



# PATENT EXTENSION FOR MEDICINAL PRODUCTS IN EUROPE: SUPPLEMENTARY PROTECTION CERTIFICATE SPECIFIC CASE LAW AND THE EXPORT WAIVER



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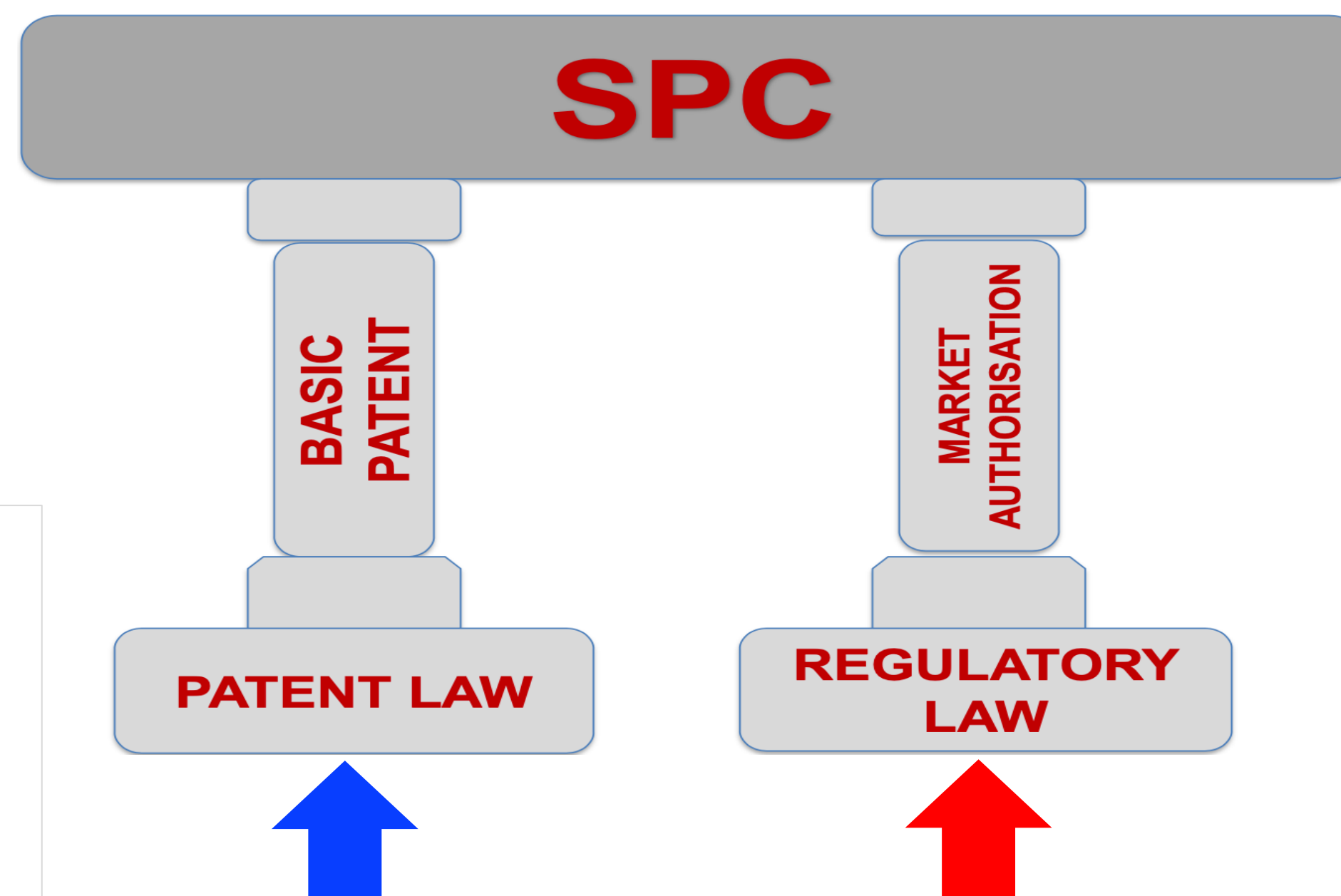
## What's SPC ?

A supplementary protection certificate (SPC) is an IP right that extends a patent by up to five years for a pharmaceutical or plant product that has been authorised by regulatory authorities. The SPC was established to compensate, at least in part, the time spent between the filing of the Patent Application and the granting of the Marketing Authorization (MA).

### LEGAL BASIS

**Regulation EC/469/2009** concerning SPCs for medicinal products  
**Regulation EC/1610/1996** concerning SPCs for plant protection products (Biocides)  
**Regulation EU/933/2019** concerning amendments that establish the so-called "SPC waiver"  
**Regulation EC/1901/2006** concerning a further six-month additional extension available if the SPC relates to a medicinal product investigated for paediatric use.

## Sui generis nature of SPC



**REGULATION EC/469/2009**  
SPECIFYING THE CONDITIONS FOR OBTAINING THE SPC

Patent Law

Art. 3

Regulatory Law

3a) the product is protected by a basic patent in force

3b) a valid authorisation to place the product on the market as a medicinal product has been granted in accordance with Directive 2001/83/EC or Directive 2001/82/EC, as appropriate

3c) the product has not already been the subject of a certificate

3d) the authorisation referred to in point (b) is the first authorisation to place the product on the market as a medicinal product

it's an I.P. right which is based on 2 legal pillars

### GUIDE FOR SPCs APPLICANTS BY LAW

LAW OF REFERENCES	PATENT LAW Biocides & Medicinal products		PATENT LAW Medicinal product				REGULATORY LAW Medicinal product		
	Recitals 13 and 14 1610/96	Art. 3 (2) 1610/96	Art. 3a 469/2009	Art. 3a 469/2009	Art. 3a 469/2009	Art. 3a 469/2009	Art. 3c 469/2009	Art. 3b 469/2009	Art. 3d 469/2009
OBJECT	Derivatives of active substances (salts and esters)	Product with different patents	Active ingredients not specified in the basic patent	Combination of new active ingredients or one new active ingredient with a second of the prior art	Combination not expressly mentioned in the claims of the basic patent	Active ingredient neither specified in a claim nor identified in the description of the patent	Combination of active ingredients; the patent protects only one of those active ingredients	Single active ingredient or combination The product contains also other active ingredients	Active ingredient that has already been the subject of a MA (different indications or formulations)
APPLICATION FOR SPC	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
CONDITIONS	Derivatives are covered by a different patent	Different holders of the patents		Corresponding to that specified in the basic patent.	The combination must necessarily fall under the invention covered; each active ingredient must be specifically identifiable	The claims relate implicitly but necessarily and specifically to the active ingredient. The product must not be developed after the filing date of the application for the basic patent	The holder of the patent does not have already an SPC	The MA must comprise the same active ingredient of the SPC. In case of an SPC for a composition, the MA must contain all the active ingredients	
CHARACTERISATION			Structural	Structural	Structural	Functional			

## DEFINITIONS

### Art.1 Reg. EC/469/2009: PRODUCT

Active ingredient or combination of active ingredients of a medicinal product.

### Object of SPC

### European Court of Justice (CJEU): PRODUCT

Should be understood as what the substance becomes in the human body after administration. The final substance that interacts with the cellular receptor to generate the pharmacological effect.



### Art.1 Reg. EC/469/2009: MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Medicine ready for use: active principles + excipients + additives + stabilizers

### Object of MA

### GUIDE FOR SPCs APPLICANTS BY CASE LAW OF THE CJEU

CASE LAW	Medeva C-322/10	HGS vs Eli Lilly C-493/12	Gilead C-121/17	Royalty Pharma C-650/17	Georgetown C-422/10	Medeva C-322/10	Sanofi C-443/12	Boehringer C-577/13	Abraxis Biosciences vs Comptroller C-443/17	Santen vs INPI C-673/18
LAW OF REFERENCES	Article 3(a) Regulation EC/469/2009	Article 3(a) Regulation EC/469/2009	Article 3(a) Regulation EC/469/2009	Article 3(a) Regulation EC/469/2009	Article 3(b) Regulation EC/469/2009	Article 3(b) Regulation EC/469/2009	Article 3(c) Regulation EC/469/2009	Article 3(c) Regulation EC/469/2009	Article 3(d) Regulation EC/469/2009	Article 3(d) Regulation EC/469/2009
PRODUCT	Acellular vaccine consisting of 2 active ingredients: the Ab, pertactin and filamentous haemagglutinin	Composition containing as active ingredient the Ab, Tabalumab, that binds specifically to Neutrokine-α	Medicinal product that contains 2 active ingredients, tenofovir disoproxil ("TD") and emtricitabine	Sitagliptin, inhibitor of the enzyme DP IV, which contributes to the regulation of blood sugar levels	Human papillomavirus (PV) L1 protein induces antibodies virion-neutralizing	Acellular vaccine consisting of 2 active ingredients: pertactin and filamentous haemagglutinin	Combination of irbesartan and hydrochlorothiazide	Combination of Telmisartan and Hydrochlorothiazide	Combination of nanoparticles of paclitaxel coated with albumin	Ophthalmic emulsion with ciclosporine as active ingredient
ISSUE	SPC related to the active ingredients which are not specified in the basic patent claims	SPC related to the active ingredient covered by a functional formula in the basic patent claims	SPC for a product composed of several active ingredients; the combination is not expressly mentioned in the basic patent claims	SPC for a product not specified in a claim nor identified in the description, developed after the filing date of patent application	SPC for an active ingredient; the medicinal product contains also other active ingredients	SPC for combination of active ingredients; the medicinal product contains also other active ingredients	SPC for combination of active ingredients; the patent protects only one active ingredient, for which the holder of that patent has already an SPC	SPC for combination of active ingredients, the patent originally covered only one active ingredient, for which the holder of that patent has already an SPC. The claim to the combination has been inserted subsequently	SPC based on a MA that covers a new formulation of an old active ingredient, already been the subject of MA	SPC based on a MA that covers a new therapeutic application of an active ingredient that has already been the subject of a MA
GRANTING SPC	PRECLUDED	NOT PRECLUDED IF *	NOT PRECLUDED	PRECLUDED	NOT PRECLUDED	NOT PRECLUDED	PRECLUDED	PRECLUDED	PRECLUDED	PRECLUDED



\* If the claims relate, implicitly but necessarily and specifically, to the active ingredient in question !!



## SPC WAIVER: REGULATION EU/933/2019

For the purpose TO EXPORT to third countries outside the EU

TO STORE the product in one of the EU countries, but not earlier than six months before the expiry of the SPC

### What is the purpose of this waiver to the SPC Regulation?

The waiver will have the effect of creating an exception to the protection conferred by an SPC so as to allow the making of a medicinal product for the purpose of export to third countries outside the EU as well as permitting stockpiling for day-1 entry to the EU market immediately after SPC expiry.