

第 10 回日経・FT 感染症会議(2023 年 10 月 18 日)
議題 7 UHC 実現のための国際連携の現状と展望
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(UHC in G7)

I think we can say that 2023 is a good year for UHC. The Government of Japan is proud to have contributed to significant outcomes towards achieving UHC.

Japan has consistently prioritized Global Health in all the G7 summits that it hosted since the year 2000. The Ise-Shima Summit in 2016, highlighted UHC. The G7 Hiroshima summit and G7 Health Minister's Meeting this year delivered on three priority areas. They can be memorized easily using three sets of three letter acronyms. GHA, UHC and R&D.

First, GHA. G7 renewed its strong commitment to developing and strengthening global health architecture (GHA) for public health emergencies

Second, UHC. G7 renewed the commitment to working alongside global partners to achieve more resilient, equitable, and sustainable UHC through strengthening health systems.

Third, R & D. G7 reiterated the urgent need to promote health innovation to address various health challenges.

I would like to elaborate on UHC. Japan's primary objective was to reorient global attention to the fundamental goal of achieving UHC. In light of setbacks to many of the health goals during the COVID-19 pandemic, the G7 leaders emphasized the need to address various health challenges, such as communicable and non-communicable diseases, including mental health conditions, life course challenges, and antimicrobial resistance, as well as post-COVID-19 condition.

Crucially, the G7 leaders announced contributions of over US\$48 billion from public and private sectors to support global health, including the achievement of UHC, while calling for increased mobilization of domestic resources and private investment. In this context, the Triple I (Impact Investment Initiative) for Global Health to encourage investment in global health was endorsed by G7 leaders.

To make the most of existing global health initiatives so that they collectively contribute to achieving UHC and align with national efforts to strengthen health systems, the G7 leaders also recognized the Future of Global Health Initiatives. The G7 Global Plan for UHC Action Agenda was launched as a concrete commitment from the G7. Building on the UHC Action Agenda developed by UHC2030, the Plan details G7 actions and measures for the achievement of UHC worldwide. In this regard, the G7 leaders noted the importance of a global hub function on UHC, encompassing financing, knowledge management, and human resources.

(UHC in UNGA)

Building on the G7's outcome, Japan led discussions in the run-up to the UNGA High-level Meeting on UHC in September.

The High-level meeting was a joint endeavor to accelerate collective efforts to achieve UHC.

Prime Minister Kishida, after sharing the outcomes of the G7 Hiroshima Summit, expressed Japan's determination to lead the efforts by the international community to achieve UHC by 2030 for the entire world including developing countries and called on other leaders to strengthen cooperation.

At the High-Level-Meeting, the leaders endorsed a Political Declaration. This Political Declaration highlights the importance of such issues as promoting primary health care (PHC), tackling communicable and non-communicable diseases including mental health conditions, and improving access to health services. It demonstrates strong political-level commitment to accelerating progress towards the achievement of UHC by 2030 and to build a healthier world for all.

(Conclusion)

This year, Japan contributed to create significant momentum globally to achieve UHC. Governments alone cannot achieve UHC. Close cooperation with International Organizations, Global Health Initiatives, philanthropy, the business community, academia and civil society, is essential. Japan will continue to work with partners

to develop theory and policy frameworks, to develop international rules including through IHR amendments and a new pandemic instrument, and practice, in other words, actual progress on the ground towards UHC, including through bilateral assistance and in cooperation with international organizations and global health initiatives.

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