

Pandemic Influenza Preparedness (PIP) Framework for the Sharing of Influenza Viruses and Access to Vaccines and Other Benefits

*First meeting of the Open-ended Ad Hoc Intergovernmental
Committee of the Nagoya Protocol for Access and Benefit Sharing*

5-10 June 2011

Third World Network

WHO Constitution

Article 23 - “the health assembly shall have the authority to make **recommendations** to Members with respect to any matter within the competence of the organization”

World Health Assembly Resolution 64/5 adopting the PIP Framework

1. ADOPTS, in accordance with Article 23 of the WHO Constitution, the Pandemic Influenza Preparedness Framework,...

WHA Resolution 64/5

2. URGES Member States:

(1) to implement the Pandemic Influenza Preparedness Framework;

(2) to support actively the wide implementation of the Pandemic Influenza Preparedness Framework, and to consider providing adequate resources for its implementation;

4. *REQUESTS the Director-General, in consultation with the Advisory Group:*

(1) to implement the Pandemic Influenza Preparedness Framework;

(2) to monitor and review the operation of the Pandemic Influenza Preparedness Framework and all of its components, in accordance with its provisions;

(3) to report, on a biennial basis, to the World Health Assembly through the Executive Board on progress in the implementation of this resolution.

Preamble of PIP Framework

http://apps.who.int/gb/ebwha/pdf_files/WHA64/A64_8-en.pdf

- Recognize this Framework is to be implemented in a manner consistent with applicable national and international laws, regulations, and obligations
- Recognize the sovereign right of States over their biological resources and the importance of collective action to mitigate public health risks

Bilateral ABS arrangements

5.1.4 – Member States may also provide PIP biological materials directly to any other party or body on a bilateral basis provided that the same materials are provided on a priority basis to the WHO Collaborating Centres on Influenza and/or H5 Reference Laboratories under this Framework.

- 5.1.1 Member States, through their National Influenza Centres and Other authorized laboratories, **should** in a rapid, systematic and timely manner provide PIP biological materials from all cases of H5N1 and other influenza viruses with human pandemic potential, **as feasible** to the WHO Collaborating Centre on Influenza or WHO H5 Reference Laboratory of the originating Member State's choice.

- 5.1.2 By providing PIP biological materials from National Influenza Centres and Other authorized laboratories to WHO Collaborating Centres on Influenza and WHO H5 Reference Laboratories as set out in section 5.1.1 above, Member States provide their consent for the onward transfer and use of PIP biological materials to institutions, organizations and entities, subject to provisions in the Standard Material Transfer Agreements.

Highlights of PIP Framework

- Attempt to correct inequity and injustice
- Increasing patents on viruses and parts thereof, products etc
- Objective and Scope
- Definition of “PIP biological materials”
- Sharing of influenza viruses of pandemic potential
- Standard Material Transfer Agreement
- Benefit Sharing
- Intellectual Property
- Review and Oversight Mechanism
- Influenza virus tracking Mechanism
(<http://extranet.who.int/ivtm/><file://localhost/ivtm
- Genetic sequence data