Commission: World Health Organization Session: NATIONAL MUN-2024

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Republic of the Congo, Iraq, Mozambique, Phillipines, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda,

United Kingdom, Venezuela, Zimbabwe

QUESTION OF: ENCOURAGING RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT OF NEW ANTIBIOTICS

The General Assembly,

Recalling the previous resolutions on health, particularly resolution 70/183 of December 17, 2015, on Global Health and Foreign Policy, which emphasizes the need to address Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR),

<u>Stressing</u> that the severe economic crisis and hyperinflation worldwide have drastically reduced the purchasing power of individuals and the governments' ability to fund healthcare,

<u>Alarmed</u> by the misuse and overuse of existing antibiotics in both human medicine and agriculture, resulting in widespread antibiotics use without proper diagnosis or prescription,

<u>Deeply disturbed</u> by the growth of Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) due to past armed conflicts resulting in the injuries of the wounded getting infected leading to over 700,000 of deaths globally,

<u>Recognising</u> the need for international assistance to promote data sharing and the need for advanced technology to enhance research capability,

 Urges Member States to prioritise and promote research and development (R&D) of new antibiotics alongside the help of NIH, IMI and BARDA through increased funding for undeveloped countries; Commission: World Health Organization

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- 2. <u>Calls</u> for the establishment of International Antibiotic Testing Network (IATN) to implement innovative testing methodologies that can effectively test antibiotics with reduced reliance on animal models, thus promoting humane and cutting-edge scientific practices;
- 3. <u>Appeals</u> for government support in terms of grants, tax credits, low interest loans and subsidies to finance start-ups and small enterprises engaged in the production of antibiotics research;
- 4. <u>Supports</u> educational initiatives aimed at raising awareness among healthcare professionals, policymakers and the general public as well as fostering a greater collaboration between the private sector and educational institutions;
- 5. <u>Requests</u> Member States to aid low income countries tackle the issue by providing equipment and resources to health care centers;
- 6. <u>Calls upon</u> NGOs dedicated to advance antibiotic research and development as well as create a global framework for antibiotics R&Ds to foster global knowledge sharing and collaboration in the field;
- 7. <u>Invites</u> more healthcare workers and professionals to provide their services around the world;
- 8. <u>Further requests</u> Member States to report on progress made in terms of surveys to researchers and institutions working on innovative solutions to combat AMR similarly to surveillance system to monitor and provide databases;

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- 9. <u>Encourages</u> the development of alternative business models for antibiotic development, including market entry rewards, advanced market commitments, and public sector procurement to ensure a sustainable and equitable supply of new antibiotics;
- 10. <u>Further invites</u> the World Health Organization to develop and promote guidelines for prudent use of existing antibiotics to prolong their effectiveness and reduce the development of resistance;
- 11. <u>Recommends</u> sensitisation campaigns regarding the causes for which antibiotics are used and its prevention as well as organising workshops at school so as to educate youngsters about antibiotics and their uses;
- 12. <u>Supports</u> collaboration between governments, pharmaceutical companies, NGOs, including the FAO to increase knowledge and resources for the development of new antibiotics thus bringing further technical expertise and funding;
- 13. <u>Requests</u> the establishment of robust training programs for medical students;
- 14. <u>Calls upon Member States to improve production methods such</u> as strong chain of management and up to date logistics to create a faster and more efficient regulatory pathway for improving new antibiotics, especially those targeting critical resistant pathogens;
- 15. <u>Demands</u> the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly on the progress made in implementing this resolution.