



## **PGA Text as of 1 September 2023**

7. Recall World Health Assembly resolution 76.4 of 30 May 2023, entitled “Preparation for the high-level meeting of the United Nations General Assembly on universal health coverage”;
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health-care settings to ensure universal and equitable access to quality health services without financial hardship for all people, particularly for those who are vulnerable or in vulnerable situations;

15. Recognize the consequence of the adverse impact of climate change, natural disasters, extreme weather events as well as other environmental determinants of health, such as clean air, safe drinking water, sanitation, safe, sufficient and nutritious food and secure shelter, for health and

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- a) Non-communicable diseases, including cardiovascular diseases, cancer, chronic respiratory diseases and diabetes, are collectively responsible for 74 per cent of all deaths worldwide, with 86 per cent of the 17 million people who died prematurely, or before reaching 70 years of age, occurring in low- and middle-income countries, and cancer accounting for approximately 10 million deaths globally in 2020;
- b) More than 1 billion people live with a mental health disorder and those with severe mental health conditions die on average 10 to 20 years earlier than the general population, with suicide accounting for more than one in 100 deaths annually, numbering approximately 703,000 deaths annually;
- c) Harmful use





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32. Recognize the importance of community-based health services as a critical component of primary health care and as a means of ensuring universal and equitable access to health for all which can be instrumental in achieving universal health coverage, particularly when delivered in low-resource areas;
33. Recognize also that primary health care can contribute to raising health literacy and public awareness and to addressing health-related misinformation, disinformation and hate narratives, including during public health emergencies, and in preventing, preparing for and responding to infectious disease outbreaks and, in this regard, acknowledge the potential role of community-led initiatives and community engagement in building trust in health systems;

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38. Express deep concern at the continued global shortfall of health workers and the projected global shortfall of more than 10 million health workers by 2030, primarily in low



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system governance that empower all people in improving and protecting their own health, giving due regard to addressing and managing conflicts of interest and undue influence, contributing to the achievement of universal health coverage for all, with a focus on health outcomes.

We commit to scale up our efforts and further implement the political declaration of the high-level meeting on universal health coverage of 2019 and to achieve the health-related Sustainable Development Goals and targets through the following actions:

46. Strengthen national efforts, international cooperation and global solidarity at the highest political level to accelerate the achievement of universal health coverage by 2030, with primary health care as a cornerstone, to ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all throughout the life course, and in this regard re-emphasize our resolve:
  - a) To progressively address the global shortfall of 523 million people without access to quality essential health services and safe, effective, quality, affordable essential medicines, vaccines, diagnostics, and health technologies, in order to provide coverage for 1 billion additional people by 2025, with a view to covering all people by 2030;
  - b) To reverse the trend of rising catastrophic out-of-pocket health expenditure by providing measures to ensure financial risk protection and eliminate impoverishment due to health-related expenses by 2030, with special emphasis on the poor as well as those who are vulnerable or in vulnerable situations;
47. Increase and sustain political leadership at the national level for the achievement of universal health coverage by strengthening legislative and regulatory frameworks, promoting policy coherence and ensuring sustainable and adequate financing to implement high-impact policies to protect and promote people's health including by providing financial risk protection, and comprehensively addressing social, economic, environmental and other determinants of health by working across all sectors through health-in-all-policies approach, and by engaging stakeholders in an appropriate, coordinated, comprehensive and integrated, whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach, and to promote social participation;
48. Ensure that no one is left behind, with an endeavour to reach the furthest behind first, and address the physical and mental health needs of all, while respecting and promoting human rights and the dignity of the person and the principles of equality and non-discrimination, as well as empowering those who are vulnerable or in vulnerable situations, inclu.024 382.03 Tmc 321.41 422.4ealyrerat







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70. Provide greater access to essential health services, products and vaccines, while also fostering awareness about the risks of substandard and falsified medical products, and assuring the quality and safety of services, products and practice of health workers as well as financial risk protection;
71. Promote increased access to affordable, safe, effective and quality medicines, including generics, vaccines, diagnostics and health technologies, reaffirming the World Trade Organization Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS Agreement) as amended, and also reaffirming the 2001 World Trade Organization Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which recognizes that intellectual property rights should be interpreted and implemented in a manner supportive of the right of Member States to protect public health and, in particular, to promote access to medicines for all, and notes the need for appropriate incentives in the development of new health products;
72. Reaffirm the right to use, to the fullest extent, the provisions contained in the World Trade Organization Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS Agreement), which provides flexibilities for the protection of public health and promotes access to medicines for all, in particular for developing countries, and the World Trade Organization Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which recognizes that intellectual property protection is important for the development of new medicines and also recognizes the concerns about its effects on prices, while noting the discussions in the World Trade Organization and other relevant internationalr the

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75. Improve availability, affordability and efficiency of health products by increasing transparency of prices of medicines, vaccines, medical devices, diagnostics, assistive products, cell- and gene-based therapies and other health technologies across the value chain, including through improved regulations and building constructive engagement and a stronger partnership with relevant stakeholders, including industries, the private sector and civil society, in accordance with national and regional legal frameworks and contexts, to address the global concern about the high prices of some health products and in this regard encourage the World Health Organization to continue its efforts to biennially convene the Fair Pricing Forum with Member States and all relevant stakeholders to discuss the affordability and transparency of prices and costs relating to health products;
76. Recognize the important role played by the private sector in research and development of innovative medicines and continue to support voluntary initiatives and incentive mechanisms that separate the cost of investment in research and development from the price and volume of sales, facilitate equitable and affordable access to new tools and other results to be gained through research and development;
77. Recognize the need to support developing countries to build expertise and strengthen local and regional production of vaccines, medicines, diagnostics and other health technologies in order to facilitate equitable access, recognizing that the high prices of some health products and the inequitable access to such products impede progress towards achieving universal health coverage, particularly for developing countries;
78. Ensure that digital health interventions complement and enhance health system functions through mechanisms such as accelerating exchange of information, recognize that digital health interventions



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in developing countries, including through enhanced official development assistance and financial and technical support and support to research, development and innovation programs;

89. Provide adequate, predictable, evidence-based and sustainable external finances, while improving their effectiveness, to support national efforts in achieving universal health coverage, in accordance with national contexts and priorities, through bilateral, regional and multilateral channels, including international cooperation, financial and technical assistance, debt financing as appropriate, considering the use of traditional and innovative financing mechanisms such as, inter alia, the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance, the Global Financing Facility for Women, Children and Adolescents and the United Nations trust fund for human security, within their respective mandates, as well as partnerships with the private sector and other relevant stakeholders, including public-private partnerships, while recognizing the need to make global health partnerships more efficient, effective and resilient;

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94. Ensure that bilateral labor agreements entail proportional benefit for both countries of origin and destination and protect migrant health workers, noting with concern that highly trained and skilled health personnel from developing countries continue to emigrate at an increasing rate, which weakens health systems in the countries of origin, noting that health personnel may seek employment in a country of their choice;
  
95. Provide better opportunities and decent work for women to ensure their role and leadership in the health sector, with a view to increase the meaningful representation, engagement, participation and empowerment of all women in the workforce at all levels, including in decision making positions, and take measures towards fair employment practices and eliminating biases against women, and address inequalities, including the gender pay gap, by appropriately remunerating health workers and care workers in the health sector, including community health workers;



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development and health actors, including civil society, the private sector and academia, to assist and support countries, in their efforts to achieve universal health coverage at the national level, in accordance with their respective national contexts, priorities and competences;

106. Invite relevant United Nations entities, especially the World Health Organization, to continue