74th World Health Assembly
Item 17 Public Health Emergencies Preparedness and Response
Update by the IPPPR Co-Chairs as well as the Chairs of the IOAC and IHR Review Panel (documents A74/INF./2, A74/16, A74/9 Add.1), as well as Implementation of the International Health Regulations (2005) (document A74/17)

Thank you Chair,

Indonesia would like to align with the statement made by South Africa by the proponent on the pandemic treaty. The reports before this agenda item reflect our collective achievement for making a healthier world.

Only through our collective efforts through the WHO, we could redouble our achievement. We need to fully optimize the potential to make a healthier world at national, regional and global level

The Independent Panel, the IHR Review Committee and the IOAC highlight the gaps as well as the need to strengthen our global health architecture. Our task includes how to make such recommendation coherent to our One Health approach and commitment for a better future.

The question now is not how and what to do, but when to do it. For Indonesia the answer is 'NOW': we should act now and to act together collectively. Disparities between high-income and low-income countries have become more apparent in the mitigation of this pandemic. We could not let the persistent socioeconomic inequalities widen.

We need to act now to better our national – subnational, local, regional and global preparation for future health emergencies

Chair,

Allow me to share some pertinent propositions on how we can work together for a better preparedness and response

First, following up the panel's call to increase the equitable access and the availability of COVID-19 tools, through:

- Working with all relevant public and private partners rapidly to share existing products, including vaccines through COVAX.
- Using all available capacities to increase global supply and distribution to support pandemic response by promoting the application of more voluntary licensing agreements of intellectual property, including patent pooling as well as technology and knowledge transfers.

Second, building a better early warning system and network to enhance global resilience by: Improving national, regional and global capacities to monitor and promptly detect potential health emergencies. Strengthening focal points system to ensure rapid data and information sharing.

Encouraging a fair and equitable benefit sharing to all countries to facilitate and fulfil the need for rapid sharing of pathogens, specimen and surveillance information as well as the use of the development of countermeasures.

Third, we should all become the catalysators of health resilience. Global cooperation is a must. Indonesia will continue to garner more countries to work together collectively to support a WHO global pandemic preparedness treaty.

I thank you.

Word count: 388 words