



## Resolution World Health Organization/I.I

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### World Health Organization Committee

**Co-sponsors:** People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, Commonwealth of the Bahamas, People's Republic of Bangladesh, Republic of Belarus, Republic of Benin, Canada, Republic of Cabo Verde, Republic of Chile, Republic of Côte d'Ivoire, Republic of Equatorial Guinea, Republic of Ghana, Hellenic Republic, Republic of Guayana, Republic of Indonesia, Republic of Iraq, Japan, Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Republic of Paraguay, Republic of Poland, Republic of Portugal, Republic of Slovenia, Federal Republic of Somalia, Republic of South Africa, Syrian Arab Republic, Republic of Trinidad and Tobago, United States of America, Socialist Republic of Viet Nam

### Topic: Human Genome and Editing

Approving the advancements towards the development of gene editing for the future,  
Expressing concern with the rise of designer babies and cosmetic uses of gene editing,  
Taking into account the unforeseeable dangers of gene editing and approving the development of gene editing,  
Approving the creation of a global organization to work toward the advancements of gene editing in healthcare,  
Keeping in mind the medical uses of gene editing and its benefits and dangers,  
Observing the unethical regulations in developing countries,  
Expressing appreciation for member states that have regulations and acknowledging countries that can not afford regulations or procedures,  
Acknowledging global concern regarding the risks of CRISPR/Cas-9 and similar technologies,  
Fully believing that human gene editing should be used only for medical reasons and not cosmetic enhancement,

### Ethics and laws around human genome editing

- I. Supports countries in order to fund and educate research facilities;

2. Educates human genome editors about the risks and dangers of operating hereditary genes;
3. Recommends the creation of a program that raises awareness, discourages misuse, and can be used to collect donations for funding;
4. Condemns heritable genome editing outside of life-threatening cases;

#### **Positive uses of human genome editing**

5. Urges countries to form laws regarding ethical human genome editing, including personnel able to conduct research;
6. Encourages countries and institutions to continue conducting safe and ethical research on human genome editing;
7. Further advises countries and authorities to create laws and regulations regarding the ethical use of human genome editing;
8. Welcomes member states to use germline editing for hereditary traits, with guidelines for medical purposes;

#### **The Risks of CRISPR/Cas-9:**

9. Calls upon research institutions to conduct safe and ethical research;
10. Recommends testing only on non-human and non-endangered species that still have similar anatomy to humans;
11. Further invites authorities to regulate the use of CRISPR/Cas-9;
12. Encourages somatic cell editing to be used for health rather than cosmetics;
13. Advises the UN to create a framework to regulate the use and research of CRISPR/Cas-9;

#### **Financial, legal, and international concerns around genome editing**

14. Integrates the knowledge of disciplines such as biology, ethics, and law to guide the people to think about the problems brought by it;
15. Calls upon developing immersive teaching scenarios for gene editing;
16. Calls upon global cooperation for proper safety and guidelines regarding gene editing;
17. Emphasizes that member states should discuss and agree on guidelines for gene editing to be used for medical purposes;
18. Recommends setting up an international organization for discussing gene editing's social impacts and public policy.