

Charter on Access to Health in Developing Countries

Intellectual Property Rights

April 2019

Our Promise

As a leading science and technology company, we discover and develop for life in all its vibrancy, drawing on our unique expertise in healthcare, life science and performance materials. At Merck KGaA, Darmstadt, Germany, we work to achieve progress for people, communities, populations and society. Our global network of scientists, experts and thought leaders is driven by the passion to explore and the prospect of making a meaningful difference in the world. As the oldest pharmaceutical and chemical company in the world, founded in 1668, we have developed countless innovations that improve people's lives.

Unfortunately, millions of people still lack access to the benefits of modern health care innovations in developing countries.¹ We are committed to improving the health of underserved populations, who lack access to health solutions including prevention, diagnostics and treatments. By enhancing availability, accessibility and affordability of our products, and by raising awareness in communities, we work to provide quality, safe health solutions for all.

Intellectual property protection is required for us to make investments in the research and development needed to enhance therapeutic efficacy of our existing health solutions and to create new therapies for future generations. We are focused on finding innovative solutions, including respectful and responsible handling of intellectual property, to promote sustained and affordable access to health in developing countries.

¹ For a full list of developing countries, refer to Merck KGaA, Darmstadt, Germany's Access to Health Charter, Our Approach.



Access to Health in Developing Countries

Across the globe, two billion people do not have access to medicines. At least half of the world's population lacks access to essential health services and 100 million people are pushed into poverty due to health expenses. Developing countries bear 87% of the world's disease burden,² yet only account for 32% of global health spending.³ Providing access to health in these countries is a complex challenge. Improving access involves researching, developing and refining health solutions, creating efficient health systems and distribution channels, offering products at affordable prices and empowering health workers and patients. All health stakeholders, both public and private, must pool their efforts to overcome health access barriers.

In contributing to providing access to health in developing countries, we work at the interface of medicines, diagnostics, medical solutions including devices, and digital approaches, utilizing our local and global presence, expertise and core competencies. For instance, we produce a range of essential medicines that are included in the WHO Essential Medicines List. 67% of Merck KGaA, Darmstadt, Germany's medicines and products are listed on the WHO Essential Medicines List and 29 and/or as 1st line treatments.⁴ Our products are available in over half of Least Developed Countries (LDCs) including countries such as Afghanistan, Benin, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Haiti, Mali, Myanmar, Nepal, Senegal, and Sudan.

Why Intellectual Property Matters

While roughly 30,000 diseases are known, effective treatments exist for only around one-third of them. Even when treatment options exist, they sometimes have low efficacy or undesirable side effects. In 2018, we invested around € 2.2 billion into research and development (R&D)⁵ to enhance the efficacy of existing medicines and to create new drugs for previously untreated conditions. We have been making major investments in R&D since our founding as a pharmacy in 1668 in Darmstadt, Germany.

Developing new medicines entails significant risks and costs. Investment in R&D can take 10-15 years before delivering an effective health solution, if any. Pharmaceutical companies therefore need a strong, transparent and predictable legal framework for intellectual property rights and patent enforcement. Intellectual property protection enables companies to continue making strategic investments in R&D. Without such protections, the vast majority of innovative drugs, which have or will become widely available generics later, would likely have not been developed.

Respectful and responsible handling of intellectual property is an enabler of access to health and not a barrier. Today, most medicines that address the highest burden of disease in developing countries are not protected by patents. Approximately 95% of WHO Essential Medicines⁶ —necessary to satisfy priority healthcare needs — are off patent.

² Dalberg analysis (2018) based on DALYs lost across the World Bank's Low Income, Lower Middle Income and Upper Middle-Income country brackets in 2015, relative to losses across all income country brackets. Source: <http://ghdx.healthdata.org/>

³ Dalberg analysis (2018). Global health spending figure based on the population of the World Bank's Low Income, Lower Middle Income and Upper Middle-Income country brackets in 2015, multiplied by the 2015 health expenditure per capita (PPP, current international \$) and as a proportion of total health expenditure across all income country brackets. Source: <https://data.worldbank.org/>

⁴ Based on 2018 ATM Index analysis

⁵ Merck KGaA, Darmstadt, Germany Annual Report, 2018

⁶ WHO Essential Medicines List http://www.who.int/medicines/services/essmedicines_def/en/;
http://www.wipo.int/edocs/mdocs/mdocs/en/wipo_gc_ip_ge_16/wipo_gc_ip_ge_16_brief.pdf

Supporting Global Standards

The World Trade Organization (WTO) is comprised of 164 members, representing 98 percent of world trade, and is a forum where member governments work to negotiate trade agreement and resolve trade problems they encounter with each other. It has established a framework for international intellectual property protection. This framework includes many aspects relevant to the pharmaceutical industry, such as patent protection, compulsory licensing and the protection of submitted regulatory data. We support the WTO's standards for intellectual property rights, including the WTO's Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS)⁷ and subsequent amendments such as the Special Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health at the Doha Ministerial Conference in November 2001 (Doha Declaration). The Doha Declaration exempted LDCs from complying with TRIPS provisions until 2033. We support this exemption of LDCs and an extension of the exemption beyond 2033.

The TRIPS Agreement requires WTO members to provide patent protection for a minimum term of 20 years from the patent application's filing date. Given the time it takes for research and development, clinical evaluation and regulatory approval, the average effective patent life for medicines is less than 10 years. We believe the patent term length defined by the WTO and the extensions available in some jurisdictions strikes the right balance between promoting innovation and increasing access to health. However, we do not support extending the patent term longer than the WTO-defined 20 year minimum in developing countries.

Patents ensure temporary exclusive rights for marketing an innovative product. However, we respect the right of developing countries to enact compulsory patent licensing in specific situations, as embodied in TRIPS Article 31 and as modified by the Doha Declaration. The TRIPS Agreement permits national governments to allow third party production of the patented products or processes without the explicit patent owner's consent in cases of "national emergency or other circumstances of extreme urgency or in cases of public noncommercial [i.e., government] use." In cases where the patentee does not fulfill these obligations, and the proposed compulsory licensee (the user) "has made efforts to obtain a license or any other authorization from the patent right holder on reasonable commercial terms and conditions,"⁸ we support the tool and the use of compulsory licenses as defined and regulated by the TRIPS Agreement. However, we believe that in some cases, approaches other than compulsory licensing may be more appropriate and would avoid undermining innovation. For example, differential pricing and voluntary licensing can achieve improvement regarding supply and access in developing countries.

We support responsible regulatory data protection policies. These policies encourage innovator companies to conduct costly clinical trials and to invest in additional research and development. In addition, WTO members are required by the TRIPS agreement to protect data submitted for pharmaceutical regulatory approval against unfair commercial use. After a defined period of time, generic manufacturers may utilize the originator data to obtain generic medicines approval.

Socially Responsible Intellectual Property

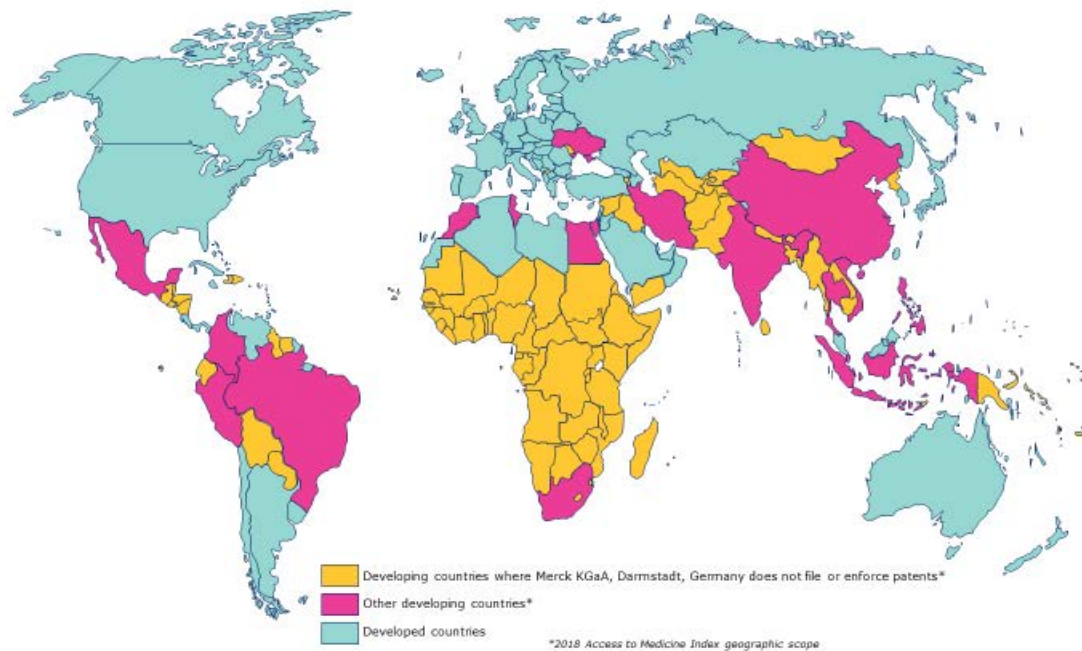
We have adopted a policy of not filing or enforcing patent applications in the large majority of developing countries.⁹ We recognize that respectful and responsible handling of intellectual property is essential for improving access to health in developing countries, where governments and patients face significant resource constraints and access barriers. In markets where we file patent applications, we commit to enhancing data sharing with researchers and improving public access to clinical trial information.¹⁰ We make publicly available information about the patent status of our products (see Annex II).

⁷ WTO TRIPS Agreement http://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/trips_e/t_agm0_e.htm

⁸ WTO TRIPS Agreement, TRIPS Art. 31 (b)

⁹ For a full list of developing countries in which we do not file or enforce patents, refer to the Annex I. This commitment refers to situations in which Merck KGaA, Darmstadt, Germany has sole responsibility over the intellectual property strategy of a product. In public-private partnerships and donation programs we encourage our partners not to file or enforce patents in these developing countries.

Figure 1: Our patent commitments in developing countries



We are a founding member of the Patent Information Initiative for Medicines (Pat-INFORMED), which was established in 2017 by 20 leading research-based biopharmaceutical companies. Pat-INFORMED will act as a global gateway to medicine patent information, offering new tools and resources to determine the existence of patents relevant to products sought by national and international drug procurement agencies. The transparency to be provided by Pat-INFORMED seeks to make it easier for drug procurement agencies to access a basic body of patent information necessary to implement disease management strategies, or other work addressing public health needs. The initiative is supported by the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) and the International Federation of Pharmaceutical Manufacturers and Associations (IFPMA).

We believe that introducing more regional pharmaceutical manufacturers in the market can promote innovation and help improve access to health in developing countries. We support a variety of innovative solutions for handling intellectual property. For example, our product development partnerships and technology transfer agreements have helped expand the availability of affordable innovative medicines in many developing countries.

Merck KGaA, Darmstadt, Germany and Baylor College of Medicine Advance Vaccine Development and Manufacturing for Neglected Diseases

Merck KGaA, Darmstadt, Germany has formed a strategic alliance with Baylor College of Medicine (Texas, U.S.) and its vaccine product development partnership (PDP), Texas Children's Hospital Center for Vaccine Development (Texas Children's CVD), to advance vaccine research and development for neglected and emerging infections.

The collaboration focuses on bringing vaccines through development to efficiently deliver them to societies in need. Merck KGaA, Darmstadt, Germany's experts in process development and formulation are working with Texas Children's CVD scientists at Baylor to optimize the vaccine manufacturing process to increase vaccine stability and yield. Initially, these activities are targeting schistosomiasis, a deadly parasitic disease that affects millions of people a year in tropical and subtropical regions.

The collaboration includes training and exchange of technical know-how in process development and formulation, filling knowledge gaps that exist from research and development to manufacturing, with a focus on neglected and emerging diseases.

We commit to providing the highest quality standards to protect the safety of our patients by improving local manufacturing capabilities. We enter into technology transfer agreements with generic manufacturers to ensure that our medicines are manufactured with internationally-recognized standards of Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP). Our support to local manufacturing - and the transfer of and access to technology, skills and intellectual property - is contingent on compliance with our quality and safety standards.

We support voluntary licensing agreements of all kinds including non-exclusive voluntary licenses (NEVLs) and legally binding non-assert declarations or clauses that are focused on improving access. We focus these agreements on medicines to treat non-communicable diseases such as cardiovascular diseases, diabetes, cancer, and chronic pulmonary diseases which represent a growing health burden in developing countries. We welcome requests for such licenses from manufacturers that can meet our quality and performance standards. When we grant a license, we commit to supporting technology transfer that ensures the delivery of high-quality products.

Our R&D partnerships are designed to address diseases impacting developing countries and to help advance our partners' R&D and manufacturing capabilities. Collaborative and access-oriented partnerships are an increasingly important mechanism by which companies can leverage their intellectual property.

Merck KGaA, Darmstadt, Germany Innovative Intellectual Property & Access Dialogue

The Merck KGaA, Darmstadt, Germany Innovative IP & Access Dialogue series was launched in February 2014 as a collaborative stakeholder dialogue on innovative approaches to intellectual property rights and access to health. The dialogue is designed to generate insightful and critical discussions on how our capacities, experience and competencies can address affordability challenges. Led by our access and intellectual property functions, we feature leading intellectual property platforms, including UNITAID's Medicines Patent Pool (MPP), Drugs for Neglected Diseases Initiative (DNDi) and WIPO Re:Search. We aim to share information and best practices with key stakeholders including intellectual property experts, civil society, academia, patients, governments, UN organizations and the private sector.

The Dialogue helps to inform and identify opportunities for the Merck KGaA, Darmstadt, Germany IP & Access strategy within the context of the Access to Health (A2H) strategy. It provides an opportunity for Merck KGaA, Darmstadt, Germany experts to meet with leading IP & access experts as well as open innovation partners to discuss ongoing collaborations, latest projects and initiatives as well as trends and challenges. In total three Dialogues have been organized (Feb 2014, Nov 2015, Sept 2017 & Nov 2018).

In follow-up, a plan for the Merck KGaA, Darmstadt, Germany IP & Access strategy was outlined and has been executed in a step-wise manner:

- **Short-term:** Join WIPO Re:Search, an open innovation platform sponsored by the World Intellectual Property Organization in collaboration with Bio Ventures for Global Health to accelerate early discovery for infectious diseases through the sharing of knowledge and intellectual property. Merck KGaA, Darmstadt, Germany joined in November 2014 and has two ongoing collaborations.
- **Medium-term:** Join Drugs for Neglected Diseases Initiative (DNDi). Merck KGaA, Darmstadt, Germany joined DNDi NTD Drug Discovery Booster in April 2017 with the aim of finding potential cures for Leishmaniasis and Chagas disease
- **Long-term:** Identify opportunities for Merck KGaA, Darmstadt, Germany to join other open innovation platforms

Patent pools can be useful in addressing barriers to access in developing countries. A patent pool allows the development and commercialization of products that require access to multiple patents controlled by different parties. Members of a patent pool agree to jointly develop and commercialize a medicine using complementary technologies, or to make technologies available to interested parties. We support the concept of patent pools. However, we believe patent pools should be structured to improve access to life-saving medicines and should therefore avoid anti-competitive effects and geographic limitations. We believe patent pools should stimulate the development of health solutions. We consider joining patent pools if they are relevant to our portfolio, and if they meet efficacy, quality and safety requirements.

We acknowledge that the Medicines Patent Pool (MPP), a leading "one stop shop" partnership model, is an attractive platform derived from a "creative thinking" process about ways to increase access to quality, appropriate medicines for people living in developing countries. The MPP disease scope has expanded in recent years beyond HIV to include hepatitis C and tuberculosis. Recently, the MPP has also found that the model could be adapted to the WHO Model List of Essential Medicines (EML). We welcome opportunities to further discuss how Merck KGaA, Darmstadt, Germany could contribute now that the disease scope has broadened.

Merck KGaA, Darmstadt, Germany Open Innovation Initiative

The Merck KGaA, Darmstadt, Germany Innovative IP & Access Dialogue was an opportunity for Merck KGaA, Darmstadt, Germany to learn about different intellectual property platforms and how we can contribute towards addressing issues around IP. In follow-up, the Merck KGaA, Darmstadt, Germany Open Innovation Initiative was established. The Initiative aims at mitigating affordability issues through the sharing of our intellectual property to accelerate early discovery in high unmet need disease areas where we do not have expertise. Access to our compound library is granted to foster the discovery of new generations of health solutions that tackle the needs of the poorest, with a first focus on Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs).

Through our Open Innovation Initiative, we are collaborating with WIPO Re:Search, an open innovation platform sponsored by the UN World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) to accelerate early discovery for infectious diseases through the sharing of intellectual property and knowledge. Through the WIPO Re:Search platform, we have two ongoing collaborations. The first is with the University of Buea (Cameroon) through which we are building capacity and leveraging our science and technology expertise to help find a cure for onchocerciasis. The Merck KGaA, Darmstadt, Germany-University of Buea collaboration has been awarded the Wellcome Trust Pathfinder Award. The second collaboration is with the University of California San Diego (UCSD) to find potential cures for leishmaniasis, Chagas disease and human African trypanosomiasis (Sleeping Sickness, HAT).

Merck KGaA, Darmstadt, Germany is also collaborating with the Drugs for Neglected Diseases Initiative (DNDi) through the NTD Drug Discovery BoosterA collaboration with seven other pharmaceutical companies (AbbVie, Astella, AstraZeneca, Celgene, Eisai, Shionogi and Takeda), the DNDi NTD Booster experiments with a new open-innovation approach to drug discovery through a multilateral, simultaneous search process across the member companies. Through an iterative search process, companies continually examine their libraries for better matches as the search is refined, condensing the time it takes to find treatment leads.

The Open Innovation Committee has also been established to provide technical expertise, strategic guidance and decision-making on our open innovation activities, collaborations and strategy going forward.

For additional information, please contact: a2h@emdgroup.com

Glossary / Definitions

Abbreviation	Definition
DNDi	Drugs for Neglected Diseases Initiative
GMP	Good Manufacturing Practices
IP	Intellectual Property
LDC	Least Developed Country (United Nations)
MPP	Medicines Patent Pool
NEVL	Non-exclusive voluntary licenses
R&D	Research and Development
TRIPS	Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property
WHO	World Health Organization
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization
WTO	World Trade Organization

Annex I - Developing Countries in which Merck KGaA, Darmstadt, Germany does not file or enforce patents

Country	Classification	Country	Classification
East Asia & Pacific		South Asia	
Cambodia	LMIC	Afghanistan	LIC
Fiji	HiHDI	Bangladesh	LMIC
Kiribati	LMIC	Bhutan	LMIC
Korea, Dem. Rep.	LIC	Maldives	HiHDI
Lao PDR	LMIC	Nepal	LIC
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	LMIC	Pakistan	LMIC
Mongolia	LMIC	Sri Lanka	LMIC
Myanmar	LMIC	Sub-Saharan Africa	
Papua New Guinea	LMIC	Angola	LHDC
Samoa	LMIC	Benin	LIC
Solomon Islands	LMIC	Botswana	MHDC
Timor-Leste	LMIC	Burkina Faso	LIC
Tonga	LMIC	Burundi	LIC
Tuvalu	LDC	Cameroon	LMIC
Vanuatu	LMIC	Cape Verde	LMIC
Europe & Central Asia		Central African Rep.	LIC
Armenia	LMIC	Chad	LIC
Kosovo	LMIC	Comoros	LMIC
Kyrgyz Rep.	LMIC	Congo, Dem. Rep.	LIC
Moldova	LMIC	Congo, Rep.	LMIC
Tajikistan	LIC	Cote d'Ivoire	LMIC
Turkmenistan	MHDC	Equatorial Guinea	MHDC
Uzbekistan	LMIC	Eritrea	LIC
Latin America & Caribbean		Ethiopia	LIC
Belize	HiHDI	Eswatini	LMIC
Bolivia	LMIC	Gabon	MHDC
Dominican Rep.	HiHDI	Gambia, The	LIC
Ecuador	HiHDI	Ghana	LMIC
El Salvador	LMIC	Guinea	LIC
Guatemala	LMIC	Guinea-Bissau	LIC
Guyana	MHDC	Kenya	LMIC
Haiti	LIC	Lesotho	LMIC
Honduras	LMIC	Liberia	LIC
Nicaragua	LMIC	Madagascar	LIC
Paraguay	MHDC	Malawi	LIC
Suriname	HiHDI	Mali	LIC
Middle East & North Africa		Mauritania	LMIC
Djibouti	LMIC	Mozambique	LIC
Iraq	MHDC	Namibia	MHDC
Syrian Arab Rep.	LIC	Niger	LIC
West Bank and Gaza	LMIC	Nigeria	LMIC
Yemen, Rep.	LIC	Rwanda	LIC
		Sao Tome and Principe	LMIC
		Senegal	LMIC
		Sierra Leone	LIC
		Somalia	LIC
		South Sudan	LIC
		Sudan	LMIC
		Tanzania	LIC
		Togo	LIC
		Uganda	LIC
		Zambia	LMIC
		Zimbabwe	LMIC

LIC	Low-income Country	World Bank income classification
LMIC	Lower-middle-income Country	World Bank income classification
LDC	Least Developed Country	UN Human Development Index
LHDC	Low Human Development Country	UN Human Development Index
MHDC	Medium Human Development Country	UN Human Development Index
HIHDI	High Human Development Country with high inequality	UN Inequality-Adjusted Human Development Index
		Based on 2018 Access to Medicines Index country classification

Annex II – Patent Status of Merck KGaA, Darmstadt, Germany’s products in Developing Countries

Products	Active ingredient(s)	Compound patent	Technology protection				Year of patent expiry
			Processes	Formulation	Indication	Combination	Developing countries
Oncology							
Bavencio	Avelumab	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Erbix	Cetuximab	Expired	No	No	No	Expired	No
UFT	Uracil and Tegafur	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Cardiometabolic Care							
Cefixime	Cefixime	No	No	No	No	No	No
Concor	Bisoprolol Fumarate	Expired	No	No	No	No	No
Concor COR	Bisoprolol Fumarate	Expired	No	No	No	No	No
Concor Plus	Bisoprolol Fumarate and Hydrochlorothiazide	No	No	No	No	No	No
Euthyrox	Levothyroxine Sodium	No	No	Yes	No	No	05/2019 (PK)
Glucophage	Metformin Hydrochloride	No	No	No	No	No	No
Glucophage powder	Metformin Hydrochloride	No	No	No	No	No	No
Glucophage XR	Metformin Hydrochloride	No	No	Yes	No	No	03/2019 (ARIPO; AM, AZ, KG; MG; MD; TJ; TM; VN)

Glucovance	Metformin hydrochloride and glibenclamide	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	07/2019 (ARIPO; EG; MA; MG; VN)
Lodoz	Bisoprolol fumarate and hydrochlorothiazide	No	No	No	No	No	No
Nicorandil	Nicorandil	No	No	No	No	No	No
Praxilene	Naftidrofuryl oxalate	No	No	No	No	No	No
Global Special Products							
Acarbose		No	No	No	No	No	No
Bifonazole		No	No	No	No	No	No
Bumadizone		No	No	No	No	No	No
Calcitonin		No	No	No	No	No	No
Calcium D3	Colecalciferol and tricalcium phosphate	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
Campral	Acamprosate calcium	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Colpotrophine		No	No	No	No	No	No
Dexamethasone		No	No	No	No	No	No
Dexa-Neurobion		No	No	No	No	No	No
Diclofenac		No	No	No	No	No	No
Digitoxin		No	No	No	No	No	No
Diltiazem		No	No	No	No	No	No
Dolo-Neurobion	combination	No	No	No	No	No	No
Enalapril + Nitrendipin		No	No	No	No	No	No
Epipen		No	No	No	No	No	No
Floratil	Saccharomyces boulardii	No	No	No	No	No	No

Fosinopril		No	No	No	No	No	No
Fosinopril+HCT		No	No	No	No	No	No
Ibercal		No	No	No	No	No	No
Jodthyrox	Levothyroxine sodium and potassium iodide	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
Lansoprazole		No	No	No	No	No	No
Lofepramine		No	No	No	No	No	No
Neurobion	B vitamin combination	No	No	No	No	No	No
Novothyral	Levothyroxine sodium and liothyronin sodium	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
Olmesartan		No	No	No	No	No	No
Prednisolon		No	No	No	No	No	No
Stagid	Metformin EMBONATE	No					No
Sucralfate	Sucralfate	No	No	No	No	No	
Symbion		No	No	No	No	No	No
Topotecan		No	No	No	No	No	No
Vigantol		No	No	No	No	No	No
Fertility							
Cetrotide	Cetrorelix, GNRH antagonist	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	03/2022 (KG;MD; TJ; TM; UZ)
Colposeptine	Chlorquinal-promestriene vaginal tablets	No	No	No	No	No	No
Colpotrophine	Promestriene cream	No	No	No	No	No	No
Colpotrophine	Promestriene vaginal capsules	No	No	No	No	No	No
Crinone	Progesterone	No	No	No	Yes	No	09/2014 (MA)

Fem7	Estradiol Hemihydrate patches	No	No	Yes	No	No	04/2014 (PK; NG)
Geref	Sermorelin Acetate - Growth HORMONE RELEASING FACTOR	No	No	No	No	No	No
Gonal-F	Recombinant FSH (Follitropin-alpha)	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	04/2024 (KG; MD; TJ; TM)
Luveris	Recombinant IH (Lutropin-alpha)	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	04/2028 (KG; MD; TJ; TM)
Metrodin	Highly purified urinary FSH (Urofollitropin)	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Ovitrelle	Recombinant HCG (Choriogonadotropin- alpha)	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	02/2021 (KG; MD; TJ; TM)
Pergoveris	FSH + IH (Follitropin-alpha and Lutropin alpha)	No	No	Yes	No	No	06/2024 (KG; MD; TJ; TM)
Profasi	Urinary HCG (Choriogonadotropin)	No	No	No	No	No	No
Saizen	Somatropin (recombinant growth hormone)	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Stilamin	Somatostatin	No	No	No	No	No	No
Ukidan	Urokinase	No	No	No	No	No	No
Neurology							
Mavenclad	Cladribine	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
Rebif (Interferon-Beta 1A)	Interferon BETA	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
Thyrozol	Thiamazole Tablets	No	No	No	No	No	No

Key:

ARIPO - African Regional Intellectual Property Organization

AM – Armenia

AZ – Azerbaijan

EG – Egypt

KG – Kyrgyzstan

MA – Morocco

MG – Madagascar

MD - Republic of Moldova

NG – Nigeria

PK – Pakistan

TJ – Tajikistan

TM – Turkmenistan

UZ – Uzbekistan

VN - Vietnam

