**FORUM: GENERAL CONFERENCE : Health**

**QUESTION OF: Measures to eliminate the overuse of antibiotics in both medical treatment and agriculture globally and promote research on new antibiotics to cure the antibiotic resistant forms of diseases.**

**Main submitter : Iraq**

**Co-submitters : Egypt, China, United Kingdom, Saudi Arabia.**

**The Health Committee,**

Acknowledgingthe fact that Antimicrobial Resistance recognized as a global threat in 2000, which the people are trying to overcome Antimicrobial Resistance at the same year,

Taking into consideration that the WHO GLOBAL STRATEGY FOR CONTAINMENT OF Antimicrobial resistance had been written by 2001, and the global action plan on Antimicrobial resistance had been written in 2015,

Keeping in mind that antibiotics are sold over the counter without prescriptions written by doctors,

Fully alarmed that 80 percent of antibiotics used in the community are either prescribed by healthcare providers or purchased directly by consumers without prescription,

Noting further that the total global antibiotic consumption grew by more than 30 percent between 2000 and 2010,

Noting with deep concern that over 20,000 people die from antibiotic resistance each year,

1. Encourages all nations to increase consumer power with measures including but not limited to:
2. Let consumers know what products they are consuming:
3. Clarify the hormones used in the products label,
4. Differentiate GMO products and the GMO-free products in the markets,
5. Monitor markets not to put GMO food and GMO-free food in the same place in order to avoid confusion among consumers;
6. Calls for nations to increase public awareness in different ways but not limited to:
7. Advertising the importance of medical care rather than the antibiotics in various ways:
8. Inviting guest speakers to public spaces,
9. Informing people about antibiotics through newspapers, magazines, and TV commercials,
10. Creating events and programs such as:
11. Informal conferences;
12. Recommends surveillance of antibiotic resistance in health care settings but not limited to:
13. Establishing programs to monitor hospital-acquired infections,
14. Managing hospitals and other health care institutions,
15. Strengthening the management of the antibiotics channel that,
16. Consuming with the monitoring group that is mainly from the NGOs,
17. Requiring citizens to seek for the prescription written by the doctors before buying antibiotics;
18. Further requests campaigns to reduce inappropriate use which:
19. Are targeted to the general public,
20. Involved the participation of health authorities,
21. Receive public funding;
22. Strongly urges countries to limit the use of antibiotics in agriculture:
23. Through improving water sanitation,
24. A policy that regulates the water monthly, sending samples to the laboratory.
25. Provide livestock farmers with knowledge and tools to,
26. Optimize production systems without the use of antibiotics promoters,
27. Minimize antibiotic use for disease prevention;
28. Calls for improving research on new antibiotics in ways such as but not limited to:
29. Establish funds for researchers developing new antibiotics,
30. LEDC receive funding from MEDC and NGOs ( Non-governmental organizations);
31. Asks accepting the existing laws/rules and establish new ones such as but not limited to:
32. Vermont’s GMO labeling law,
33. Punishments to individuals/companies that violate the regulation of the law.