The Solution: Article 31v

1. This Article applies to proceeding in the WTO concerning a mandatory patent suspension and full disclosure when there is an infringement on international intellectual property rights during a global crisis.
2. During a pandemic the developing and or developed country may apply to the court for a mandatory order for patent suspension and -
    a) information regarding research and development costs, clinical trials, wholesale mark-ups, distribution networks of pharmaceutical goods and services shall be disclosed by the relevant country or pharmaceutical company before any bilateral trade deals commence through the TRIPS agreement,
    b) the words within the article must be interpreted according to their exact meaning,
    c) the courts may only expedite this article during a global pandemic.
3. The court may only order a temporary patent suspension granting equal access to life-saving pharmaceuticals and full disclosure of information where it considers it fair, just and proportionate having regard to the rights and privileges of the relevant country/member state and others, such an order may be subject to such conditions as the court thinks fit-

a) for the purposes of paragraph (2) and (3), 'court' means the Council within the WTO,
b) the courts final decision may not be overturned using a unanimous decision, international arbitration, or the law of Equity,
c) the courts will distinguish first between the issue of jurisdiction and then decide the price for 'generic' copies of drug, and how the goods can be manufactured at lower costs to all countries during the patent suspension,
d) any jurisdiction whether in the territory of the defendant or in a different territory would still be governed under the same applicable principles within Article 31v.
e) full disclosure includes but is not limited to-
    i) the alleged infringers and third parties,
    ii) the alleged infringers life-cycle management, clinical trials, production and scaling up, wholesale mark-ups, financial viability, reimbursement schemes, its distributors, suppliers, sub-contractors, private equity partners, and off-shore trust instruments

4. The relevant country is all members trading under the WTO rules-
    a) the alleged infringer
    b) any country or pharmaceutical company who is providing commercial services, production capacities, logistics, treatment guidelines, taxes and tariffs, goods on a global scale and health technology assessment (namely but not limited to the evaluation of benefits and costs of new medical products including technology).
    c) any private equity partner or investor involved with financing, wholesaler mark-ups, goods manufacturing, distribution early pre-clinical development, clinical development, research, possession of services including but not limited to pre-market and post-market negotiations.
    d) any country or pharmaceutical company who is the sole patent holder, who has been identified by the court as being involved in-
        i) the production, manufacturing or distribution of the goods, or medical products.
        ii) the provision of the infringing services, barriers to trade and patent monopolies.

5. For the purposes of paragraph (3), the court may expedite a mandatory patent suspension and an immediate order for full disclosure of any of the following types of information-

a) each pharmaceutical producer's research and development costs, pre-clinical developments, clinical developments prior to bilateral trade negations via TRIPS,

b) full and equal disclosure to all member states of the WTO,

c) full disclosure of quantities available and the number of services available before international negotiations.