Statement the Delegation of the Republic Indonesia
on Agenda item 13.1, 13.5, and 13.8
At the 74th World Health Assembly
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Thank you, Chair.

Indonesia appreciates the Secretariat for preparing the documents under these agenda items.

Indonesia aligns itself with the joint statement on AMR delivered by Bangladesh on behalf of the SEAR member states and the cross-regional statement on immunization agenda 2030 delivered by Canada.

Patient safety issues have become a burden in many countries. 7 to 10 out of every 100 hospitalized patients experience healthcare associated infections and medication error, costing the world 42 billion USD annually, not including lost wages and foregone productivity.

In this regard, Indonesia supports the adoption of GPSAP 2021-2030. We believe that the implementation of patient safety strategy should be sustainable, guided by cultural and local context, and maintain efficient use of resources. Indonesia has put in place a series of policies, accreditation and standardization system, awareness campaign, and patient empowerment program as part of our commitment to provide safer health service to all.

Indonesia also recognizes the importance of the implementation of patient safety as a prevention for antimicrobial resistance (AMR). We have a National Action Plan (NAP) on AMR which advocates for a prudent use of antibiotic and good quality care management for AMR prevention and control. Indonesia has submitted the 2020-2021 Tripartite AMR Country Self-Assessment Survey (TrACSS) which has helped assess the progress in implementing the NAP, in accordance to the One Health Approach principle. We encourage other member states to do so.

Chair,

Indonesia recognizes the importance of R&D of new antimicrobial agents, where progress has been slow, if not dormant. Therefore, we also need to promote investment for AMR research to find new intervention model, diagnostics tools, and alternatives to antibiotics.

Furthermore, while the AMR stewardships and surveillance, and the promotion of rational use of antibiotics remain our best interventions, prevention measures such as vaccination should also become a priority. Immunization for vaccine-preventable diseases (VPDs) remain a key effort to prevent the need for antibiotics for treatment.

Nowadays, the world is focused on COVID-19 vaccination programs. Nevertheless, we must remember to also continue with polio, measles and rubella vaccinations. In relation to this, Indonesia supports the operationalization of the Immunization Agenda 2030.

I thank you.

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