



## Resolution World Health Organization/I.I

---

### 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 Cote d'Ivoire, Republic of Equatorial Guinea, Republic of Ghana, Republic of Guyana, 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, 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 editing

Aware of the lack of knowledge towards human genome editing,

Alarmed by the risks of human genome editing if it's left unregulated and the rate of acceleration in genome editing use,

Acknowledging more developing countries want to participate in genome editing,

Acknowledging the potential conflict of religious values in the ethics of genome editing,

Noting with deep concern the possibility of unethical misuse of genome editing technologies resulting in or with the intent to cause harm,

Acknowledging the lack of public understanding regarding gene editing and expressing concern of the consequences,

Noting the absence of proper economic, financial, educational, and medical infrastructure in developing nations,

### Ethical and religious considerations of genome editing

1. Supports the use of somatic cell editing to cure life-threatening diseases;
2. Condemns the use of genome editing to alter physical appearance and capability when unnecessary;
3. Strongly encourages genome experts to meet with religious figures and discuss genome editing ethics, with the understanding that religion will greatly affect people's views on these practices;
4. Further invites people to explore the capabilities of using genome editing to improve mental health with the approval and recommendation of a medical professional;
5. Urges for legislation to be passed regarding age of consent for non life-threatening or debilitating genome editing treatments;

### **Accessible education of genome consequences, germline editing, research, and information**

6. Encourages accessible education on both the negative and positive outcomes of genome editing;
7. Requests countries to be transparent with their citizens;
8. Calls upon the UN to have officials inform countries to educate the general public on genome editing and engage with them to further develop relevant framework;
9. Further recommends the UN to create courses and databases that educate people and scientists;

### **Legal guidelines, frameworks, and regulations**

10. Strongly expresses the need for a halt to all unethical human-based human genome experimentation until more regulations are put in place, and the UN agrees;
11. Encourages countries to establish laws to prevent the misuse of genome editing for people under a set age of consent under set UN guidelines;
12. Urges the need for a universal genome editing framework to be established;

### **The equitable distribution and inclusion of research, resources, and finances**

13. Calls upon all scientists to make all genome editing research and data done to be publically available for all countries and their citizens, with the exception of confidential

information, including personal information and information that could be used to illegally replicate experiments, that can be potentially dangerous;

14. Suggests sending a limited number of genome professionals, scientifically educated individuals and educated representatives from each country to meet at a conference annually to discuss genome editing as a whole.