



Resolution World Health Organization/I.I

World Health Organization Committee

Co-sponsors: Republic of Argentina, Kingdom of Belgium, Federative Republic of Brazil, Canada, People's Republic of China, Republic of Côte d'Ivoire, Republic of Cyprus, Republic of France, Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, Republic of Kenya, Republic of Korea, Republic of Lithuania, United Mexican States, Republic of the Union of Myanmar, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Republic of Portugal, Russian Federation, Federal Republic of Somalia, Republic of South Africa, Kingdom of Sweden, Kingdom of Thailand, Republic of Togo, Ukraine, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Republic of Zimbabwe

Topic: Human Genome and Editing

Acknowledging the ethical problems of human genome editing,

Affirming that the costs of human genome editing is so high some people cannot afford it,

Aware that fundraising for training programs would be a suitable choice,

Realizing most countries do not have enough money, which results in the people that live there having fewer chances of curing their genetic diseases,

Noting that it is difficult to raise funds for human genome editing,

Acknowledging that there is not enough cooperation and communication between UN countries,

Aware of the fact that genome editing can have off-target effects for individuals and future generations, sometimes even with irreversible results,

Laws, Safety and Ethics

I. Advises professional training to get a license because the human genome is very delicate;

2. Encourages international laws to prevent illegal laboratories and unrestricted use;
3. Further requests to introduce common knowledge to schools and special programs to later on dive deeper in universities on human genome editing;
4. Recommends wealthier countries which are interested in human genome editing to invest in lower income countries so they are able to use the technology that human genome editing requires, can donate more, and if the lower income country develops something new, they can share technologies;

Financial Equality

5. Advises making CRISPR-Cas9 less expensive through mass production because competition will increase and help lower prices;
6. Encourages raising funds for treatment through donation for human genome editing;

Health, Safety and the Consequences in Human Genome Editing

7. Considers creating a global regulation that focuses on limits for germline cell editing;
8. Requests to limit access to sources that explain information in detail about how to use human genome editing technologies to prevent it from falling into the wrong hands;
9. Advises research on human genome editing to create new CRISPR technologies that make more precise genome edits to lower off-target rates;
10. Calls upon authorities to be warned when unwanted intense gene edits are made, and calls on authorities to ban a person from using the power to edit genes;

Global Cooperation

11. Suggests one to two research facilities, gene-editing labs, schools, and additional ones for larger countries;
12. Encourages yearly informative meetings;
13. Further recommends that degrees are necessary for scientists to be permitted;

14. Requests a UN specialized agent to monitor human genome editing during sessions, with one agent from each country to monitor.