# Committee: The World Health OrganisationTopic Area: The global Antibiotic Resistance crisisSponsored by: USASubmitted by: Azerbaijan, Brazil, Canada, China, Cuba, Czech Republic, Denmark, DPRK, Finland, Germany, Hellas, Hungary, India, Iran, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Russian Federation, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, UK, USA, Venezuela

*The World Health Organisation,*

*Mindful* of The Global Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance endorsed by WHO in the Assembly of May 2015

*Emphasizing* that in every country’s Constitution, a citizen’s right in health and medical help is ensured,

*Disturbed* by the fact that about 700k people around the world die annually due to drug-resistance infections and, if no action is taken, it has been estimated that such infections will kill 10million people by 2050,

*Alarmed* by the magnitude of this subject and the dangers it holds to public health and world economy;

*Stressing* out the fact that if we don’t take drastic measures, it is estimated that the true cost of Antimicrobial Resistance will be 100 trillion lost to the global economy by 2050,

1. *Encourages* all countries to take measures to inform their citizens about the crisis and the consequences of antibiotic resistant infections:
2. By public lectures from experts who will stress the proper use and prescription of antibiotics
3. With short videos and posters (outdoors, in schools, public institutes etc.)
4. With school programs that aim to inform children about the importance of personal hygiene as a key factor to reduce the spreading of microorganisms

1. *Recommends* the Ministry of Health of every government to collaborate with public health organizations and NGO’s in order to improve use of antibiotics around the world:

1. By establishing a set of laws which will define the situations in which doctors should or should not prescribe antibiotic medicine.
2. And by the establishment of a regulatory organization which will set standards and criteria according to which the doctors can determine if the situation of the patient requires the use of antibiotics.
3. *Emphasizes* the need for seminars, free to the general public that are annually held in schools and workspaces by veteran volunteers , UN officials or government officials, targeted towards informing about antibiotics and antimicrobial resistance and the consequences of their overuse.
4. *Strongly supports* that countries with big pharmaceutical companies take guidelines and support from the UN and MEDC’s so that they fund research for new and advanced antibiotics
5. *Proposes* that veterinary supervision is increased so that the use of antibiotics on livestock is reduced by:
6. forming specialized teams to ensure proper use of antibiotics on livestock
7. informing farmers and food industries on alternative non antibiotic vaccination;
8. *Further recommends* the halt of international sanctions and embargos targeted towards the medical field that renders a country unable to import and export medical goods by creating a permit which will allow pharmaceutical industries to defy their inability to use international payment shipments by filing criteria like constant research on new antibiotics;
9. *Further suggests* new ways of approach namely,
10. turning the focal point of drug manufacturing to flora instead of chemical components, creating new nature-originated drugs;
11. investigating other techniques like the use of nanoparticles that disarm and counter-act the toxins of bacteria and also make the delivery of an antibiotic more efficient.
12. Urges nations to distribute their income fairly and prudently towards health related subjects to prevent the general decrease of the economic resources that go to Antibiotic Research;