



Human (in)security in an unsettled world
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Building global solidarity in a permacrisis: lessons learned from the Covid-19 and future directions for a Pandemic Treaty

Dr Mina Hosseini

Marie Skłodowska-Curie Postdoctoral fellow
UCD Sutherland School of Law



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Permacrisis

Epidemics
and
pandemics

Wars

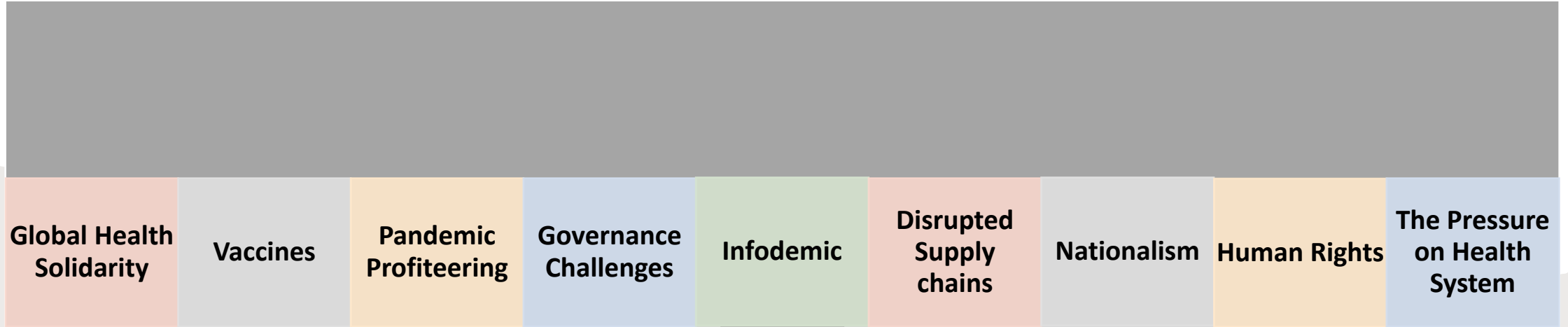
Humanitarian
Crises

Climate
Change

Regional
conflicts

Food
Security

Poverty



Pandemic Challenges



Global Health Solidarity's shortcomings during the COVID-19 Pandemic



Inequities in the distribution of vaccines, diagnostics and treatment

Lack of Effectiveness of COVAX and ACT-A Accelerator

Vaccine Intellectual property debates

Greater harm to disadvantaged and marginalised groups

Vaccine hoarding (Ledford, 2022)

Excessive pricing of health-related products

Inadequate “capacities, capabilities, power and resources of multilateral institutions and mechanisms to enforce solidarity norms” (Rahman-Shepherd et al., 2021)

Inadequate global cooperation and coordination (Pevehouse, 2020)

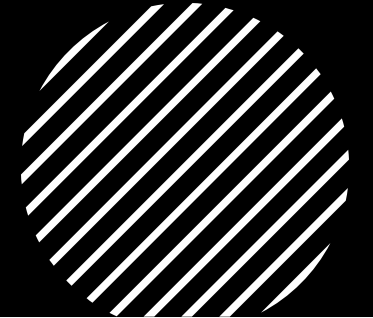
Disruptions to essential health services, especially in the global south (WHO, 2022)



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Solution?



A convention, agreement or other international instruments under the Constitution of the WHO

To strengthen pandemic prevention, preparedness and response (WHO, 2023)

To secure and foster further collaboration in multiple areas that impact the health and well-being of people in communities, countries and globally (WHO, 2023)



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Why do we need an International Pandemic Treaty?

**“A Chance to Decolonising international law”
(Phelan, 2023)**

**“To foster Global Equity”
(Phelan, 2023)**

“A treaty would protect lives, livelihoods, security, and human rights” (Nikogosian, and Kickbusch, 2021)

**“In an interconnected world, the fair sharing of vaccines is morally mandatory”
(Jecker, 2022)**

**“To break the Pandemic Cycle”
(Phelan and Carlson, 2023)**



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Arguments against Pandemic Treaty



Lack of global cooperation in global health

Lack of commitment to International Law
and norms during the pandemic

Arguments based on conspiracy theories
(Savulescu & Wilkinson (Eds.). (2023) (Loh,
Christine 2023)

Global Health Dictatorship?



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Timeline of the Pandemic Treaty



December 2021: The 194 WHO member states agreed to begin negotiations on a global pandemic treaty

February-March 2023: Fourth Meeting of INB –Zero Draft (WHO CA+)

MAY 2023: 76th World Health Assembly

SEPTEMBER 2023: UN High-Level Meeting on Pandemic Prevention, Preparedness and Response

May 2024: Finalised Draft: at the 77th World Health Assembly



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“catastrophic failure of the international community in showing solidarity and equity.”

Zero Draft Preamble



Access to Technology, promoting sustainable and equitably distributed production, transfer of technology and know-how (Article 7)

Regulatory Strengthening (Article 8)

WHO Pathogen Access and Benefit-Sharing System (Article 10)

Strengthening and sustaining preparedness and health systems’ resilience (Article 11)

Protection of Human Rights (Article 14)



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Whole -of -government and whole- of- Society approaches at the National level (Article 16)

Strengthening pandemic and public health literacy (Article 17)

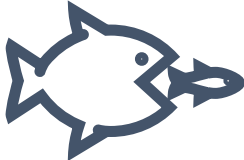
One Health : connecting the Health of Humans, Animals and the Planet (Article 18)

Oversight mechanisms for the WHO CA+ (Article 22) (including monitoring provisions and accountability measures)

Legal Impact of The Treaty



IP law and Policy



Competition Law



Human rights



Technology Transfer and know-how



Potential Challenges in the Implementation of the Pandemic Treaty



It might resemble IHR: Ineffective in compelling the states to take action (Taylor, 2023)

Legal Format: under Art. 19 WHO Constitution (conventions or agreements) or Arti. 21 (regulations), Or Art. 23 (recommendations)?

IP law: innovation or solidarity or both?

Political support in drafting and ratification (Nikogosian and Kickbusch , 2021)

Legal language

Public engagement

Financing , Compliance, monitoring and accountability





Conclusion

BUILDING GLOBAL SOLIDARITY IN PERMACRISES: DIFFICULT BUT POSSIBLE?

ACCESSIBILITY OF MEDICAL COUNTERMEASURES AND TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

ACCOUNTABILITY MECHANISMS

A STRONGER, BINDING TREATY OR A SOFT LAW?

THE NEED FOR TRANSPARENCY: DURING AND AFTER THE PANDEMIC



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"Human Beings are members of a whole
In creation of one essence and soul
If one member is inflected with pain
Other members uneasy will remain
If you have no sympathy for human pain
The name of human you can not pertain"

Sadi Shirazi (Persian Poet) (1210-1291
AD)



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