

Health related Issues in TPP

Tomoaki KATSUDA

Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare
The Government of Japan

Outline of TPP

Establishment of advanced Rules for 21st Century

Ban against performance requirements, requirements to locate computing facilities in the territory, requirements to transfer source code of software, etc..

Long term strategic significance

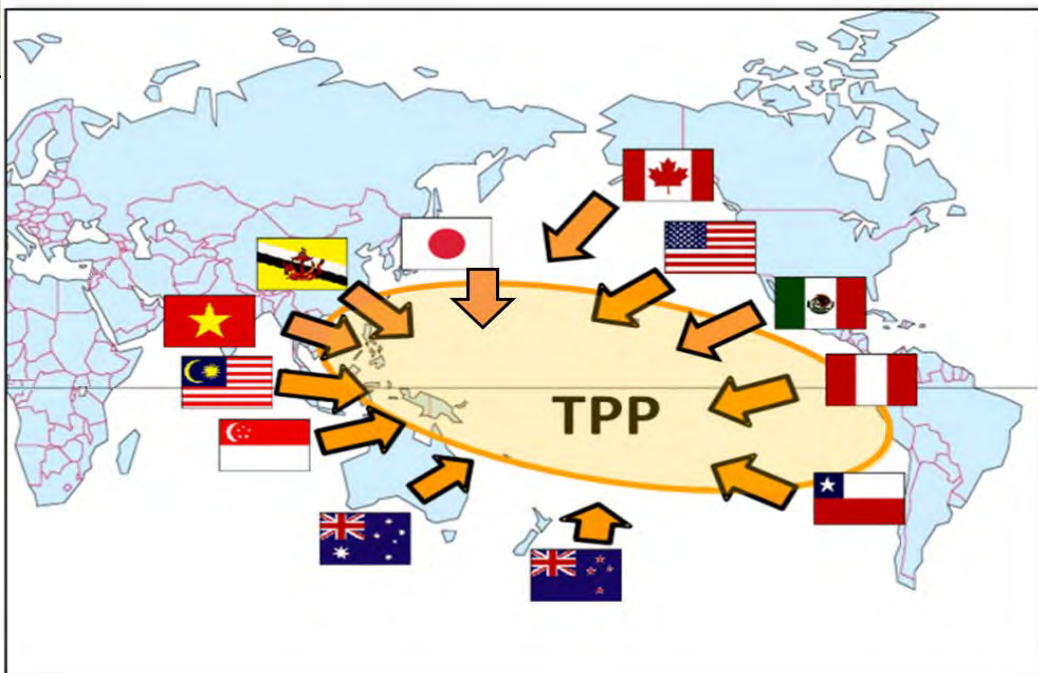
Facilitating the stability of the region by deepening economical relationship in the Asia Pacific Region

Contribution to the Development of SMEs and Communities

Attraction of new investment and free trade of goods and investment

Participating countries

Australia	Mexico
Brunei	New Zealand
Canada	Peru
Chile	Singapore
Japan	United States
Malaysia	Viet Nam



Outline of TPP

(Organization of Government of Japan)

Cabinet

Prime Minister

Deputy Prime Minister

Chief Cabinet Secretary

(Other Ministers of States)

Cabinet Secretariat*

Roughly 30 offices**

TPP/
Ebola & Pandemic Influenza/
IT Strategic Headquarters/etc.

* The Cabinet secretariat assists the Prime minister directly and coordinates the cross- sectional policy of each Ministry.

Ministries

Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (MHLW)

Cabinet Office

Reconstruction Agency

Ministry of Internal affairs and Communications

Ministry of Justice

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Ministry of Finance

Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports,
Science and Technology

Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism

Ministry of Environment

Ministry of Defense

The Meeting amongst Main
Ministers on the TPP

MHLW focuses on the chapters in TPP related with issues
on health affairs (Red Marked written below)

1. Initial Provisions and General Definitions

2. National Treatment and Market Access for Goods

3. Rules of Origin and Origin Procedures

4. Textiles and Apparel Goods

5. Customs Administration and Trade Facilitation

6. Trade Remedies

7. Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures

8. Technical Barriers to Trade

9. Investment

10. Cross-Border Trade in Services

11. Financial Services

12. Temporary Entry for Business Persons

13. Telecommunications

14. Electronic Commerce

15. Government Procurement

16. Competition Policy

17. State-Owned Enterprises and Designated Monopolies

18. Intellectual Property

19. Labour

20. Environment

21. Cooperation and Capacity Building

22. Competitiveness and Business Facilitation

23. Development

24. Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises

25. Regulatory Coherence

26. Transparency and Anti-Corruption

27. Administrative and Institutional Provisions

28. Dispute Settlement

29. Exceptions and General Provisions

30. Final Provisions

The major concerns about TPP in Japan

- Q1 Will TPP change the public health insurance system of Japan?
- Q2 Will Provisions on IP Rights of Pharmaceutical Products result in higher price of medicines in Japan?
- Q3 Will standards for food safety of Japan be revised by TPP?

Q1 Will TPP change the public health insurance system of Japan?

A.

- TPP does not have any provisions that change the public health insurance system of Japan.(e.g. calculation system for drug prices) Therefore, the universal health insurance system in Japan will be maintained firmly.
- For example, Chapter 9(Investment) and Chapter 10(Cross-border Trade in Services) allow reasonable measures that protect legitimate public welfare.(e.g. Article 9.8, Annex 9-B)
- Annex II of Japan contains Social Services which includes the Japanese public health insurance. In Social Services, Japan may maintain existing measures or adopt new or more restrictive measures which do not conform with the obligations of National Treatment etc.

Q2 Will Provisions on IP Rights of Pharmaceutical Products result in higher price of medicines in Japan?

A.

- The following provisions related to IP rights of pharmaceutical products are stated in Chapter 18 (Intellectual Property).
 - (1) Patent term extension
 - (2) Data exclusivity on biologics and other pharmaceuticals
 - (3) Patent linkage
- However, as Japan has already had regulations of pharmaceutical products which are consistent with the provisions in Chapter 18, there is no need to establish or amend any regulations of pharmaceutical products in Japan.
- Therefore, provisions on IP rights of pharmaceutical products under TPP will not result in higher price of medicines in Japan as the timing of generic drugs approval is not affected.

Q3 Will standards for food safety of Japan be revised by TPP?

A.

- The standards for food safety of Japan do not need to be revised by TPP for the following reasons:
- Under TPP, the parties have the right to take necessary SPS (sanitary and phytosanitary) measures for food safety based on scientific principles.
- This chapter is consistent with the WTO SPS Agreement.
- Japan conducts SPS measures for food safety based on scientific principles.