



Resolution World Health Organization/I.I

World Health Organization Committee

Co-sponsors: Republic of Argentina, Barbados, Republic of Botswana, Central African Republic, People's Republic of China, Republic of Costa Rica, Kingdom of Denmark, Grenada, Republic of Italy, Japan, Republic of Kenya, Libya, Kingdom of Morocco, Republic of the Niger, Kingdom of Norway, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Romania, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic, & Republic of Yemen

Topic: Human Genome and Editing

Emphasizing the need to increase accessibility to gene editing internationally, due to current high expenses, by funding through government action and NGOs,

Convinced that access and equality is needed for helping others in medical emergencies as soon as possible across the world because we can save money and lives by fundraising,

Acknowledging that scientists' work on CRISPR's international progress is currently growing rapidly,

Keeping in mind that the WHO respects the ethics and the morality of gene editing for the current safety of patients globally,

Acknowledging the danger of human genome editing by the UN,

Seeking to prevent the misuse of human genome editing worldwide by the WHO,

Expecting to have more policies by 2029 in less privileged countries for health care,

Noting that genome editing is very expensive globally, because of limited supply and high demand,

Acknowledging that some countries do not have the right resources to get good healthcare, now or by 2028,

Accessibility, Protection, & Equitable Laws

1. Calls upon all nations to make sure that all the people that use CRISPR technologies know the risks through awareness campaigns;
2. Encourages that only people who need genome editing should get it by creating clinics funded by NGOs, to stay away from the idea of building a baby, and these would be finished by 2030 or later globally;
3. Accepts that fundraisers help lower the cost to the gene editing process for the clinics that need money for the gene editing technologies, helping the future when the sick patients with these cell diseases get treatment, now better than before, with these clinics having fundraisers that run until funds are met, projected in the next two years;
4. Supports partnerships between the public and private sectors to reduce the cost of therapies supported by the UN and other NGOs that specialize in gene topics;
5. Emphasizes the need of all country leaders to come together and talk about the topic of genome editing annually to solve existing problems and new problems starting in 2027 at any UN building;

International Laws, Acknowledgements, Solutions for Management, & Consent

6. Trusts that more regulations of gene editing are currently being made to ensure safety and wellbeing of those who may be affected globally;
7. Advises using gene editing only for health concerns globally by 2030 with support from governments internationally and the UN;
8. Accepts having each country adjust to laws to regulate the use of genome editing globally by 2030;
9. Takes note of having governments inform all people of the risks of human gene editing before usage;
10. Adopts monitoring the usage of genome editing globally by 2030 with support from governments internationally;

Education with Safety and Regulation

11. Urgently encourages safety laws and education for countries with limited resources and information by 2030;
12. Further requests international cooperation and safety guidelines from every UN member country to provide education and safety on the misuse of genome editing as soon as possible;
13. Suggests that every country should have safety guidelines immediately from the WHO;

14. Further requests international corporations from every country on education and safety to improve public views on genome editing from the UN;
15. Advises the UN member states to introduce laws about genome editing as soon as possible;
16. Requests all member nations to teach people the importance of safety in human genome editing to reduce deaths and misuses by the beginning of the 2030s;

Equal Access, Government Funding, & Program Solutions

17. Requests to have more UN fundraisers now and programs for UN countries to raise money for people who need help, for research, and for health programs by 2030;
18. Encourages more free healthcare organizations, around the world, and the World Health Organization can help;
19. Further requests all the governments to get more programs to help plants and animals, and help them get better.