



Resolution World Health Organization/I.I

World Health Organization Committee

Co-sponsors: Democratic Republic of Algeria, Federative Republic of Brazil, Arab Republic of Egypt, Islamic Republic of the Gambia, Federal Republic of Germany, State of Israel, Malaysia, Republic of Mali, United Mexican States, Kingdom of the Netherlands, Federal Republic of Nigeria, Republic of the Philippines, Republic of Poland, Republic of Slovenia, Republic of South Africa, Republic of Korea, Republic of Tajikistan, Republic of Uganda, Ukraine, Oriental Republic of Uruguay, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Republic of Zimbabwe

Topic: Human Genome and Editing

Acknowledging that not many people know about human genome editing, kids should be educated from a young age about the pros and cons surrounding this topic,

Bearing in mind that germline editing is heritable and much more dangerous,

Taking into consideration the price of genome editing as its much more expensive,

Declaring that people should not be forced to use genome editing treatment,

Acknowledging that gene editing can lead to new forms of discrimination,

Aware of the fact that everybody's genome is special and unique,

Acknowledging that if we move most funding from arms to healthcare, the world will be a healthier and safer place to live in,

Acknowledging that if genome editing is used irresponsibly, it can be dangerous and will waste money and equipment, giving less opportunity to people who need it,

Desiring an operator that makes sure genome editing tools aren't wasted,

Expressing concern about individuals who are abusing the power of gene editing,

Aware of what the money is being used for, it is being used for genome editing,

Keeping in mind the safety and risks of genome editing,

Deeply concerned for the safety of the people receiving gene editing treatment,

Having considered further that non-government agencies help fund genome editing,

Deeply concerned for the qualifications of the doctors who are performing gene editing,

Aware of the safety of genome editing,

Acknowledging how much governments around the world is funding Human Genome editing,

Noting that genome editing is a rare procedure, that is why an operator is precisely trained for this matter,

Responsibility and Safety

1. Expressing concern about people abusing their human genome editing power;
2. Noting that genome editing is a rare procedure, that is why an operator is precisely trained for this matter;
3. Considers not using genome editing to change what your baby looks like;
4. Expecting that before people perform gene editing, they will have government approval;
5. Urges that the people using it are using it responsibly, and for people who need it;
6. Accepts using gene editing to treat what was once an incurable disease;

Funding and Cost of Genome Editing

7. Calls upon the U.N to provide the proper salary for genome editing and research;
8. Recommend that nobody abuses their power of genome editing;
9. Urges that gene editing is used responsibly;
10. Calls for the doctor to have consent from the patient to perform gene editing;
11. Approves of a little bit of tax going towards genome editing;
12. Invites keeping the price of Human Genome Editing the same, just paying a little at a time;
13. Calls upon schools around the world to teach the pros and cons of genome editing;

Things we need to change for genome editing

14. Requests that we update and improve global guidelines for human genome editing;

15. Approves that all research done on this topic should be globally transparent;
16. Welcomes the idea at holding an educational summit on healthcare;
17. Calls for the UN to fund more research for scientists about genome editing through healthcare;
18. Emphasizes the need to make more practical protocols surrounding human genome and editing;

Availability and Consent

19. Welcomes that people should have the choice to use genome editing in healthcare;
20. Encourages equality through access through genome editing technologies;
21. Acknowledges that there are laws to make human genome editing safe;
22. Accepts that doctors need consent from patients;
23. Approves that doctors need a license specifically in gene editing to use it;
24. Accepts that we need to expand gene editing but we need to do so in a safe and responsible way;
25. Acknowledges the patients no matter the race or gender.