



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, 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 Korea, United Republic of Tanzania, Republic of Togo, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Human Genome Editing

Recognizing that there are ethical concerns, such as the editing of embryos, regarding human genome editing,

Acknowledging the fact that human genome editing has been used to enhance human characteristics,

Acknowledging that human genome editing can be unethical,

Aware of the rapid advancement of human genome editing,

Bearing in mind the cost of human genome editing,

Deeply concerned about the risks involved with human genome editing,

Acknowledging that there are ethnic concerns within human genome editing,

Keeping in mind that there are beliefs that don't fully support human genome editing,

Taking into consideration that human germline/genetic modifications can impact future generations, which could lead to health issues and birth defects.

Guidelines and Ethics

1. Encourages the creation and use of international guidelines regarding human genome editing and global cooperation among countries;
2. Designates human genome editing for medical purposes;
3. Calls for the proactive supervision by the WHO of countries using CRISPR-cas9;
4. Also calls for the transparency of research to ensure that the general public is aware of the risks of human genome editing;
5. Urges for unbiased training and education for doctors and scientists;
6. Notes the need for informed consent and safety for those receiving gene editing treatment;
7. Recommends routine medical check-ins after receiving genome editing treatment;

Advancement of Human Genome Editing

8. Strongly encourages countries to set proper guidelines in regards to human genome editing;
9. Emphasizes the importance of caution when researching and editing the human genome;
10. Encouraging cooperation between countries when setting regulations regarding genome editing;
11. Calls upon member states to educate their population on the risks and rewards of human genome editing;
12. Further recommends that member states only use somatic and non-hereditary gene editing;
13. Urges training AI and/or doctors to further regulate human genome editing practices;
14. Recommends governments to provide available funding for training doctors and scientists that use genome editing technologies.

Asylum and Sanctuary from Genome Editing

15. Calls for greater access of distribution of genome-editing technology;
16. Draws attention to the risk of discrimination amongst minority groups;
17. Affirms the use of A.I, and the advice of specialty doctors, to notice mistakes in human genome editing;
18. Encourages creating laws to make human genome editing more safe;

19. Calls upon more affordable CRISPR-CAS-9 treatments and procedures;
20. Requires protection from harmful effects of human genome editing;
21. Encourages informing the public that genome editing is not their only health option.

Prevention of Unethical Use

22. Encourages more strict human genome editing regulations;
23. Requests countries to collaborate and make human genome editing for medical purposes only;
24. Deplores the use of human genome editing to make weapons for conflicts between countries;
25. Further recommends countries to be more educated about the prevention of unethical use and the risks associated with human genome editing;
26. Further requests for countries to be cautious when editing the human DNA;
27. Proposes a global treaty in which consequences are agreed upon if there is an unethical use of the human genome editing technology;
28. Further resolves that individuals/countries should follow religious beliefs regarding genome editing.