



Resolution World Health Organization/I.I

World Health Organization Committee

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Topic: Human Genome and Editing

Deeply concerned that very few doctors have proper education for technology,

Fully aware of the effects human genome editing has on people,

Emphasizing that only trained doctors should perform gene editing,

Recognizing that there are few germline boundaries set,

Alarmed by the misuse of human genome editing,

Bearing in mind that there has been many illegal experiments,

Recognizing that Human Genome Editing is expensive and a lot of money has been used on it,

Aware of unaffordable education,

Alarmed by the misuse of human genome editing, like crimes, such as three parent baby technique and designer babies,

Research and Innovation of Human Genome Editing

1. Endorses programs that provide education for genome editing;

2. Welcomes scientists to learn about genome editing and understands rules for safety of human health;
3. Expressed appreciation to doctors already working in this field and encourages more doctors to take genome editing courses;
4. Requests annual fundraisers to collect money to donate to NGO's;
5. Emphasizes that many Human genome editing experiments remain unsupervised;
6. Strongly encouraged people to create a website for people to learn about the topic of human genome editing;
7. Strongly recommends more research on the side effects of genome editing;

Global Guidelines

8. Keeps in mind the need for more research for gene editing;
9. Further requests more education for doctors;
10. Acknowledges that 1 person cannot control gene editing;
11. Calls for stronger regulation of human genome editing;
12. Endorses the creation of an organization that oversees the use of genome editing;
13. Authorizes that you must be over 18 to get your genes edited unless of emergency;
14. Authorizes the use of gene editing, mostly to treat diseases;
15. Urges that genome editing is not used in the government for unnecessary purposes like enhancing the performance of their military;

Expenses of Human Genome Editing

16. Urges member states with more accessibility to genome editing to fund more developing member states;
17. Advise member states to use biosafety frameworks;
18. Inviting all member states to help with fundraising and donating in order to build centers for human genome editing;
19. Encourages member states to share and provide information and tools with other member states;
20. Emphasizes member states to create partnerships with each other to improve cost;
21. Consider testing on rats and not endangered species;

Education

22. Further requests to build centers about genome editing by funding through NGOs;
23. Recommends experienced professionals to assist the system;

24. Urges member states to implement a law about taking a test with a background check before having any accessibility to genome editing tools;
25. Further reminds all who want this treatment to explain their purpose and to take a pledge;
26. Encourages free education to all in need of genome editing training.