



Resolution World Health Organization/I.I

World Health Organization Committee

Co-sponsors: Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, Republic of Argentina, Republic of Azerbaijan, Kingdom of Belgium, Republic of Botswana, Federative Republic of Brazil, Republic of Chad, People's Republic of China, Republic of Cyprus, Czech Republic, Kingdom of Denmark, Commonwealth of Dominica, Islamic Republic of the Gambia, Federal Republic of Germany, Republic of Haiti, Republic of India, State of Kuwait, Republic of Madagascar, Kingdom of Morocco, Republic of Panama, Republic of the Philippines, Russian Federation, Republic of Sierra Leone, Republic of Korea, Kingdom of Sweden, United Republic of Tanzania, Republic of Togo, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Topic: Human Genome Editing

Acknowledging each country's differing stances on human genome editing,

Deeply concerned about the lack of transparency in international genetic research,

Recognizing that using human genome editing is beneficial to society and it poses dangerous threats that need regulations,

Bearing in mind that editing genes, specifically hereditary, can cause permanent damage or changes to the human species,

Conscious of the lack of funding provided toward programs such as CRISPR Cas9,

Acknowledging the quality of equipment as technology advances,

Mindful of the fact that as more newly discovered diseases spread, the funding of genome editing technology takes more precedence due to the fact that people become more dependent on the technology,

Acknowledging that human genome editing is a controversial and widely unknown topic,

Alarmed by the unawareness of genome editing in the global community,

International Communication

1. Calls for a global summit to discuss the ethics, pros, and cons of genome editing to foster transparency between nations;
2. Strongly encourages international collaboration and sharing of ideas and progress;
3. Urgently invites each country to keep a public log of each series and procedure of genomic edits;
4. Adopts a global ethics board to help preserve human autonomy;
5. Calls for international recognition of not only human genome editing, but agriculture too;

6. Advises affluent countries to support underdeveloped nations to ensure that every country is able to progress in their research;

Ethical Regulations on Use

7. Adopts an international licensing and annual inspection system for all germline editing labs to ensure safety and transparency;
8. Calls upon international cooperation to create a global board of ethics or treaty;
9. Endorses the ban of germline editing on humans until its long-term effects are proven to have good outcomes;
10. Requests WHO to establish an international registry and ethics review mechanism for all human genome editing research;
11. Strongly encourages the classification of the public's genetic data to ensure human rights stay intact;

Funding For Research

12. Calls upon member states to assist in funding towards genomic research;
13. Strongly encourages funding an independent organization to supervise all usage and research of genome editing;
14. Requests member states to use around 0.5% of tax money collected or GDP (if they do not collect taxes) to help fund the field of genomic editing, periodically when needed, with review in ten years with six months advanced notice for payments due;
15. Suggests creating charities to help finance genome editing research and to allow underdeveloped countries to gain access to the same quality technology;
16. Suggest to other countries to invest in campaigns to help fund research;

Education on Genome Editing

17. Suggests that a global education program would be made to inform the public on genome editing;
18. Encourages teaching on genome editing within agricultural communities that are reliant on it;
19. Calls upon member states to inform scientists on the ethicality of genome editing throughout the world;
20. Urges member states to inform their citizens on advancements and current experimentation on genome editing;
21. Expresses its hope to use media to teach populations about genome editing's positive and negative side effects;
22. Advises large corporations to explain the responsibilities of genome editing;
23. Welcomes countries to teach genome editing in schools if they see fit.