

## COMPARISON OF INDONESIAN HEALTH LAW WITH INTERNATIONAL HEALTH REGULATIONS: A LITERATURE STUDY

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### Abstract

This study aims to analyse the comparison between the Indonesian Health Law and international health regulations, especially those issued by the World Health Organization (WHO). The literature review shows that the Indonesian Health Law is oriented towards the fulfilment of public health rights aligned with national development priorities, while international regulations prioritise global standards and universal, evidence-based approaches. This difference creates challenges in implementation, especially related to limited resources and infrastructure at the national level. Nevertheless, opportunities for integration through adaptation of local policies with international guidelines can provide significant benefits in improving the quality of health services and response to global health threats. This research highlights the importance of collaboration between national policies and global standards to strengthen the health system in Indonesia.

**Keywords:** Comparison, Indonesian Health Law, International Health Regulations: Literature Study

### Introduction

Health is one of the basic human rights that must be guaranteed by every country, in accordance with the principles stated in the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* and the 2005 *International Health Regulations (IHR) Framework* issued by the World Health Organisation (WHO). These international health regulations aim to create a global health system that is responsive in dealing with public health threats such as outbreaks, pandemics, and other disasters (Nasution, 2020).

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1948, sets out basic rights that apply to all human beings without discrimination. Article 25 of the UDHR specifically affirms the right of every individual to an adequate standard of health, including access to medical care and social services (Rahayu, 2025). This principle covers important aspects such as the right to life, liberty, and security of person, and emphasises the need to guarantee access to food, clothing, housing, and health care that are essential for human well-being. In addition, the UDHR encourages countries to develop policies that support universal health and address the social determinants that affect people's health conditions, such as income, education and the environment (Lee, 2022).

The 2005 International Health Regulations (IHR) Framework issued by the World Health Organisation (WHO) presents more specific and technical principles for addressing global health risks. The 2005 IHR was designed to strengthen countries' ability to detect, assess and respond to potential public health threats capable of spreading across national