

# Factsheet

## The EU Bolar Exemption

April 2021

### The 'Bolar'

The Bolar exemption was introduced in Europe in Art. 10(6) of the [Directive 2001/83/EC](#).

It allows companies, during the patent/Supplementary Protection Certificate (SPC) protection of the reference product, to conduct studies, trials and the subsequent practical requirements necessary to obtain regulatory approvals for generic and biosimilar medicines, without this being considered patent/SPC infringement. The Bolar also exempts from infringement certain experimental research activities to develop new medicines.



### The objective

The primary objective of the Bolar is to "ensure that a generic could enter the market as soon as possible after the expiry of patent/SPC protection [...] based on the basic rationale that free competition should be allowed as soon as protection expires". ([European Commission Impact Assessment on the SPC manufacturing waiver](#), p. 15)

### The issue

The Directive has been implemented in different ways across Member States, with some more restrictive and some more open national transpositions of the exemption. This fragmentation throughout the EU has led to legal

uncertainty and confusion for generic, biosimilar, originator and Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients (APIs) developers around what is and what it not allowed by the Bolar. As a result, this has been a factor for driving investments on API development and production outside of Europe over the last 15 years.

### What's already been done

The European Commission and Member States have expressed multiple times the intention to tackle the fragmentation in the implementation of an open Bolar exemption that delivers on competition as soon as protection expires:

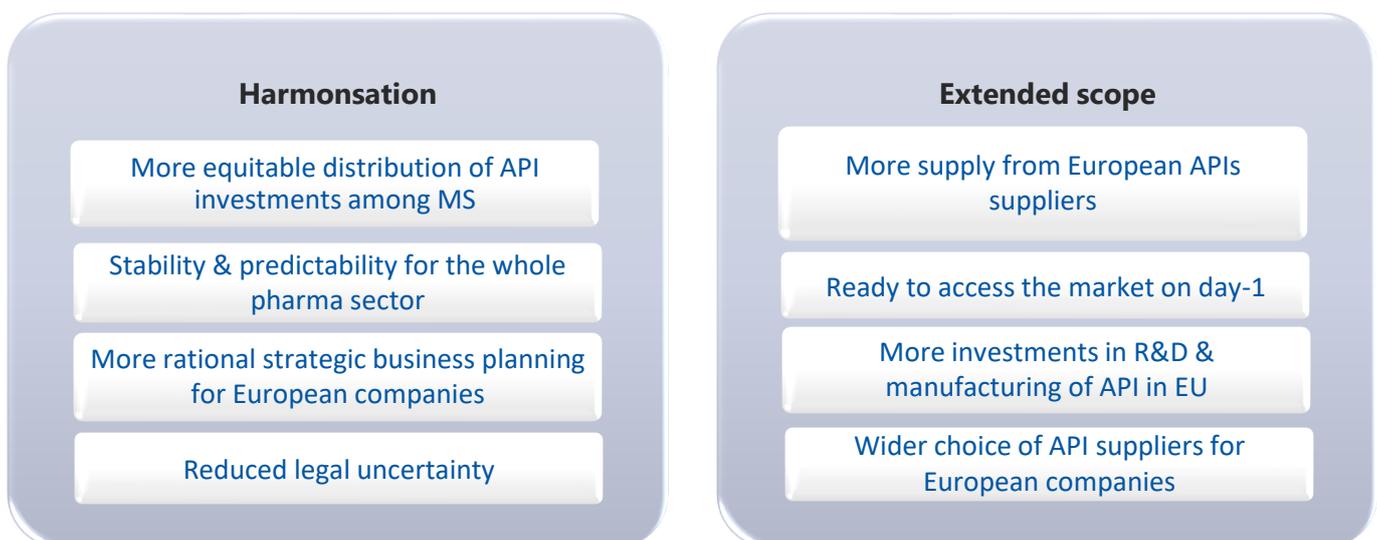
- ✓ The [2015 Single Market Strategy for Europe](#) identified enlargement & harmonisation of Bolar as a priority
- ✓ In 2016, the EC published a [Charles River Associate study](#) that highlighted the huge benefits for the entire pharmaceutical sector of an extension of the scope of Bolar
- ✓ In 2017, the [EC Roadmap to optimise the IP legal framework](#) explored the Bolar reform and its benefits
- ✓ In 2018 the Commission issued a [Max Planck Institute study](#) describing the willingness of EU Member States to harmonise the Bolar interpretation
- ✓ The [2020 pharmaceutical strategy](#) includes Bolar as a priority issue for reform.

### The recommendations

The Commission, in pursuit of the primary purpose of the Bolar to ensure that generic & biosimilar medicines can enter the market on day-1 after IP expiries, should build on all studies and assessments already conducted and propose a revised & harmonised Bolar covering the following actions:

- the conduct of **necessary studies and trials by all partners for the purpose of seeking EU marketing authorisation**, independently from who the final applicant/Marketing Authorisation holder is and where the medicine will be authorized (EU/ non-EU).
- the **offer, manufacture, sale (incl. by third party API suppliers) and purchase of patented APIs for the purpose of seeking marketing authorisation and for R&D purposes**.
- the subsequent **administrative actions needed to effectively enter the market on day-1 after IP expiry, i.e., Marketing Authorisations, pricing & reimbursement listing, tender bids, upload of serialised packs for compliance with pharmaceutical regulation against falsified medicines, etc.**

## The Benefits



## What it means in practice

