

1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12  
13  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

GLOBAL CURE MEDICINE, LLC,  
a foreign limited liability company,

Plaintiff,

v.

ALFA PHARMA, LLC, a Washington limited  
liability company.

Defendant.

NO.:

COMPLAINT FOR  
BREACH OF CONTRACT,  
BREACH OF WARRANTY,  
FRAUD, VIOLATION OF  
RCW 19.86.020.

**JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

1. This court has original jurisdiction over this action under 28 U.S.C. §1332, diversity of citizenship, and the matter in controversy exceeds the sum of \$75,000.00 exclusive of interest and costs. The Plaintiff is a legal entity of a foreign country and has its principal place of business there. The Defendant is a citizen of the State of Washington.

2. The Defendant is a Washington limited liability company with its principal place of business in the Western District of Washington. Venue is proper in this court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1391.

1 **THE PARTIES**

2 3. Global Cure Medicine, LLC is a limited liability company, located in the  
3 Sultanate of Oman, engaged in the business of wholesale trade of pharmaceuticals in the  
4 Middle East.

5 4. Alfa Pharma, LLC is a limited liability company organized in the State of  
6 Washington with its principal place of business in Renton, Washington, engaged in the  
7 business of sourcing pharmaceuticals and selling them to resellers.

8 **DESCRIPTION OF EVENTS**

9  
10 5. In September 2016, the Ministry of Health for Supply of Pharmaceuticals to the  
11 Royal Hospital of the Sultanate of Oman requested proposals to supply vials of injectable  
12 solution Eculizumab from Alexion Pharmaceuticals, Inc., headquartered in Boston,  
13 Massachusetts. The brand name for the drug is “Soliris.” Alexion developed, manufactures, and  
14 markets the drug, which is protected by patent. Alexion started selling Soliris in 2007. It is the  
15 first and only therapy for the treatment of atypical hemolytic uremic syndrome (“aHUS”), a  
16 blood disease characterized by low levels of circulating red blood cells. Soliris is a life-saving  
17 medication for aHUS, but a single dose containing an impurity or an improper quantity of the  
18 active ingredient could pose immediate life-threatening danger. Soliris was the most expensive  
19 drug in the world in 2010 and the fourth most expensive medication in the United States in  
20 2015.

21 6. On November 5, 2016, Defendant Alfa Pharma, LLC (“Alfa”) sent a quotation  
22 to Global Cure Medicine, LLC (“GCM”) to provide 150 units of Soliris 300 mg vials at a cost  
23 of \$705,000.00. (Ex. 1 – Price Quote from Alfa). The quotation contains a guarantee that all

1 items would be delivered to the destination in excellent condition and that original Certificates  
2 of Analysis (“COA”) and Certificates of Origin (“COO”) would be supplied.

3 7. On January 29, 2017 the Ministry of Health of the Sultanate of Oman confirmed  
4 an order placed with GCM for 75 vials of Soliris together with 200 units of Myozyme 50mg  
5 (Alglucosidase Alfa infusion concentrate) manufactured by Genzyme. (Ex. 2 – P.O. from  
6 Ministry of Health). Genzyme corporation is located in Cambridge, Massachusetts and is a  
7 wholly-owned subsidiary of Sanofi. The order was priced at OMR 172,500.00 (Oman rial) for  
8 the Soliris and OMR 62,000.00 for the Myozyme for a total of OMR 234,500. Each rial  
9 converts to approximately 2.6 U.S. dollars, for a total of approximately \$609,700.00.

10 8. GCM and Alfa had further communications about reducing the original  
11 quotation of 150 vials to 75 and to supply the Myozyme as well. The Defendant confirmed that  
12 it could supply both products at competitive prices and that the products would be accompanied  
13 by an original COA and an original COO. (Ex. 3 – Emails between GCM & Alfa on 2/10/17).  
14 Ultimately GCM issued purchase orders dated February 20, 2017 and March 1, 2017 to Alfa  
15 for collectively 200 units of Myozyme for \$126,000.00 and 75 units of Soliris for \$352,500  
16 (\$178,600+\$173,900) to be sourced respectively from Genzyme, U.S.A and Alexion, U.S.A.  
17 (Ex. 4 – GCM POs to Alfa). The total amount of the purchase orders came to \$478,500.00. The  
18 purchase orders included as required documentation the COA and COO.

19 9. Alfa invoiced GCM in accordance with the purchase orders and again stated on  
20 its invoice that “Original Certificates of Analysis & Certificates of Origin will be supplied.”  
21 (Exs. 5 & 5A – Invoices from Alfa to GCM) GCM through its affiliate Global Industrial  
22 Services, LLC paid Defendant for the Soliris the amount of \$353,850 (which included a \$1,350  
23 shipping fee) plus \$12,400 for stainless steel containers for the medication. GCM sent a wire

1 transfer in March 2017 for the total \$366,250 from the Oman Arab Bank to Alfa's Bank of  
2 America, New York branch. (Ex. 6 –Wire Transfer Request)

3 10. Defendant sent some of the product the third week of April, 2017. The packing  
4 slip showed France as the country of origin rather than the U.S.A. In addition, the products  
5 were delivered from Alfa Pharma Medikal Sandtic, located in Ankara, Turkey. (Ex. 7 – Alpha  
6 packing slip and related documents).

7 11. GCM immediately delivered 40 units to the Royal Hospital of Oman. (Ex. 8 –  
8 Delivery Note, Soliris to Royal Hospital). On May 11, 2017, Defendant sent 11 vials by  
9 separate shipment to GCM. (Ex. 9 – Alpha packing slip and related documents) The invoice for  
10 that shipment stated that the manufacturer was Alexion Europe SAS. Defendant sent 6 batches  
11 of “Soliris,” but provided only four COAs. The COAs sent to GCM were facsimile copies of  
12 certificates of analysis purporting to be from ALMAC Pharma Services, located in the United  
13 Kingdom. At least one was dated June 9, 2016, which was nearly a year before the shipment  
14 from Alfa to GCM.

15 12. Because the COAs were not from Alexion, the Royal Hospital sent the  
16 Certificates of Analysis to Alexion for verification. Alexion responded on May 17, 2017 that it  
17 conducted an internal review of each of the four certificates of analysis and its assessment  
18 concluded that none of the COAs was authentic. (Ex. 10 – RH fax to GCM with letters from  
19 Alexion to Royal Hospital). Not one of the COAs matched Alexion records and in some cases  
20 the batch numbers referenced did not exist. Alexion's response also included the following  
21 statement:

22 It is imperative that all such packages and their contents be quarantined and not  
23 administered to any patients. We have no confidence that the product which you procured is  
authentic Soliris, and it may pose a substantial hazard to patients who rely on our therapy.

1 Further, as the COAs have been submitted in support of a sale to your institution, there  
2 appears to have been a fraud committed, and we strongly request that you immediately refer  
3 this matter to relevant law enforcement authorities. Assuming that this precipitates an  
4 investigation and if the authorities allow, we would like to obtain samples in as much  
5 quantity as possible of the subject product, if possible, for further investigation and testing.  
6 (Ex. 10 p. 2).

7  
8 13. Almac Pharma Services is a contract service provider to Alexion, providing  
9 secondary packaging and market release services. (Ex. 10, p. 3-4 – Alexion Letter to RH). By  
10 letter dated June 13, 2017, Almac confirmed to Alexion that the batches of “Soliris” were not  
11 packaged by Almac, that the COA for each was not issued by Almac, and the COAs were not  
12 authentic. (Ex. 11 –Letter from Alexion Ireland (ALMAC) stating it did not package Soliris). It  
13 appears that Defendant Alfa, or someone on its behalf, modified one or more previously issued  
14 genuine COAs from Almac for other Soliris shipments in order to make the COAs provided by  
15 Alfa to GCM appear to be authentic, when in fact they were counterfeit, forged documents. As  
16 a result, on July 6, 2017 the Royal Hospital formally rejected the “Soliris-Eculizumab”  
17 supplied to it by GCM and instructed GCM to retrieve the vials in the Royal Hospital’s  
18 possession. (Ex. 12 – RH letter rejecting Soliris).

19 14. Despite requests from GCM, Alfa did not authenticate the product as genuine  
20 Soliris and did not obtain original, valid COAs. Alfa instead sent an email dated July 24, 2017  
21 to GCM from a Michael Stone, JD, Vice President, Legal Department, AlfaPharma LLC, that  
22 stated the “Soliris” was obtained from the Turkish Ministry of Health via a third party named  
23 Xerox Pharma, but that Alpha did “not have any means of obtaining definitive proof” of the  
product’s source and authenticity. (Ex. 13 - Emails between GCM and Alfa Pharma). GCM  
contacted the Turkish Ministry of Health, which informed GCM by letter that the batch  
numbers were not registered in Turkey. (Ex. 14 – Letter from Turkish MOH). Therefore, the

1 product could not have come from the Turkish Ministry of Health or any reputable source in  
2 Turkey.

3 15. GCM has been left with four counterfeit, facsimile COAs for four batches, and  
4 no COAs for the other two batches of “Soliris.” The Royal Hospital obtained 75 vials of Soliris  
5 from another source and formally canceled the OMR 172,500 (\$448,500) GCM contract on  
6 April 30, 2018. (Ex. 15 – Letter from Ministry of Health cancelling PO w/GCM). The Royal  
7 Hospital imposed its administrative fees and cancellation penalty in the amount of OMR  
8 20,624.475, or approximately \$53,624. (Ex. 15).

9 **BREACH OF CONTRACT**

10 16. Defendant Alfa contracted to provide 75 vials of Soliris to GCM for GCM to  
11 deliver to the Royal Hospital in the Sultanate of Oman. The contract required Alfa to provide  
12 original Certificates of Authenticity and Certificates of Origin. Alfa failed to provide the  
13 required certificates, which resulted in GCM’s contract with the Royal Hospital to be canceled  
14 and GCM penalized. As a result of Alfa’s breach of contract, GCM has been damaged in the  
15 amount of \$448,500 for its lost sales price and \$53,624 in cancellation penalties, for a total of  
16 \$502,124.

17  
18 **BREACH OF WARRANTY**

19 17. In its contract with GCM, Alfa warranted that the product sold and delivered  
20 would be genuine Soliris manufactured by Alexion, the Massachusetts company Alexion  
21 Pharmaceuticals, Inc. Alfa also warranted that the product would be accompanied by original  
22 Certificates of Authenticity and Certificates of Origin. Alfa provided no original certificates of  
23 any kind, but only facsimile documents. Alfa provided no Certificates of Origin. Alfa provided

1 4 out of a required 6 COAs for 6 batches of product. The COAs provided were not authentic,  
2 but were counterfeit, forged documents. Alfa has breached the express warranties in its contract  
3 with GCM, in violation of RCW 62A.2-313.

4 18. Without the Certificates, the product is unsafe to use and is worthless; it cannot  
5 legitimately be resold. To be merchantable, the goods must be able to pass without objection in  
6 the trade and fit for the purposes for which such goods are used. Alfa is a merchant with respect  
7 to goods of the kind sold. Alfa's delivery of unmerchantable goods that are unfit for the  
8 purpose intended violates warranties of merchantability and fitness for purpose, in violation of  
9 RCW 62A.2-314 and 315.

10 19. Alfa's breach of express and implied warranties has damaged GCM in the  
11 amount of \$502,124, representing the lost revenue from GCM's sale to the Royal Hospital in  
12 the Sultanate of Oman together with penalties assessed by the Royal Hospital. The damages  
13 were foreseeable and directly result from the breaches of warranty.

14  
15 **FRAUD**

16 20. Alfa represented to GCM that it had access and the ability to deliver 75 units of  
17 Soliris from the United States to the Sultanate of Oman, that Alfa would deliver the Soliris to  
18 the Sultanate of Oman upon placement of the order, and that the deliveries would be  
19 accompanied by original Certificates of Authenticity and Certificates of Origin for the Soliris.

20 21. The representations were material to GCM's ordering Soliris from Alfa. GCM  
21 would not have placed the order or paid Alfa, but for Alfa's representations.

1 22. The representations were false. The product delivered was not from the United  
2 States, was not verifiably Soliris, and was not accompanied by valid or original COAs and  
3 COOs.

4 23. Alfa knew when it made the representations that it did not have accessible  
5 Soliris in the United States and knew that no other source had reliably represented to Alfa that  
6 it had valid, original COAs and COOs for 75 vials of Soliris for Alfa to obtain.

7 24. Alfa intended GCM to rely on Alfa's representations for GCM to enter into a  
8 sale contract with the Royal Hospital in the Sultanate of Oman and to purchase Soliris from  
9 Alfa.

10 25. GCM did not know Alfa's representations were false.

11 26. GCM relied on Alfa's representations in entering GCM's contracts with Alfa  
12 and with the Royal Hospital in the Sultanate of Oman.

13 27. GCM had the right to rely on Alfa's representations.

14 28. As a result, GCM has suffered damages from Alfa's fraud in the amount of  
15 \$502,124.

16  
17 **VIOLATION OF CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT**

18 28. The International Federation of Pharmaceutical Manufacturers & Associations  
19 states on its website (<https://www.ifpma.org/topics/falsified-medicines/>) that "Falsified  
20 medicines deliberately and deceitfully attempt to pass themselves off as genuine approved  
21 medicines. They represent a serious threat to patients around the globe." And further "Fake  
22 medicines put patients and the general public at risk. Patients believe they are receiving  
23 genuine treatment, but instead they are getting potentially dangerous products that could

1 increase their resistance to real treatments, and cause further illness, disability or even death.  
2 Though it is a challenge to measure the scope of these dangerous products, the World Health  
3 Organization (WHO) estimates that fake medicines could account for up to 10% of medicines  
4 in the supply chain globally, and up to 30% of the drug supply chain in parts of Asia, Africa  
5 and Latin America. Fake medicines may contain the wrong ingredients, the wrong dose, or no  
6 active ingredients at all; they can be long-standing or new medicines, over-the-counter or  
7 prescription, branded or generic. In some cases, they contain dangerous substances and poisons  
8 including mercury, antifreeze, paint and rat poison.” (at [https://www.ifpma.org/partners-  
9 2/1236/](https://www.ifpma.org/partners-2/1236/))

10 29. Alfa engaged in unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of RCW  
11 19.86.020 by selling drugs labeled as a prescription drug that in fact were not the prescription  
12 drug and not an authenticated equivalent, legal generic. Such drugs are considered contraband  
13 in Washington State under RCW 69.41.230 and their sale is in violation of RCW Ch. 69.04 for  
14 intrastate sales and the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act as well as the Federal Trade  
15 Commission Act for interstate sales.

16 30. Alfa’s unfair or deceptive acts or practices occurred in trade or commerce, and  
17 were capable of deceiving numerous potential consumers of the counterfeit drugs.

18 31. Alfa’s unfair or deceptive acts or practices impact the public interest because  
19 the sale of counterfeit drugs affects a stated public interest of Washington State law as  
20 expressed in RCW 69.41.230 declaring such drugs as contraband and as expressed in RCW  
21 69.04.001<sup>1</sup> declaring sale of such drugs as contrary to public health and welfare.

22 \_\_\_\_\_  
23 <sup>1</sup> This chapter is intended to enact state legislation (1) which safeguards the public health and promotes the public welfare by protecting the consuming public from (a) potential injury by product use; (b) products that are adulterated; or (c) products that have been produced under unsanitary conditions, and the purchasing public from injury by merchandising deceit flowing from intrastate commerce in food,



1 GCM delivered and was otherwise entitled to payment from the Royal Hospital in the Sultanate  
2 of Oman.

3 6. That Global Cure Medicine's damages be trebled up to \$25,000.

4 7. That Global Cure Medicine be awarded its reasonable attorney's fees.

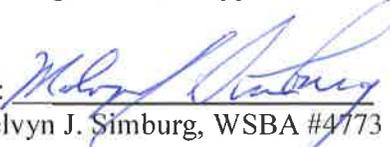
5 8. That a permanent injunction be entered against Alfa Pharma, LLC restraining it  
6 from further sales of pharmaceutical products.

7 5. That interest on the judgment in favor of Global Cure Medicine, LLC continue  
8 to accrue at 12% per annum.

9 6. That the Court order such other relief as would be just and equitable.

10  
11 Dated this 18<sup>th</sup> day of April, 2019.

12 Simburg, Ketter, Sheppard & Purdy, LLP

13  
14 By:   
15 Melvyn J. Simburg, WSBA #4773

16 999 Third Avenue, Suite 2525  
17 Seattle, WA 98104  
18 Telephone: (206) 382-2600  
19 Fax: (206) 223-3929  
20 E-mail: msimborg@sksp.com  
21 Attorneys for Plaintiff  
22  
23

سلطنة عمان  
وزارة الخارجية  
تصادق على صحة توقيع المسؤول وتتم  
دون تدخل الوزارة أية  
مسؤولية فيما يختص  
بمستويات الوثيقة،  
التصديق،  
الوقوع،



**VERIFICATION**

Based on personal knowledge and information, about which I am competent to testify, I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed this 1 day of April, 2019, at Muscat, Oman.

*[Handwritten signature]*



**سلطنة عمان**  
**وزارة الخارجية**  
Sultanate of Oman  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

**APOSTILLE**  
(Convention de La Haye du 8 October 1961)

- Country Sultanate of Oman
- This Public document.
- Has been signed by Registrar
- Acting in the Capacity of Director
- Bears the Seal / Stamp of
- At Muscat
- The 4-20-19
- By Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- No 962
- Seal / Stamp:
- Signature

OCCI attests the signature of the authorized signatory of Global Cure Medicine registered under No. 18228 in grade 1 without any responsibility on the contents of the document.  
Legalization No.: 214138 Date: 01-04-2019  
Muscat Signature: .....



*[Large handwritten signature]*

**SIMBURG, KETTER,  
SHEPPARD & PURDY, LLP**  
999 THIRD AVENUE, SUITE 2525  
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98104-4089  
(206) 382-2600 FAX: (206) 223-3929