

WEEKLY REPORT



02/14/2026

BRAZIL ANNUAL MEDICINE PRICE ADJUSTMENT SET TO VARY BETWEEN 1.9% AND 4.6% FROM APRIL

The annual price adjustment for medicines in Brazil taking effect on April 1, 2026 is projected to range between 1.9% and 4.6%, based on moderating factors published by the Chamber for the Regulation of the Medicines Market (CMED). The calculation reflects productivity and sector price indicators used to determine maximum price ceilings for different competitive levels in the pharmaceutical market, with categories facing varying degrees of adjustment. The adjustment applies to nearly all regulated medicine categories and represents CMED's annual policy to update price ceilings in line with inflation, competition and productivity metrics, while preventing excessive price increases within the regulated framework. [Read more.](#)

BRAZIL GOVERNMENT SAYS IT OPPOSES BREAKING PATENTS ON WEIGHT-LOSS PENS

Brazil's vice-president and Minister of Development, Industry, Commerce and Services, Geraldo Alckmin, stated that the federal government is against proposals in Congress to break patents on medicines, including high-profile weight-loss injectable drugs such as Mounjaro and Zepbound, amid legislative momentum to advance such a bill directly to plenary. Alckmin said that compulsory patent breaking would create legal uncertainty, reduce investment and ultimately undermine innovation and economic predictability. Alckmin also addressed concerns about extending patent terms beyond their statutory period, arguing that neither breaking nor extending patents improperly should be pursued, as both could destabilize investor confidence and affect multiple sectors of the economy. [Read more.](#)

BRAZIL INDUSTRY GROUP SAYS BREAKING DRUG PATENTS WILL DELAY INNOVATION

A group representing Brazil's pharmaceutical industry warns that proposals to break or relax patent protections for medicines risk slowing innovation and undermining investment incentives, arguing that legal uncertainty and weakened intellectual property rights could deter research and development in the sector. Industry associations emphasize that patents play a critical role in sustaining long-term technological advancement and productive capacity within the Brazilian pharmaceutical ecosystem. The statement comes amid intensified legislative debate over compulsory licensing and patent flexibility for high-profile drugs, a discussion that industry leaders say should balance access goals with the need to preserve regulatory stability and support innovation frameworks that attract investment. [Read more.](#)

BRAZIL PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY WARNS THAT PATENT BREAKING DOES NOT ENSURE IMMEDIATE ACCESS

The executive president of the Brazilian Pharmaceutical Industry Association (Sindusfarma), Nelson Mussolini, said that breaking patents alone does not guarantee immediate access to medicines, highlighting that local production involves complex technology and infrastructure that can take years to develop. He emphasized that compulsory licensing should be used only in exceptional circumstances, such as public health emergencies, to preserve legal certainty and investment incentives for research and development. Sindusfarma's comments come amid ongoing legislative discussions in Brazil about patent policy and access to drugs like GLP-1 treatments, with the industry expressing concern that simplistic approaches to intellectual

property may not translate into faster availability or lower prices without supporting production capacity and regulatory alignment. [Read more.](#)

BRAZIL SUPREME COURT CONFIRMS THAT FOREIGN PATENT RULE FOR MEDICINES HAS LOST EFFECT

Brazil's Supreme Federal Court, led in part by Minister Cármen Lúcia, has acknowledged that the provision of the Industrial Property Law extending patent terms for foreign-granted medicines is no longer effective, noting that the maximum term granted under the law expired in 2017. The recognition comes as part of ongoing judicial consideration of patent-related provisions that had allowed extended protections beyond standard terms, a mechanism aimed at compensating for administrative delays but increasingly challenged for its impact on access and exclusivity. The decision reflects broader legal and policy debate in Brazil over patent term extensions and pharmaceutical exclusivity, following earlier Supreme Court rulings that struck down certain extension mechanisms as unconstitutional, affecting thousands of patents in the pharmaceutical and health sectors. This development could influence industry expectations and access debates as stakeholders assess the consequences for drug availability and innovation incentives. [Read more.](#)

BRAZIL PUBLIC HEALTH SYSTEM FACES CRITICISM OVER FAILURE TO ADOPT OFF-PATENT OBESITY DRUGS

Alexandre Hohl, president of the Brazilian Association for the Study of Obesity and Metabolic Syndrome, criticizes Brazil's public health system for not incorporating anti-obesity injectable drugs whose patents have expired, stating that it "does not make sense" to leave such treatments outside the public network. He argues that the decision limits access and overlooks potential cost reductions for the system amid rising demand for obesity care. The statement intensifies the broader policy debate in Brazil over access to innovative and off-patent medicines, particularly GLP-1-based therapies used for weight management. The discussion involves regulatory, budgetary, and intellectual property considerations as lawmakers and health authorities evaluate strategies to expand treatment availability. [Read more.](#)

BRAZIL APPROVES FIRST GENERIC ELTROMBOPAG TO EXPAND TREATMENT FOR SEVERE BLOOD DISEASES

The National Health Surveillance Agency (ANVISA) granted marketing authorization for the first generic version of eltrombopag olamine, a medicine used to treat idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura (ITP) and severe aplastic anemia, marking a significant regulatory milestone in Brazil. The product is equivalent to the reference drug Revolade and is expected to offer a lower-cost option for patients who require continuous treatment. The approval aligns with Brazil's generics policy, which mandates that generic medicines be priced at least 35 % below the reference product, potentially increasing accessibility and reducing expenditures by both patients and the Ministry of Health under the public health system. [Read more.](#)

BRAZIL ANVISA REDISTRIBUTES INTERNAL DIRECTORATES AND OUTLINES 2026 PRIORITIES

The Brazilian Health Regulatory Agency (ANVISA) published Resolution 1,016/2026 to redistribute its collegiate directorates and outline regulatory priorities for 2026, assigning new leadership roles for core areas such as medicines, inspections, toxicology and other product categories. The reorganization reflects ANVISA's focus on reducing backlogs in dossier reviews, optimizing procedural workflows and updating normative frameworks to enhance regulatory efficiency. Directors emphasized advancing actions to reduce regulatory queues and streamline evaluation processes, including possible procedural adjustments to facilitate active pharmaceutical ingredient dossier analysis and expanded use of online review tools, with the goal of normalizing pending requests within the year. [Read more.](#)

BRAZIL ANVISA WARNS OF RISKS FROM IMPROPER USE OF WEIGHT-LOSS INJECTOR PENS

The National Health Surveillance Agency (ANVISA) issued a safety alert regarding injectable GLP-1 medications used off-label for weight loss — often referred to as weight-loss injector pens — citing increased reports of acute pancreatitis, gallbladder issues and other serious adverse events linked to improper use. The regulator emphasized that these medicines should only be used under medical supervision for approved indications, and that patients experiencing symptoms suggestive of complications should seek immediate clinical evaluation. ANVISA's alert highlights the importance of pharmacovigilance and reinforces existing precautions in product labeling amid widespread public interest and off-label consumption of GLP-1 therapies.

[Read more.](#)

BRAZIL ANVISA ISSUES RESOLUTION ON REGULATORY SANDBOX AND ECONOMIC IMPACT ANALYSIS

The Brazilian Health Regulatory Agency (ANVISA) published a resolution establishing procedures for the regulatory sandbox and Regulatory Impact Analysis (AIR) within its framework. The measure sets out how controlled experiments for innovative products and services can be conducted under supervised conditions, aiming to balance innovation with safety and compliance, while also detailing requirements for assessing economic and social impacts of regulatory actions. Under the new rule, applicants seeking participation in the sandbox must submit proposals that clearly demonstrate potential benefits and safeguards, and all regulatory actions subject to AIR will be evaluated for expected costs, benefits and effects on the regulated community. The initiative is part of ANVISA's broader strategy to modernize regulatory tools and improve institutional capacity for evidence-based decision-making. [Read more.](#)

BRAZIL CLINICAL TRIALS SECTOR PROJECTED TO GENERATE R\$63 BILLION ANNUALLY

Brazil's clinical research market is expected to move around R\$63 billion per year, driven by the rising volume of clinical trials and related activities, according to industry projections reported by Panorama Farmacêutico. The estimate reflects growing investment in contract research, participant recruitment and ancillary services tied to clinical studies across multiple therapeutic areas. Stakeholders attribute this expansion to increased demand from global sponsors seeking Brazil as a research destination, leveraging its large patient population and established regulatory environment for clinical research. The forecast underscores the economic significance of clinical studies as a contributor to Brazil's health ecosystem. [Read more.](#)

BRAZIL SETS NEW DIGITAL PRESCRIPTION RULES FOR CONTROLLED MEDICINES

The National Health Surveillance Agency (ANVISA) has published new guidelines establishing a national standard for the digital issuance of prescriptions for controlled medicines, aiming to strengthen traceability, enhance security and reduce fraud in the prescription and dispensing process. Under the new norm, prescriptions for medicines subject to special control and retention must be issued through platforms integrated with the National Prescription Control System (SNCR), with unique numbering to ensure authenticity and single use of each prescription. The regulation, approved late in 2025 and now entering into effect, allows prescriptions that previously required physical forms to be issued digitally once the SNCR electronic tool becomes fully available by June 2026, while paper prescriptions remain valid during the transition period. The change is expected to modernize prescription practices nationwide, improve regulatory oversight and facilitate compliance with controlled-drug requirements. [Read more.](#)

BRAZIL DEBATE RESUMES AS CMED REVIEWS HOSPITAL MEDICINE CHARGING RULE

The Chamber for the Regulation of the Medicines Market (CMED) has reopened discussion on the rules governing how hospitals charge for medicines, as part of a review of an existing resolution. The reassessment revives long-standing disagreements between hospitals, health plans and pharmaceutical companies over pricing criteria and the application of regulated

maximum prices within institutional settings. The review places hospital billing practices back at the center of the pharmaceutical pricing debate in Brazil, with stakeholders closely monitoring potential changes that could affect reimbursement dynamics and cost structures in the private healthcare system. [Read more.](#)

BRAZIL RETAILERS AND GOVERNMENT DISCUSS IMPROVEMENTS TO POPULAR PHARMACY PROGRAM

Government officials and representatives of retail pharmacy associations met to discuss proposals to enhance the Farmácia Popular program, focusing on expanding access, updating the list of covered medicines and improving reimbursement mechanisms for participating pharmacies. Stakeholders emphasized the importance of adjusting pricing and logistics to ensure sustainability and broader patient reach across Brazil. The dialogue reflects ongoing efforts to modernize and strengthen the Farmácia Popular initiative, which aims to make essential medicines more affordable, particularly for chronic conditions, while balancing cost pressures faced by retailers and public budgets. [Read more.](#)

BRAZIL ANS PRESIDENT OUTLINES PROPOSALS TO EXTEND SUS NEGOTIATED CONDITIONS TO HEALTH PLANS

Wadih Damous, president of the National Supplementary Health Agency (ANS), says the agency is working on proposals to allow conditions negotiated for high-cost medicines in the public system (SUS) to also apply within private health plans, using risk-sharing agreements between insurers, manufacturers and the government. He made the remarks in an interview with Futuro da Saúde, highlighting ongoing efforts to align public-system negotiations with supplementary health coverage. Damous also discussed ANS initiatives on regulating discount cards, the need to measure medical inflation as a technical input for plan adjustments, and measures to limit unilateral cancellations of collective plans that disproportionately affect vulnerable beneficiaries. He said ANS is partnering with the Ministry of Health to expand private-plan participation in the federal "Agora Tem Especialistas" program. [Read more.](#)

MORE HIGHLIGHTS

[Brazil House of Representatives schedules solemn session for Rare Disease Day](#)

[Brazil pharmaceutical market expects resurgence in mergers and acquisitions](#)

[Brazil advances medical device tracking with unique identification system](#)

[Brazil health regulator says THC limit for cannabis cultivation does not hinder medicine production](#)

BRAZIL NEWS

[Carnival tribute to Lula sparks political backlash in Brazil](#)

[Income tax break adds to Lula's economic tailwinds ahead of Brazil election](#)

[Brazil Supreme Court's Toffoli steps aside from Banco Master case](#)

[Brazil's audit court TCU finds no fault with central bank in Banco Master wind-down, source says](#)

[Brazil's finance minister suggests new architecture for social assistance spending](#)

[Brazil's annual inflation slightly up in January, still backing easing outlook](#)