The Philippines strongly supports the intention of WHA Resolution 74.6 to establish a resilient and agile pharmaceutical value chain. The Philippine Medicines Policy (PMP) 2022-2030 was developed to ensure access to medicines and other health technologies and to reduce out-of-pocket spending, with a key strategy focused to promote self-sufficiency through local production. The Philippine Pharmaceutical Industry Roadmap aims to increase the capacity of local manufacturers, strengthen and promote the Philippines to become a global player in pharmaceutical innovation and access.

We request the Secretariat to continue collaboration and knowledge sharing on fair market competition; fiscal incentives; manufacturing and regulatory systems; strategic procurement and financing mechanisms; pharmaceutical supply systems; and price information sharing.

This requested support will further advance the enhancement of pharmaceutical value chains and improve access to essential medicines, reduce health expenditures, and contribute to the overall health and well-being of our population.

Through its National Patient Safety Program Strategic Plan 2023-2028, the Philippines is fully committed to implementing the Global Patient Safety Action Plan to reduce avoidable harm and risk of harm to all patients and people during their interaction with health care systems.

To enable the implementation of the strategies outlined in the Plan, the WHO will have to 1) develop a more credible and transparent measurement of patient safety standards, 2) help capacitate governments both at the national and local levels and health facilities by translating research into interventions that are applicable in low and middle-income countries, and 3) establish a network of different countries that will equip leaders that can influence the adoption of a culture of safety at all levels of care.

On AMR, the Philippines continues to support this agenda as we review our current AMR Action Plan following a One Health Approach to determine successes and challenges of implementation; (2) participate in the UN Tricycle Project to pilot and strengthen multisectoral surveillance and control of AMR; and, (3) pursue the establishment of a national antimicrobial consumption surveillance system to determine critical information on prescribing patterns which would enable evaluation of the impact of antimicrobial stewardship interventions.

The Philippines remains committed to sustaining our efforts to build strong health systems resilient against all health threats. END