World Health Organization Committee

Co-sponsors: United States of America, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Republic of Rwanda, Republic of France, United Mexican States, Republic of the Gambia, Japan, Republic of Chad, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Federative Republic of Brazil

Topic: “Access to Medicine in Developing Countries”

Acknowledging the fact that developing countries do not have access to medicine due to the high cost and low accessibility of medication and treatment,

Reaffirming the need for patent taxes so that the earnings are invested in research and development,

1. Requests that nations accept patent taxes so that the earnings can be invested in research and development;
2. Calls upon developing countries to solicit compulsory licenses for selling and producing pharmaceuticals;
3. Encourages developing nations to have medical centers in remote and densely populated areas that contain and provide needed medicine and trained personnel;
4. Authorizes that all purchased medicine be given to governments who will be responsible for distributing the medicines throughout the country;
5. Further proclaims that monthly inspections led by UN officials that ensure that the government of the respected nation has properly distributed the medications they received, noting that embargos may be implemented if nations do not comply;
6. Recommends that nations assign UN peace-keeping troops to protect volunteering medical professionals when in developing countries in which there are active conflicts;
7. Further invites developing countries to follow the initiative taken by the Republic of Rwanda to ally with developed nations to acquire transportation to aid in the distribution of medication;
8. Further Requests that nations joint in partnership with pharmaceutical companies to lower the cost of medicine in developing nations.
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Deeply Conscious of all the developing countries in need of access to medicine,

Fully aware of the severity of this need such that individuals may endanger themselves by crossing border illegally, for instance, to seek medical care,

1. Emphasizes that in conjunction with the work of the United Nations Education, Social, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) proper public health education programs can be developed to address issues of hygiene, and sexual health education;
2. Calls upon a UN investigative committee to do a monthly check up on how and whether the resolutions are being properly implemented;
3. Encourages the governments of developing countries to provide land to build non-profit pharmacies for the sake of administering medications to those in need;
4. Further supports the idea of some NGO’s like the World Wide Medical Association who provide scholarships for students in developing countries who are willing to study medicine abroad in order to return and provide care in their home countries;
5. Encourages UN peace-keeping troops to transport medicine and clinicians to provide security in developing nations experiencing conflict.