

 KENTUCKY YMCA YOUTH ASSOCIATION KENTUCKY UNITED NATIONS ASSEMBLY United Nations Proposal	Proposal # 71
	Proposed by United States
Authors: Christian Bush, Eric Bush, Hunter O'Brien, Mason Sullivan	Committee: D Action on Proposal ___ <input type="checkbox"/> Passed ___ <input type="checkbox"/> Defeated
School: St. Xavier HS	
City: Louisville	

1 An act to Promote the Responsible Use of Antibiotics

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3 **Be it hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the United Nations**

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5 Justification Clause: Antibiotics are powerful drugs that are used to treat bacterial infections such as
6 pneumonia and tuberculosis. However, the misuse and overuse of antibiotics has led to the arisal of
7 antibiotic-resistant bacteria called superbugs. Antibiotic resistance is one of the world's most pressing public
8 health issues. In the United States alone, 23,000 people will die this year due to antibiotic-resistant
9 bacteria. In just 40 years, antibiotics could be completely useless. Fortunately, this trend can be reversed if
10 we act quickly and decisively.

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12 Section I: When improperly disposed, antibiotics can cause micro-bacteria found in water and soil to develop
13 antibiotic resistance. The biggest source of antibiotic pollution comes from consumers flushing antibiotics in
14 toilets and in sinks. Each UN member nation will sponsor a twice-yearly antibiotic disposal drive per every
15 50,000 people to provide citizens an oppportunity to safely dispose unused medicine.

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17 Section II: 80% of all antibiotics produced are used as additives in animal food, the vast majority of which is
18 given to healthy animals. This contributes to nearly 30 million pounds of antibiotic waste. In addition,
19 research shows that consuming antibiotic-fed meat contributes to antibiotic-immunity and other health
20 problems. Therefore, a global ban on the use of antibiotics in healthy animals will be enacted by January 1,
21 2018. Each UN member nation will be responsible for enforcing this within their borders in the manner they
22 deem best fit, for example by fining farmers who do not comply. If a nation fails to effectively enforce this,
23 they will be fined \$25 per antibiotic-fed animal. Proceeds from this fine will be reinvested into education
24 regarding the proper use of antibiotics.

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26 Section III: Each UN member nation will form a committee to educate its citizens on the proper use of
27 antibiotics. Committees will work with the United Nations World Health Organization to develop a plan to
28 educate their citizens on the proper usage of antibiotics. Educational methods will vary by nation, but may
29 include: public service announcements on television and radio, newspaper advertisements, new instructional
30 programs in schools, etc.

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32 Section IV: Each nation will be responsible for the cost of the antibiotic disposal drives and education
33 initiatives. However, \$50 million per year will be allocated from the United Nations World Health
34 Organization as grants to countries with a GDP per capita under \$5,000. Considering the billions of dollars
35 spent annually on treating citizens infected with antibiotic-resistant bacteria, these programs could pay for
36 themselves in healthcare savings.

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38 Section V: This bill will go into effect 30 days after passage.