



Resolution World Health Organization/I.I

World Health Organization Committee

Co-sponsors: Republic of Argentina, People's Republic of Bangladesh, Barbados, Republic of Botswana, Central African Republic, People's Republic of China, Republic of Costa Rica, Kingdom of Denmark, Republic of Equatorial Guinea, Republic of Guinea-Bissau, Republic of Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Republic of Kenya, Kingdom of Morocco, Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal, Republic of the Niger, Kingdom of Norway, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Romania, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Republic of Turkey, Republic of Yemen

Topic: Human Genome and Editing

Believing in a deeply concerning standpoint, human genome editing has a potential to save, as well as end lives,

Acknowledging that there are many concerns in genome editing,

Taking into account that in 2018 He Jian Kui illegally experimented on human embryos, and ever since then human genome editing has been both good and bad for all those who are affected,

Emphasizing that people should be able to call or interact with professionals, so that they can make educated decisions on if they really need genetic editing,

Declaring that there should be a graduate school course available for students to take so that they can practice genome editing responsibility, and rehab centers should be easily accessible and free to anyone who has been negatively affected by genome editing,

Acknowledging the instability faced by genome editing workers with less experience should be monitored by professionals, police and UN officials should also be used in serious cases only if needed,

Recognizing that genome editing can help treat genetic diseases and improve mental health,

Noting with deep concern that misuse of gene editing could create inequality and ethical problems around the world,

Acknowledging that not everyone has access to gene editing globally which is unfortunate for the people that need it,

Noting with deep concern that many people die from disease that are potentially curable with genome editing because they don't have access to the treatment,

Taking note that there are laws against genome editing in many countries because of religious implications or disastrous possible outcomes,

Research Global Genome Editing, Efficiency, Use and Safety for All

1. Further invites the UN to make more genome editing tests, because of this, a new idea should be introduced that any and all life saving treatments should have to be approved by the country's government;
2. Emphasizes all medical professionals who wish to perform human genome editing experiments must already have a medical license and only then will they be able to apply for a human genome editing from the UN;
3. Considers countries to implant ideas in place which state that human genome editing can only be used for emergency purposes and life saving treatments only;
4. Acknowledges that the UN can hold meetings in which they discuss the deadliest and most impactful diseases and decide which ones are most prominent and which ones should be approved for human genome editing;
5. Encourages that if a new disease arises, the UN can hold a meeting and decide if they can and should allow patients with the disease to have editing done on them;

Global Rules for the Safety for all Living Things and Genetic Modification Tools

6. Proposes that the UN should have control of CRISPR-Cas9 and people should have to be licensed to participate in human genome editing so that not just everyone can use this technology;
7. Requires human genome editing projects to be passed by national or institutional ethics committees and approved by the WHO before starting, to protect from misuse and discrimination;
8. Advises that human genome editing should only be used for diseases like blood disorders and cancers;

9. Expresses concern that to protect people's privacy, we should work towards asking for consent of someone's personal information;
10. Suggests that we work towards lowering the price of human genome and editing because the people who need it the most are the ones who can't afford it;
11. Advises people to learn about human genome editing by opening a center that teaches people about human genome editing to encourage people to learn about the big impact;

Global Genetic Problems, Effects and Easy Access of Genome Editing

12. Calls for treaties to be signed and rules to be put in place against abusive use of genome editing;
13. Recommends more strict medical schools for doctors globally, about gene editing to make sure it is safer;
14. Strongly encourages that human genome editing must be used only for healthcare purposes to help all people;
15. Encourages people to avoid editing embryos and heritable genes unless it is for medical purposes because of healthcare concerns;

Safe International Ethics, Rights and Access for Everyone

16. Calls upon wealthier countries to help make sure genome editing is more internationally accessible to the less wealthy countries using tax income for equal access;
17. Requests that countries replace laws that are fully against gene editing with laws that are very strict but at least allow some use of gene editing;
18. Suggests that countries that loosely allow gene editing create stricter guidelines;
19. Recommends that health insurance of patients pays for more genetic operations if needed;
20. Calls for evidence of safe gene editing that unsure nations can see and know that gene editing is often safe;
21. Advises that counties work together to make gene editing safer for patients.