

**STATEMENT OF THE DELEGATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
ON
AGENDA ITEM 11.2. FOLLOW-UP TO THE HIGH-LEVEL MEETINGS OF THE UNITED
NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY ON HEALTH-RELATED ISSUES: UNIVERSAL
HEALTH COVERAGE - MOVING TOGETHER TO BUILD A HEALTHIER WORLD
OF THE SEVENTY THIRD WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY (RESUMED SESSION)
VIRTUAL, 9-14 NOVEMBER 2020**

Thank you Chair.

Achieving UHC is an important objective for Indonesia to attain equitable and sustainable health outcomes and improve the well-being of individuals and communities. Indonesia is a country with a rapid demographic transition and diverse geographic and societal features. This condition presents unique challenges for health systems and the effort to attain UHC. The Government of Indonesia aims to provide universal healthcare access through the national health insurance scheme and is committed to ensuring its sustainability. By nov-2020, nearly 223 million people in Indonesia (84% of the total population) were covered by National Health Insurance and made to become one of the largest single-payer social health insurance programmes in the world.

Responding to the current challenges facing National Health Insurance, the Indonesian government is redefining benefit packages of National Health insurance according to an essential package of health services. This expects to achieve multiple goals: improved efficiency, equity, accountability, and altogether more effective care. Indonesia also develops hospitalization classes standardization for National Health Insurance that incorporates patient safety, experience, and performance indicators to promote and ensure the quality of care.

UHC is crucial to promoting a healthy lifestyle among the public and is part of a wider effort to unburden the national health schemes from high health expenditure, as Indonesia has a high prevalence of non-communicable diseases. Heart disease, cancer and stroke were three of the most-costly catastrophic diseases in Indonesia.

The role of the private sector is important to achieve UHC because the government's health-care resources are scarce. Improvement of public-private partnerships with careful construction of regulatory arrangements to ensure universal access, quality of care, efficiency, and financial viability also became an agenda of development of Indonesian Health System.

I thank you.