Forum: Promoting Science

Question of: Measures to expanding the knowledge of human genome

Submitted by: Saudi Arabia

Signatories: France, Indonesia

The Promoting Science Committee is

Recognizing the global issue regarding the expanding knowledge of the genome,

Noticing the fact of expanding the basic knowledge among civilians,

Further aware that expanding the schema prior to human genome mapping is rudimentary to this issue in hand,

Taking note that the human genome project has mapped approximately 90% of the human genome which measures about 30 billion chemical base-pairs which are found among the human genome,

Alarmed by the fact that the time that has passed to find cure to certain diseases such as sickle cell disease, down syndrome, color blindness, and PKU has not been existent for a long period of time,

Stressing the fact that cures have to be found urgently,

1. Accepts a wide array of countries including both the MEDC and LEDC due to the significant roles both types of countries with different economic status poses towards this problem;
2. Recommends MEDCs to support the international organization, Genes for Humanity (GH) initiated by this resolution that will be underlying WHO;
3. Solemnly affirms that LEDCs play a major role in the genome mapping due to the amount of genetic disorders present in these countries;
4. Emphasizes the international organization where it specifies on two major types of expansion of the human genome knowledge;
5. Expansion of the awareness among citizens and civilians about the human genome,
6. Educating people through schools,
7. Raising awareness by writing articles on global websites or news,
8. Creating a human genome day,
9. Expansion of the knowledge prior to the human genome mapping give benefits such as the following,
10. Makes an individual aware of being diagnosed ahead of time,
11. Could possibly find an antibody of the disease,
12. Gives specific data on different types of people,
13. Encourages countries having the following policy being enforced when the international organization is built within a country;
14. Prohibiting the violation of human rights,
15. The government is not allowed to have the human genome mappings,
16. The human genome mapping will not be announced among the public,
17. However, there might be emergency circumstances where the government uses the genome mapping,
18. Contribution of countries,
19. MEDCs will take in charge of researching and continue to research about different types of genetic disorders,
20. LEDCs will be asked to cooperate on taking records of genetically diseased patients,
21. Sharing information,
22. This information is highly classified among other governments,
23. Information could be passed around between other cooperating international organizations existent in other nations,
24. This genetic information is classified to the public at all levels,
25. Promotes different branches within this organization;
26. Monetary branch,
27. Organization of where and how money will be used,
28. Finding sources of funding supports,
29. How international organizations could be working together and what kind of profit may this organization earn,
30. Security branch,
31. The discreetness of the information in the organization,
32. Checking thoroughly for technical problems,
33. Creating security around the facility of the researching department,
34. Executive Branch,
35. Acknowledges information within the government about the policy,
36. Legislative Branch,
37. Writes an international policy according to the country's economic status,
38. Creates constant updates on the policy,
39. Education Branch,
40. Educates people about the human genome,
41. Creates different events where civilians could cooperate related to the human genome,
42. Requests for geneticists from other nations to furthermore support the research in this international organization;
43. Supports UNESCO and its underlying organizations for the reason below;
44. It gives a good opportunity to inform the people about human genome,
45. Stresses the fact of the accessibility of genetic technology that is able to cure genetic diseases to be available internationally.