

## Pool patents to get COVID vaccines and drugs to all

Etienne Billette de Villemeur, Vianney Dequiedt, Bruno Versaevel

## ▶ To cite this version:

Etienne Billette de Villemeur, Vianney Dequiedt, Bruno Versaevel. Pool patents to get COVID vaccines and drugs to all. Nature, 2021, 591 (7851), pp.529-529. $10.1038/\mathrm{d}41586\text{-}021\text{-}00759\text{-}9$ . hal-03186951

## HAL Id: hal-03186951 https://hal.science/hal-03186951

Submitted on 14 Oct 2021

**HAL** is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers. L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.

## Pool patents to get COVID-19 vaccines and drugs to all

We call on pharmaceutical companies to contribute to a pool of patents set up by the World Health Organization (WHO). That will speed up the manufacture of generic, affordable COVID-19 vaccines and treatments while protecting firms' incentives to invest in future research. The WHO's COVID-19 Technology Access Pool has so far received no contributions from industry. Asking governments in rich nations to donate vaccines to lower-income countries (see G. Yamey Nature 590, 529; 2021) will not hasten manufacture. India and South Africa have proposed suspending patents related to COVID-19 products, but companies contend that this could dent drug development. The practice of pooling patented technologies for the production of medicines (see Nature 581, 240; 2020) already occurs for HIV, hepatitis C and tuberculosis treatments. Fees are typically lower when licences are negotiated as a bundle with generics producers, implying increased volume (J. Lerner and J. Tirole Innov. Policy Econ. 8, 157–186; 2007). Yet firms can anticipate extra revenue from participation in a voluntary pool, and thus be more willing to maintain innovation and share know-how than with compulsory licensing.

Etienne Billette de Villemeur University of Lille, France. Vianney Dequiedt University of Clermont Auvergne, France. Bruno Versaevel Emlyon Business School, France. versaevel@em-lyon.com