

Minister Park Neung-hoo emphasizes international cooperation in healthcare at the G20 Health Ministers' Meeting

- G20 Health Ministers discuss universal health coverage, population aging, health risks, and antimicrobial resistance -

□ The Ministry of Health and Welfare announced that Minister Park Neung-hoo attended the G20 Health Ministers' Meeting held in Okayama, Japan on October 19-20. Minister Park shared Korea's experience in achieving universal health coverage (UHC) and emphasized the importance of international coordination to ensure access to medicine.

* The First G20 Health Minister's Meeting was held in 2017 chaired by Germany, and was followed by the second meeting chaired by Argentina in 2018. This third Meeting is chaired by Japan.

○ G20 countries together with invited guest countries and international organizations discussed agendas of Achievement of UHC, Response to Aging Societies, Health Risk Management and Health Security (including AMR) and adopted the joint declaration (attached).

□ In the discussion on UHC (October 19th), Minister Park expressed his support for the declaration, which highlights the sustainability of health financing, and shared Korea's experience and efforts* to increase financial sustainability of its national health insurance system.

* Premium hike at an adequate level, government subsidy increase, addressing loopholes in financial management

○ Minister Park also stressed the importance of actions by Member States and international organizations to ensure access to medicine, including the implementation of the WHO roadmap, 'Access to medicines and vaccines'.

□ Minister Park shared the government's efforts to respond to an aging population—i.e., Community Care, a comprehensive community-based care project and the National Dementia Initiative—and added that Korea aims to further improve related policies through active policy sharing and discussion with Member States.

○ Meanwhile, the Minister highlighted the importance of international coordination and collective response to address health risks and antimicrobial resistance, and asked for interest and support for the 3rd High level member state technical meeting on AMR surveillance, which will be co-hosted by Korea, Sweden and the WHO in 2020.

□ Minister Park added that it is meaningful to discuss health and welfare challenges

that require collective efforts by the international community.

- He also promised to further strengthen international collaboration to improve health issue response and policy design capacity.

<Attached 1> G20 Health Ministers' Meeting Outline

<Attached 2> Declaration of the G20 Health Ministers (Key points)

- Time and Date: October 19-20, 2019; Okayama, Japan
- Participants: G20 Health Ministers and international organizations
- Discussion Agendas:
 - 1) Achievement of Universal Health Coverage
 - 2) Response to Aging Societies
 - 3) Health risk Management and Health Security (including AMR)
- Major schedules:
 - First day (Oct 19) * Minister of Health and Welfare, Korea
 - (Opening Remarks) Minister Katsunobu Kato of Health, Labour, and Welfare, Japan
 - (Session 1) Achievement of Universal Health Coverage
 - (Session 2) Response to Aging Societies
 - (Session 3) Health risk Management and Health Security (including AMR)
 - (Dinner) Ministers and delegates from international organizations
 - Second Day (Oct 20) * Director of the Division of Risk Assessment and International Cooperation, KCDC
 - Simulation Exercise
- * Discussion on response to infectious diseases in large-scale events

<Achievement of UHC>

- Recognize the 2030 Agenda and its Sustainable Development Goals to achieve universal health coverage, including access to quality essential health care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all
- Recognize that each country needs to develop its pathway toward the achievement of UHC taking its own national contexts and priorities into account
- Continue cooperation with countries and international organizations to achieve UHC and improve quality of medical services, patient safety, gender equality, and women's empowerment.
- Recognize that high quality and safe primary health care including access to medicines, vaccination, nutrition, water and sanitation, health promotion and disease prevention is a cornerstone for UHC
- Continue efforts in each area (malnutrition, AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, polio, access to necessary medicine, etc.)
- Promote effective and ethical use of digital health technologies; promote protection of personal data and equitable access to technology
- Recognize the need to ensure safe working environments and conditions and promote effective training, recruitment, and women empowerment for medical personnel
- Highlight the importance to build institutional capacity, development and evaluation of relevant policies for sustainable health financing

- Strengthen collaboration with civil society, private sector, and finance ministers

<Response to Aging Societies>

○ Recognize that population ageing is a global phenomenon and active and healthy aging is a prerequisite to ensuring and sustainable growth; recognize the importance of supporting an ageing population to live in optimal health

○ Continue efforts to ensure older people are respected, and enabled to exercise their rights and fully contribute to the society

○ Prioritize extension of healthy life expectancy as well as quality of life

○ Recognize the need for multi-sectoral policies and policy cohesion to foster an age-friendly environment, which includes health, nutrition, social protection, employment, transportation, housing, environment and education

○ Urge WHO to prioritize healthy aging as a key task

○ Recognize that dementia is one of our common challenges which impacts significantly on health, quality of life, economy and the entire society

- To improve the quality of care and the quality of life of people with dementia, their families and caregivers, develop action plans; enhance early detection, diagnosis, and interventions; and promote dementia-inclusive environments and research and development for healthy aging

○ Promote mutual learning in regional or multilateral fora to build communities conducive to active and healthy aging

Health Risk Management and Health Security (including AMR)

【Health Risk Management】

- Continue strengthening global, regional, national, and sub-national core capacities to respond to health risks such as infectious diseases and other emergencies
- Reinforcing primary health care is essential to stop the spread of infectious diseases and respond to health emergencies
- Commit to strengthening core capacities required by the International Health Regulations (IHR, 2005); recognize WHO's central role in overseeing the IHR and providing assistance for countries
- Support WHO's efforts to broaden its donor base on note of the concern about the continuity and the lack of sustainable financing of the Contingency Fund for Emergency (CFE).
 - Encourage WHO and the World Bank to ensure that CFE and PEF remain complementary and fit for purpose
- Encourage investment in research and development for vaccines, diagnostics and therapeutic countermeasures while enhancing confidence in and equitable access to technologies
- Express concern about the Ebola outbreak which declared a public health emergency of international concern and reiterate commitment to provide timely assistance and effective coordination
- Condemn all attacks, other acts of violence, and threats of violence directed against the medical and humanitarian personnel, hospitals and other medical facilities

【Antimicrobial Resistance】

- Recognize the need for a coordinated approach to address AMR and UHC in order to achieve the 2030 Agenda
- Strengthen efforts to implement, monitor, and update national regional actions plans under the One Health approach
- Enhance the implementation of policy measures to provide clean water, sanitation, vaccination, and hygiene to improve infection prevention and control
- Promote appropriate access to antimicrobials such as appropriate diagnostics to enable the prudent and responsible prescription
- Apply comprehensive surveillance to monitor antimicrobial resistance; encourage more countries to join the WHO Global Antimicrobial Resistance Surveillance System and strengthen One Health integrated surveillance system
- Continue to encourage investment in research and development (R&D) for new antimicrobials, diagnostic technologies, preventative measures such as vaccines and support investment in Onehealth R&D.