74ª AMS

Item 17. Update by the IPPPR Co-Chairs of the IOAC and IHR Review Panel, as well as the International Health Regulations (2005)

(358 palavras)

The Covid-19 pandemic has presented enormous challenges to health systems around the world. As noted by the Independent Panel for Pandemic Preparedness and Response (IPPPR), it is the worst combined health and socioeconomic crisis in living memory.

Brazil is paying close attention to the reports published not only by the IPPPR, but also by the Independent Oversight and Advisory Committee for the WHO's emergency programme (IOAC) and the Review Committee on the Functioning of the International Health Regulations during the COVID-19 Response. They all highlight the need to work together not only to end this pandemic, but also to prevent that future outbreaks become pandemics.

For this reason, Brazil joined "ACT-Accelerator" to help promote vaccines, treatments and diagnostics for COVID-19. ACT-A's vaccine pillar, the COVAX Facility, in particular, has been central in promoting worldwide immunization and ensuring that no-one is left behind.

To truly end this pandemic, however, we need to strengthen technical cooperation and promote technology transfer. Brazil has signed technology transfer agreements with international pharmaceutical companies, and we will soon be ready to offer additional vaccine production capacity to help global immunization efforts. Brazil is paying close attention to discussions at the WTO on intellectual property waiver, and we advocate that immunization should be considered a global public good.

So far, Brazil has distributed more than 90 million doses of vaccines and applied more than 63 million doses, among which 80% of indigenous peoples. We are positive that our immunization efforts, together with non-pharmaceutical measures, will be successful in controlling transmission, halting deaths and promoting economic growth.

We support the recommendation to maintain greater engagement against public health emergencies, strengthening the development of countries' core capacities for surveillance and response. Brazil has been investing in the expansion of its health surveillance network, adding 74 new surveillance centers to an existing network of 55 centers. We also support discussions around the convenience and opportunity of a new international framework that takes into account the WHO's reform process, in particular its leadership role in combating health emergencies, and the central role of the International Health Regulations (2005). It is essential that the negotiations, once launched, have adequate time to allow for consensual advances.

Brazil supports efficient mechanisms for sharing information, reinforcing the important role of the National IHR Focal Point.

Thank you.