



Regional Stakeholder Mapping

January 2018

Avenida Entre Ríos 258 3E, Buenos Aires (1079), Argentina Tel. + (5411) 5218-4647
1101 Brickell Avenue, South Tower, 8th Floor, Miami, Florida 33131 Tel. +1 (786) 828-0675

www.directoriolegislativo.org | www.dl4americas.org

Regional Stakeholder Mapping

This document presents a detailed map of the regional stakeholders in the pharmaceutical industry and contains information on the top institutions in the sector. The following criteria were used to evaluate each institution:

- ◆ Medications
 - ◆ Public policy planning
 - ◆ Intellectual property
 - ◆ Biosimilars
 - ◆ International trade
 - ◆ Universal health care systems
 - ◆ Public purchasing
 - ◆ Importation
 - ◆ Pharmaceutical policies, among others
-

TABLE OF CONTENTS

This document contains the following sections:

I. Map of Stakeholders (chart)

A. Political Integration Organizations

1. UNION OF SOUTH AMERICAN NATIONS (UNASUR)
2. NETWORK OF NATIONAL CANCER INSTITUTES (RINC)
3. SOUTHERN COMMON MARKET (MERCOSUR)
4. PACIFIC ALLIANCE
5. CENTRAL AMERICAN INTEGRATION SYSTEM (SICA)
6. ANDEAN COMMUNITY OF NATIONS (CAN)
7. LATIN AMERICAN PARLIAMENT (PARLATINO)
8. MERCOSUR PARLIAMENT

B. Multilateral Organizations and Initiatives

1. WORLD BANK
2. WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO)
3. WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION (WTO)
4. WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION (WIPO)
5. G-20
6. OPEN GOVERNMENT PARTNERSHIP (OGP)
7. ORGANIZATION FOR ECONOMIC COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT (OECD)

Regional Stakeholder Mapping

C. Regional Organizations

1. PAN AMERICAN HEALTH ORGANIZATION (PAHO)
2. INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK (IADB)
3. ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN (CEPAL)
4. ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES (OAS)
5. DEVELOPMENT BANK OF LATIN AMERICA (DBLA-FORMER ANDEAN CORPORATION FOR DEVELOPMENT-CAF)
6. ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE (AACCLA)
7. INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE OF PATIENTS' ORGANIZATIONS (IAPO)

D. Think Tanks and Academia

1. CENTER FOR GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT (CGD-CDG)
2. SOUTH AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF GOVERNMENT IN HEALTH (ISAGS)
3. WILSON CENTER
4. CENTER FOR STRATEGIC AND INTERNATIONAL STUDIES (CSIS)
5. GV SAUDE - GETULIO VARGAS FOUNDATION (GV SAUDE)
6. ASÍ VAMOS EN SALUD
7. CUENTA DE ALTO COSTO (CAC)
8. AMERICAN CANCER SOCIETY (ACS)
9. GLOBAL TASK FORCE ON EXPANDED ACCESS TO CANCER CARE AND CONTROL (GTF.CCC)
10. AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CLINICAL ONCOLOGY (ASCO)
11. EUROPEAN SOCIETY FOR MEDICAL ONCOLOGY (ESMO)
12. UNION FOR INTERNATIONAL CANCER CONTROL (UICC)
13. INTERNATIONAL CANCER CONTROL PARTNERSHIP (ICCP)
14. ISALUD
15. GLOBAL ALLIANCE FOR VACCINES AND IMMUNIZATIONS (GAVI)
16. INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY OF THE AMERICAS
17. LATIN AMERICAN COOPERATIVE ONCOLOGY GROUP (LACOG)
18. UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA (UVA)
19. UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA (OU)
20. CENTER FOR THE STUDY OF STATE AND SOCIETY (CEDES)
21. HARVARD GLOBAL EQUITY INITIATIVE (HGEI)
22. GLOBAL CANCER INSTITUTE (GCI)
23. INSTITUTE OF CLINICAL AND HEALTHCARE EFFECTIVENESS (IECS)
24. LATIN AMERICAN UNION AGAINST WOMEN'S CANCERS (ULACCAM)
25. LATIN AMERICAN CENTER FOR BIOLOGICAL RESEARCH (CLAPBIO)
26. INTERNATIONAL AGENCY FOR RESEARCH ON CANCER (IARC)

E. Chambers of Commerce

1. ALIFAR
2. FEFAS
3. FIFARMA
4. FEPAFAR
5. FEDEFARMA

The description of each stakeholder includes details about the institution and its structure, leadership team (representing the sector), operations, decision-making process, and work areas.

STAKEHOLDERS	SCOPE		
	National Government (decision)	Public Agenda (advice)	Research
A. Political integration Organizations			
1. UNION OF SOUTH AMERICAN NATIONS (UNASUR)	◆		
2. NETWORK OF NATIONAL CANCER INSTITUTES (RINC)	◆		
3. SOUTHERN COMMON MARKET (MERCOSUR)	◆		
4. PACIFIC ALLIANCE	◆		
5. CENTRAL AMERICAN INTEGRATION SYSTEM (SICA)	◆		
6. ANDEAN COMMUNITY (CAN)	◆		
7. LATIN AMERICAN PARLIAMENT (PARLATINO)	◆		
8. MERCOSUR PARLIAMENT	◆		
B. Multilateral Organizations and Initiatives			
1. WORLD BANK		◆	
2. WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO)		◆	
3. WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION (WTO)			
4. WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION (WIPO)			◆
5. G20	◆		
6. OPEN GOVERNMENT PARTNERSHIP (OGP)	◆		
7. ORGANIZATION FOR ECONOMIC COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT (OECD)		◆	
C. Regional Organizations			
1. PAN AMERICAN HEALTH ORGANIZATION (PAHO)	◆		
2. INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK (IADB)		◆	
3. ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN (CEPAL)		◆	
4. ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES (OAS)		◆	
5. DEVELOPMENT BANK OF LATIN AMERICA	◆		
6. ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE (AACCLA)		◆	
7. INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE OF PATIENTS' ORGANIZATIONS (IAPO)		◆	
D. Think Tanks and Academia			
1. GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT CENTER (GDC)			◆
2. INSTITUTO SUL AMERICANO DE GOVERNO EM SAUDE (ISAGS)	◆		
3. WILSON CENTER			◆
4. CENTER FOR STRATEGIC AND INTERNATIONAL STUDIES (CSIS)		◆	
5. GV SAUDE - GETULIO VARGAS FOUNDATION		◆	
6. ASI VAMOS EN SALUD		◆	
7. CUENTA DE ALTO COSTO (CAC)	◆		
8. AMERICAN CANCER SOCIETY (ACS)		◆	
9. GLOBAL TASK FORCE ON EXPANDED ACCESS TO CANCER CARE AND CONTROL (GTF.CCC)		◆	
10. AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CLINICAL ONCOLOGY (ASCO)		◆	
11. EUROPEAN SOCIETY FOR MEDICAL ONCOLOGY (ESMO)		◆	
12. UNION FOR INTERNATIONAL CANCER CONTROL (UICC)		◆	
13. INTERNATIONAL CANCER CONTROL PARTNERSHIP (ICCP)		◆	
14. ISALUD	◆	◆	
15. GLOBAL ALLIANCE FOR VACCINES AND IMMUNIZATIONS (GAVI)		◆	
16. INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY OF THE AMERICAS		◆	
17. LATIN AMERICAN COOPERATIVE ONCOLOGY GROUP (LACOG)		◆	
18. UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA (UVA)		◆	
19. UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA (OU)		◆	
20. CENTER FOR THE STUDY OF STATE AND SOCIETY (CEDES)		◆	
21. HARVARD GLOBAL EQUITY INITIATIVE (HGEI)		◆	
22. GLOBAL CANCER INSTITUTE (GCI)		◆	
23. INSTITUTE OF CLINICAL AND HEALTHCARE EFFECTIVENESS (IECS)	◆		
24. LATIN AMERICAN UNION AGAINST WOMEN'S CANCERS (ULACCAM)		◆	
25. LATIN AMERICAN CENTER FOR BIOLOGICAL RESEARCH (CLAPBIO)		◆	
26. INTERNATIONAL AGENCY FOR RESEARCH ON CANCER (IARC)		◆	
E. Chambers of Commerce			
1. ALIFAR		◆	
2. FEFAS		◆	
3. FIFARMA		◆	
4. FEPAFAR		◆	
5. FEDEFARMA		◆	

A.

Political Integration Organizations

These organizations are created to join groups of countries with the purpose of coordinating, debating and sharing political, commercial and economic issues. These types of unions among countries are formed by means of international treaties.

Most blocks are currently defined by a regionalist tendency, while commercial relationships beyond any given region tend to be bilateral or to take place between blocks which are still taking shape.

UNASUR



www.unasursg.org

The Union of South American Nations (UNASUR) is an integration and cooperation body comprised of Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Paraguay, Peru, Surinam, Uruguay, and Venezuela. The organization entered into force on March 11, 2011, after meeting the prerequisite of at least nine legislatures ratifying the convention. Its objective is to build, via participation and consensus, an area of integration and union in cultural, social, economic, and policy matters, using a variety of methods and instruments designed to eliminate social inequity, increase social inclusion and strengthen democracy and public participation.

UNASUR has four decision-making bodies (non-binding for governments):

Council of Heads of State and Government: This is the highest body of the union. It establishes policy guidelines, action plans, programs, and projects to strengthen the integration process and makes decisions on priorities for their implementation. It also convenes sectoral ministerial meetings and decides on proposals submitted by the Council of Ministers of Foreign Affairs.

Council of Ministers of Foreign Affairs: This body adopts resolutions to implement decisions made by the Council of Heads of State and Government. Its ordinary meetings take place every six months. It may convene special meetings at the request of the member states through the Pro Tempore Presidency.

Council of Delegates: This is the body responsible for implementing the decisions made by the Council of Heads of State and Government and the resolutions made by the Council of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, with the support of the Pro Tempore Presidency and General Secretariat. It must harmonize and coordinate the union's initiatives with other regional and subregional integration processes, with the aim of promoting complementarity of efforts. It promotes communications that strengthen public participation in the integration process.

General Secretariat (vacant): This body executes the mandates conferred by the union bodies. Its permanent headquarters are located in Quito, Ecuador.

The General Secretariat must support the councils and union bodies, as required; propose initiatives; monitor the guidelines of UNASUR bodies; and prepare meetings, reports, and new integration projects. It must also coordinate with other integration and cooperation entities of Latin America and the Caribbean.

The General Secretariat shall be appointed by the Council of Heads of State and Government, as requested by the Council of Foreign Ministers, for a two-year term, and may be reelected once. He or she cannot be succeeded by an individual of the same nationality.

South American Parliament: This is the deliberative body where the representatives of the 12 UNASUR member states meet and ratify decisions. Its headquarters are located in Cochabamba, Bolivia.

UNASUR has various work groups, including the UNASUR's Health Council.



UNASUR



UNASUR South American Health Council



Adolfo Rubinstein

President Pro Tempore – Argentina

The Pro Tempore Presidency is currently held by Argentina and will change in April 2018. Rubinstein will hold this position until April 2018.

Rubinstein is a doctor and graduated with honors from the Faculty of Medicine at the University of Buenos Aires (UBA 1982). He is attained a Masters' degree in Clinical Epidemiology at Harvard School of Public Health in 1996 and finished his PhD in Medicine with a focus on Public Health at UBA in 2001.

He founded and was Chief of the Family and Community Medicine Service at the Italian Hospital in Buenos Aires between 1990 and 2010. He was General Director of the Clinical and Sanitary Effectivity Institute (IECS) from its' creating in 2003 until he became Health Promotion, Prevention and Risk Control Secretary in February 2017. IECS is an independent academic institution affiliated to UBA's Faculty of Medicine, devoted to research, training and implementation of interventions, programs and public policies for the advancement of public health. Rubinstein is also a tenured professor of Public Health, Family Medicine and Director of the Master in Clinical Effectivity at UBA's Faculty of Medicine.

He comes from Union Civica Radical (UCR) political party and is close to Ernesto Sanz, one of the ideologues behind the alliance between UCR and PRO party, which generated the government coalition that led Mauricio Macri to the presidency in 2015.



UNASUR



What is the UNASUR's Health Council?

The UNASUR's Health Council is an entity that fosters regional integration with regard to health care by promoting common policies and coordinated activities among UNASUR nations.

It has a Five-Year Plan (2010-2015) supported by the following work groups: South American Network for Health Surveillance and Response; Development of Universal Health Systems; Health Promotion and Action on Social Determinants; Universal Access to Medicines; and Human Resources Development and Management.

1. Network for Health Surveillance and Response

The objective of the Network for Health Surveillance and Response group is to establish a network for epidemiological surveillance and control, for which the following has been proposed: enable the creation of risk factor, regional morbidity, and regional mortality indicators; establish a Monitoring and Evaluation System (M&E) for the implemented surveillance network; create the Basic Capacity for Surveillance and Response to ESPIN (Public Health Emergency of National Concern) and ESPII (Public Health Emergency of International Concern); implement consensual strategies for the prevention and control of chronic non-infectious diseases; create a UNASUR dengue fever network; and provide incentives to the South American Immunization Program.

2. Development of Universal Health Systems

This work group was created to establish universal health systems in South American countries, recognizing the inherent right of citizens to access health care using an inclusive approach. The goal is to improve levels of equity and access to universal and comprehensive health systems; create and implement a mechanism to monitor and evaluate universal health systems; and ensure the democratization of these systems through by strengthening citizens' rights and their active participation in the decision-making process.

3. Health Promotion and Action on Social Determinants

The objective of this work group is to strengthen health promotion and action on social determinants to reduce inequities in each of the member states through the generation of information, intersectoral coordination, and community participation in the formulation, implementation, and monitoring of public health policies.

4. Universal Access to Medicines

The Universal Access to Medicines work group was created to develop strategies and work plans to increase access to medicines, aiming to establish a South American policy of universal access and to foster the production and use of generic drugs. Other goals are to create a harmonized system of medication surveillance and control in order to promote access to safe, effective, and high-quality medications, and to formulate pricing policies that promote access to medicines and reduce the barriers posed by the existence of intellectual property rights and the lack of incentives for drug innovation and development.

Note: The Five-Year 2016-2020 plan has not been finalized. The South American Health Council Health Ministers are meeting to discuss and create proposals.

UNASUR



A. Mapping Of Regional Medicine Production Capacity



Sonia Tarragona

Senior Advisor

Sonia Tarragona is an economist with a Master's Degree in Public Finance, specializing in health economics and the regulation of public services. She is a professor at the National University of La Plata, ISALUD University and a researcher in the fields of medications, intellectual property, financing, neglected diseases, health economics, and pharmaceutical policy.

The goal of the Mapping of Regional Medicine Production Capacity is to create an inventory of public and private capacity for the production of medicines within the UNASUR member states. This will facilitate the creation of a regional policy that will provide accessible, high quality, safe, and effective medicines to all South American citizens.

Another objective is to identify production capacities in South America and have consolidated and strategic information for the creation of public policy in this area.

This program, which is in its development phase, was announced in 2014 and is financed by the Fund for Shared Initiatives (FIC). It will be implemented by ISAGS – UNASUR

UNASUR



B. Medicine Price Database



Mariana Faria

Mariana Faria is a Public Health Policy specialist who currently manages programs at the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO). Previously she coordinated International Affairs at the Instituto Suramericano de Gobierno en Salud (ISAGS).

The objective of the Medicine Price Database is to create a price list of medications throughout the region to provide leverage for the actors that negotiate purchases. It is a one-stop source of information.

This project will be focused on the development of a digital system of reference prices. It will strengthen negotiating power throughout the whole region.

In its first phase, the database will share government information on the purchase of medicines, and other pharmaceutical products will be added according to the needs of the member states. In the second phase, the list will be increased.

The objectives of this database include:

- ◆ Providing a support instrument to UNASUR public sector managers for the purchase and financing of medicines and the control or regulation of prices.
- ◆ Improving efficiency in the purchase of drugs and facilitating the search for reference prices and international comparison.
- ◆ Disseminating information about the purchase of medicines by the UNASUR public health care system actors to support leverage negotiations with suppliers.
- ◆ In the beginning, the database will share information on the purchase of medications and in the future it will incorporate other medical products according to the needs of the UNASUR member states.

UNASUR members will have an initial list of medicines (including treatments for diseases like HIV and Hepatitis C), but the list will be open so that each country can register all the drug purchases under consideration.

Note: Currently the Group for Universal Access to Medicines is holding meetings to define the technical aspects of the Medicine Price Database and to evaluate the status of the projects within the Mapping of Regional Medicine Production Capacity and Health Resources and Medicine Policy. Both projects define the region's capacity to create a common policy for Universal Access to Medicines.

Network of National Cancer Institutes (RINC)



Brazil

The Network of National Cancer Institutes (RINC) was created in 2011 by the UNASUR South American Health Council. It is a structuring and operational body that fosters coordination and cooperation among national public institutions. RINC is responsible for developing and/or implementing cancer control policies and programs in South America, Latin America, and the Caribbean.

RINC's objectives include:

- ◆ Organizing a regional community of best practices for cancer control;
- ◆ Fostering the exchange of information and knowledge on cancer control;
- ◆ Seeking coordination among member countries to strengthen the management and development of national institutions for cancer control; and
- ◆ Seeking alternative financing sources for the development of the Work Plans.

RINC participants:

RINC members are national cancer institute or government organization representatives that formulate and/or implement policies and programs to fight cancer in UNASUR countries or in Latin America and the Caribbean. Experts and technicians from public institutions or private organizations designated by UNASUR countries and other non-member countries of Latin America and the Caribbean can also participate in RINC's Operating group activities.

RINC's organizational structure:

RINC is comprised of the Management Council, the Technical Secretariat, and the Operating Groups.
Management Council

The Management Council is the deliberative body of RINC and is made up of members and associate members. Each member state determines the term of its members in the Management Council.

Representatives of national institutions engaged in the fight against cancer are RINC members, with the right to occupy a seat on the Management Council.

The duty of the group is to discuss and deliberate on topics related to RINC; approve measures and projects that meet RINC's objectives; convene regular meetings to evaluate and approve network action plans, Technical Secretariat reports, the Annual Report (which needs to be submitted to the South American Health Council), and the country that will organize the next event in coordination with the Technical Secretariat; organize special sessions when necessary; and invite cancer control experts of different nationalities who can contribute their knowledge and experience to the decision-making process.