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Global health and foreign policy

**Argentina, Brazil, Cuba, El Salvador, Fiji, Guatemala, Mongolia, Peru,
Uruguay and Zambia: draft resolution**

International Day for Interventional Cardiology

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolution [70/1](#) of 25 September 2015, entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, in which it adopted a comprehensive, far-reaching and people-centred set of universal and transformative Sustainable Development Goals and its aspirational and global targets, which include achieving the target of universal health coverage by 2030, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all,

Recalling its resolution [71/159](#) of 15 December 2016 entitled “Global health and foreign policy: health employment and economic growth”, in which it underlined the primary responsibility of Member States to accelerate their transition towards achieving universal health coverage and recognized that health is a precondition for and an outcome and indicator of all three dimensions of sustainable development,

Recalling also its resolution [66/115](#) of 12 December 2011 on global health and foreign policy and all resolutions on the realization of the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health adopted by the General Assembly,

Noting that non-communicable diseases, including heart disease, stroke, cancer, diabetes and chronic lung disease, are collectively responsible for almost 70 per cent of all deaths worldwide,

Concerned that the increasing incidence of non-communicable diseases constitutes a heavy burden on society, with serious social and economic consequences, and aware that there is a need to respond to cardiovascular diseases, cancers, diabetes and chronic respiratory diseases, which represent a leading threat to human health and development,

Noting that interventional cardio-angiography improves health, increases life expectancy and improves the quality of life, and that angioplasty has been the procedure that has saved the most grams of myocardium at risk worldwide,



Reaffirming the leadership role of the World Health Organization in promoting global action against non-communicable diseases, and the need for that organization to continue to cooperate with regional and international organizations in order to reduce effectively the impact of non-communicable diseases,

Welcoming the progress that the United Nations Inter-Agency Task Force on the Prevention and Control of Non-communicable Diseases makes through joint efforts to promote public health and foster the achievement of non-communicable disease-related targets of the Sustainable Development Goals, as well as through partnerships and alliances, when applicable, for the prevention and treatment of non-communicable diseases,

Recalling the political declaration of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases, adopted by the General Assembly on 19 September 2011,¹ and reaffirming the political will to effectively implement the commitments contained therein,

Recalling also the political declaration of the high-level meeting on universal health coverage, entitled “Universal health coverage: moving together to build a healthier world”, of 2019,² which called for the further strengthening of efforts to address non-communicable diseases, including cardiovascular diseases, cancer, chronic respiratory diseases and diabetes, as part of universal health coverage, and underlining the fundamental importance of universal health coverage, with a particular focus on access to primary health care and essential public health functions, and the urgency of having strong and resilient health systems, reaching those who are vulnerable or in vulnerable situations,

Reaffirming its resolutions 53/199 of 15 December 1998 and 61/185 of 20 December 2006 on the proclamation of international years, and Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/67 of 25 July 1980 on international years and anniversaries, in particular paragraphs 1 to 10 of the annex thereto on the agreed criteria for the proclamation of international years, and paragraphs 13 and 14, in which it is stated that an international day or year should not be proclaimed before the basic arrangements for its organization and financing have been made,

Taking note that, on 16 September 1977, the first coronary angioplasty was performed by Dr. Andreas Grüntzig,

1. *Decides* to proclaim 16 September as International Day for Interventional Cardiology;
2. *Invites* all Member States, organizations of the United Nations system and other global, regional and subregional organizations, as well as other relevant stakeholders, including civil society, non-governmental organizations, the private sector, academia and individuals, to observe annually the International Day for Interventional Cardiology in an appropriate manner and in accordance with national priorities, in order to raise public awareness of cardiovascular diseases and procedures, related complications, as well as prevention and care, including through education and the mass media;
3. *Invites* the World Health Organization to facilitate the implementation of the International Day;
4. *Stresses* that the costs of all activities that may arise from the implementation of the present resolution should be met through voluntary contributions, including from the private sector;

¹ Resolution 66/2, annex.

² Resolution 74/2.

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of all Member States, the organizations of the United Nations system and other relevant stakeholders, including civil society, the private sector and academia, for appropriate observance.
