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(A full text is not provided.)

As a condition for countries, nations must recognize and protect intellectual property rights. Property Rights (TRIPS) agreement has been a multilateral trade negotiated agreement. Many low- and middle-income countries, including pharmaceuticals, were not ready to accept the obligations under TRIPS. As a result, many developing nations have maintained their own patent legislation until today. Under TRIPS, a new patent regime aimed at protecting pharmaceutical patents, extending the term for protection of some pharmaceuticals, and introducing new processes and technologies for the production of medicines.

a) Extension of the term of protection for pharmaceuticals: under the TRIPS agreement, the term of protection for pharmaceutical patents is extended to 20 years from the date of application.

b) An increase in the term of protection for some pharmaceuticals: the TRIPS agreement allows member countries to extend the term of protection for some pharmaceuticals to a maximum of 10 years from the date of application.

c) Introduction of new processes and technologies: the TRIPS agreement requires member countries to ensure the availability of technologies and processes for the production of medicines.

d) A new patent regime that promotes the discovery of new pharmaceuticals: under the TRIPS agreement, member countries are required to introduce new processes and technologies for the production of medicines, even if they do not have such processes or technologies.