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# Development Buzz (Nov 7): Asian governments v. drug patents | The World Bank and the end of poverty | Back to governance for Cameron and the UK

By Jonathan Pryke and Stephen Howes

## Asian governments overriding patents to access cheap drugs

In the most recent of a number of moves across Asia, India's patents appeal board last week [revoked a patent](#) granted six years ago on Roche's hepatitis C drug Pegasys. The Indonesian government in September [issued a decree](#) that overrides patents on seven important drugs for HIV and hepatitis B, allowing local drug

companies to make cheap generic versions. These drugs cover the '[entire slate](#)' of medicines its population needs against HIV. Earlier in March this year, India [issued a compulsory license](#) for a drug used to treat advanced liver and kidney cancer. A similar case involving a Novartis cancer drug is [currently before](#) India's Supreme Court. The 2001 Doha Declaration clarified that, the provisions of TRIPS notwithstanding, countries have a right to override patents and issue compulsory licenses to protect public health

### **The World Bank and the end of poverty**

The [annual meetings](#) of the International Monetary Fund and World Bank Group took place last month with world economic outlook, poverty eradication, economic development, and aid effectiveness highlighted as core components of the agenda. (A comprehensive summary can be found [here](#).) In his October 12 [plenary speech](#) World Bank President Kim put forward a vision to transform the World Bank from a knowledge bank into a "solutions bank". President Kim also promised a "clear and measurable bottom line" for the Bank in terms of "ambitious targets" to "end poverty and build shared prosperity." As Kim noted in his speech, ending poverty has since Wolfensohn and the 1990s been referred to by the World Bank as its "dream". But now Kim wants the dream to become a yardstick. How the Bank will retain its credibility while claiming that it can realistically be held accountable for reducing, let alone eliminating, global poverty is unclear.

### **Back to governance for Cameron**

In a [WSJ op-ed](#), UK PM Cameron outlined his back-to-the-future vision for UK aid. Outlining a "radical new approach" to supporting good governance ("the rule of law, the absence of conflict and corruption, and the presence of property rights and strong institutions"), he made the case for "using our aid differently, as a catalyst to unleash the dynamism of developing economies." The ideas that governance is important and that aid should be used to promote it are hardly

new: both were eloquently articulated in the [2006 UK DFID White Paper](#) [pdf], to give one example among many. What is missing from Cameron's speech is any recognition of the difficulty of this task. Aid has many credits to its name, but unleashing the dynamism of developing countries is not one of them. The British PM would perhaps benefit from reading John Eyers' recent Devpolicy Discussion Paper ([DP21](#)) surveying the literature on aid to fragile states. John quotes Francis Fukuyama's memorable line (from *State Building*) that when it comes to nation building "Solving the short-term problem and kicking the long-term institutional can down the road is often all one can do..."

### **In brief**

This month the World Bank [released](#) its *Doing Business* rankings for 2013 and the report, [Doing Business 2013: Smarter Regulations for Small and Medium-Size Enterprises](#) [pdf]. Singapore again topped the list and countries with the biggest improvements include Poland, Sri Lanka, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Burundi, Costa Rica, Mongolia, Greece, Serbia, and Kazakhstan. Marking its 10<sup>th</sup> anniversary this year the World Bank will be conducting an independent [review](#) of the *Doing Business* rankings.

The [4<sup>th</sup> OECD World Forum](#) took place in New Delhi this month, focusing on 'Measuring Well-Being for Development and Policy Making.' The Forum was [commended](#) on forming a bold consensus to broaden the definitions of national progress beyond economic growth. ODI conducted a series of interviews with many of the prominent speakers, available [here](#).

A new World Bank [report](#) suggests that if Africa's leaders can embrace more dynamic inter-regional trade and dismantle trade barriers the continent could generate an extra US\$20 billion in yearly earnings and grow enough food to feed the continent and avert future crises.

A new [joint review](#) [pdf] by [Eurodad](#) and eighteen partners, including Oxfam and Fair Trade, [stresses](#) the need for the World Bank to remove procurement restrictions and create smaller contracts to boost local industry in developing countries.

The Centre for Global Development has conducted a [forum](#) asking what reforms are needed to keep the Global Fund alive

The [full report](#) for the CGD's 2012 Commitment to Development Index (reported on in last month's buzz [here](#)) is now available.

A [new CGD paper](#) explores options for the World Bank's International Development Association (IDA) post-2025 as IDA-eligible countries will be half as large in number and one-third as large in population.

The Overseas Development Institute has [released](#) its annual report, highlighting a new strategic framework and rebranding of the Institute.

USAID and Devex have teamed up to [create](#) a new platform ([Devex Impact](#)) linking business and development professionals. This will be the "first business news website devoted exclusively to the intersection of business and development." It remains to be seen how much of the site will be paywall protected.

*Jonathan Pryke is a Researcher at the [Development Policy Centre](#). Stephen Howes is Director of the Centre. The Development Buzz is our monthly wrap and commentary on global development issues.*

## About the author/s

**Jonathan Pryke**

Jonathan Pryke worked at the Development Policy Centre from 2011, and left in mid-2015 to join the Lowy Institute, where he is now Director of the Pacific Islands Program. He has a Master of Public Policy/Master of Diplomacy from Crawford School of Public Policy and the College of Diplomacy, ANU.

**Stephen Howes**

Stephen Howes is the Director of the Development Policy Centre and a Professor of Economics at the Crawford School.