appreciation to the Chair, Vice-Chair and all the members of the Working Group for their work;

2. URGES Member States<sup>2</sup>

- (1) to hold national level consultations among all relevant stakeholders, in order to discuss the CEWG report and other relevant analyses, resulting in concrete proposals and actions;
- (2) to participate actively in the meetings at regional and global level referred to in this resolution;
- (3) to implement, where feasible, in their respective countries, proposals and actions identified by national consultations;
- (4) to establish and/or strengthen mechanisms for improved coordination of research and development (R&D) in collaboration with WHO and other relevant partners, as appropriate.

# Challenges to the 'default paradigm'

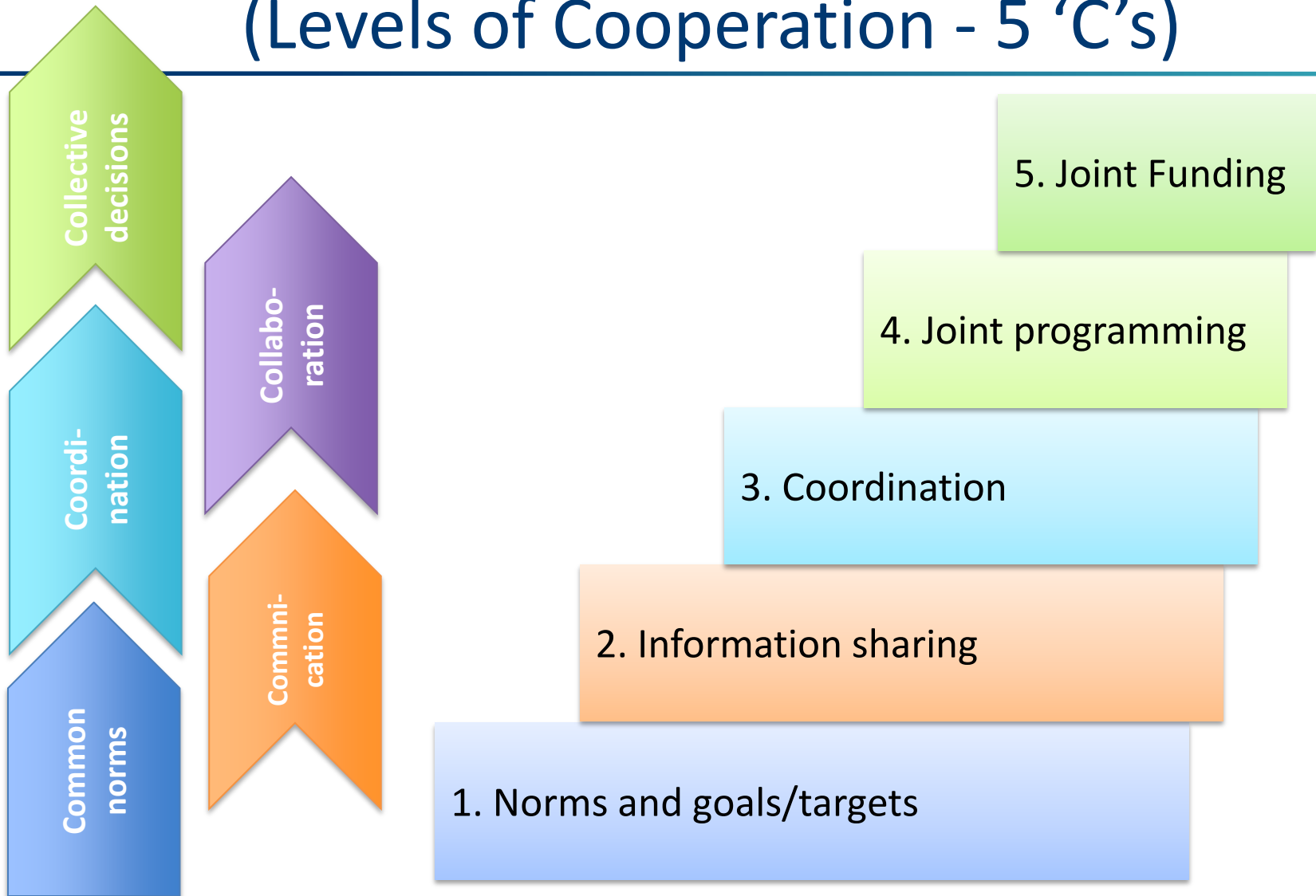
---

- Rare diseases/orphan diseases
- Evaluation of non-commercial products/interventions
- Pandemics/public health emergencies
- Neglected diseases (poverty related diseases)
- Antibiotics/antimicrobials
  - Global public good and common global resource
  - Need new business models



# Diplomacy for Science

## (Levels of Cooperation - 5 'C's)



# Why is it difficult?

---

- The general ‘collective action’-problem
- STI capacity is linked to countries’ competitive and comparative advantages
- Some STI norms are contested/debated
  - e.g. IPR
- The world is changing
  - ‘Developed and developing’-dichotomy is history
  - Emerging economies with emerging STI capacity