Mr. Chair,

Brazil takes note of the report on Antimicrobial Resistance.

We note, in particular, the actions undertaken to raise awareness and promote a science-based approach, including the launch of the One Health Global Leaders Group.

Throughout 2020, Brazil has reinforced domestic actions in line with the Global Action Plan for Antimicrobial Resistance:

- we have promoted awareness among health workers and the public;
- we set up a national GLASS hub;
- we have conducted further research on AMR with international partners; and
- we have further developed surveillance capacity.
Mr. Chair,

AMR has become one of the most discussed topics in WHO’s agenda.

It has also drawn a great deal of attention in other UN agencies, with a myriad of initiatives, such as the tripartite secretariat (WHO-FAO-OIE).

In Brazil’s view, the collaboration on AMR between WHO and other agencies within the United Nations system will be as legitimate and successful as they perform under their respective mandates and are accountable to their respective governing bodies.

We also see room for improvements in the way that AMR-related high-level and scientific bodies should connect their work to the wealth of needs and contexts of the Member States.

Mr. Chair,

As recalled in our statement on item 8\(^1\), access to affordable, safe, efficacious and quality medicines is a key element in the response to AMR and, as such, should be a prominent aspect of any comprehensive strategy both at national and international levels.

\(^1\) Global Strategy and Plan of Action on Public Health, Innovation and Intellectual Property (GSPOA-PHI).
In this context, Brazil underlines the relevance of promoting R&D and innovation for the development of antibacterial tools affordable to all.

Thank you.