**COMMITTEE**: Third General Assembly

**TOPIC**: The Risk and Consequences of Human Genetic Engineering

**MAIN SUBMITTER**: The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland

**CO-SUBMITTERS:** People’s Republic of China, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Russia Federation, Jamaica, Republic of Finland, Kyrgyz Republic

THIRD GENERAL ASSEMBLY

*Taking note of* the ethical concerns of human genetic engineering and how it may clash with the diversity of religions and cultural beliefs or restrictions,

*Recognizing* the fundamental role of the United Nations in the urgent need for comprehensive policies and sustainable funding mechanisms for preventative, diagnostic, or therapeutic reasons,

*Acknowledging* the transformative potential of human genetic engineering in addressing genetic diseases and improving global health outcomes,

*Noting* the existing international frameworks and governance structures on genetic research, such as the 2021 WHO Framework for Governance of Human Genome Editing, while identifying gaps in implementation and enforcement,

*Emphasizing* that in the digitally advanced world of today, it is significant to research new technologies and the impact in the cures they can bring towards syndromes and diseases in continued research and development in this field while ensuring ethical oversight and equitable access;

1. Requests the creation of the International Genetic Oversight Task Force (IGOTF) to oversee and guide the development of human genetic engineering and ensure ethical usage which is to be described in further clauses:
	1. organizing the Committee of Research and Development, which is responsible for encouraging collaboration and connections between researchers of MEDCs and LEDCs and continuously improving and modifying human genetic engineering technology
	2. organizing the Committee of Ethical Oversight, which is responsible for the oversight of human genetic engineering
	3. organizing the Committee of Financial Aid, which is responsible for funding aid to LEDCs
	4. organizing the Committee of Security, which is responsible for ensuring the transparency of all funding and transactions governed under the IGOTF;
2. Urging the establishment of a research committee under the IGOTF and allocating funding to this research committee, encouraging focus on the development of human genetic engineering technology, in ways such as but not limited to:
	1. hosting an annual symposium for discussing recent research advancements between representatives of medical professionals and genetic engineers in MEDCs and LEDCs
	2. calls for the investment of MEDCs in this research committee
	3. conducting thorough risk assessments and impact evaluations to understand the potential consequences of human genetic engineering interventions;
3. Approves the use of applied human germline gene editing (hGGE) under the regulations that:
4. human germline gene editing is only permitted if the targeted condition is:
5. connected to a potentially harmful genetic mutation
6. classified as a severe or life-threatening disorder that significantly hinders survival or quality of life
7. a severe hereditary disease-causing harm across generations
8. if hGGE is used in any other scenario that is not stated in this resolution serious punishments will be enforced by the nation's governments such as but not limited to license revocation, financial penalties, compensations to victims and imprisonment
9. only permitting the use of hGGE on humans in the stages of IVF procedures, the zygote or embryo stage, and during egg or sperm formation
10. patients are fully informed about the risks and consequences this procedure may cause to the child such as but not limited to:
11. unintended genetic changes (mutations) including off-target mutations, increased cancer risks, risk of disease amplification
12. unintended epigenetic changes such as imprinting, histone modification or DNA methylation;
13. Further requests the establishment of the ethical oversight subcommittee under the IGOTF, as specified in previous clauses within the resolution, that allows all countries to ensure ethical use of human genetic engineering by:
14. implementing strict guidelines permitting only human genetic engineering through preventive, diagnostic and therapeutic reasons by enacting modifications that would affect future generations in the cases of hGGE
15. creating strict guidelines that include the establishment of the Universal Declaration on the Human Genome and Human Rights as a legal framework for reasons that include but are not limited to:
	* 1. emphasis on the protection of human genetic information, rights, and dignity in all genetic engineering practices; civilians must not be forced in any way to take this treatment
		2. civilians must respect their genetic characteristics and must not use human genetic engineering to alter one's appearance for their appeal
		3. safety reasons; research, treatment or diagnosis affecting an individual's genome shall be undertaken only after rigorous and prior assessment of the potential risks and benefits pertaining there to and following any other requirement of national law
		4. the parent of the embryo will be fully informed on the risks, benefits, and implications of the intervention as the embryo is not old enough to make rational decisions;
16. Requests the creation of the financial aid committee under IGOTF for the smooth implementation of measures outlined below in this resolution; this fund will be created and regulated using such methods but not limited to:
	1. creating the pool of money for the fund by having member states pay a capital subscription of 0.628% of their state’s gross domestic product (GDP) when they join the fund, calling upon countries already allocating their resources in the ODA to redirect such funds to the IGOTF
	2. for most of this funding to be utilized in the research committee mentioned above to ensure efficient development of the human genetic engineering technology or CRISPR-Cas9
	3. for some of the funding to be utilized on the educational aspect, teaching the general public about the ethical use of human genetic engineering and ensuring they are well-informed;
17. Requests the creation of the security committee of the IGOTF, which will work to employ security measurements to secure processes of fund transactions via:
	1. overseeing the audit and verification of the following:
		1. the identities of the personnel from LEDCs receiving monetary support for their expenses in engaging in human genetic engineering
		2. the usage of funds drawn from the financial aid committee of the IGOTF
		3. the state of progress of the research that has been undertaken in joint with the research and development committee of the IGOTF
	2. providing power to the IGOTF to conduct yearly audits and inspections of LEDC governments tasked to further develop human genetic engineering to prevent instances of corruption, violation of rights to privacy, and embezzlement;
18. Encourages countries to raise awareness about human genetic engineering, through ways such as, but not limited to:
	1. teaching about the unethical usage of human genetic engineering in different levels of educational institutions to encourage a deeper understanding of the technology utilized to carry our human genetic engineering and civilian rights through methods including, but not limited to:
		1. introducing related topics in different related subjects according to the curriculum in different education levels
		2. informing students about the potential threats and dangers of human genetic engineering through talks and workshops from medical doctors and genetic engineers
	2. increasing the accessibility of learning for the public (targeting vulnerable communities such as suppliers and labor that are most exploited) about human genetic engineering through ways including, but not limited to:
		1. digital media, including advertisements, television, newspapers, social media platforms that may be present in the form of posts or blogs
		2. traditional media including newspaper, radio and paper books, billboards and mail
19. Strongly supports experiments and research to be transparent and open to the public to reassure the public to not fear the propaganda and news against human genetic engineering, which causes terror:
20. urges countries to create legislation for organizations that are conducting human genetic engineering to apply for licenses, by explaining the purpose of their job and their goal:
21. requests these organizations to have their license for the buying of different research materials and for building a laboratory
22. educates those applying for the license about the laws in the specific countries and the consequences for human life
23. encourages the government to have annual checkups on these organizations to make sure that they are following the regulations:
24. supports organizations that are creating a significant impact on the improvement of human genetic engineering technology that qualifies within the regulations
25. reminds other organizations to follow the legislation of the country about human genetic engineering by encouraging the publication of illegal instances of human genetic engineering
26. requires governmental research organizations to outline research, and expect many organizations should follow the guidelines of this road to lead to the investigation results they look for:
27. considers that all research classified as non-private should be made public for the citizens to see
28. notes how other organizations could use governmental research, for human genome editing is a new technology and it is more like a mutual challenge to overcome together than a competition;
29. Further recommends the construct of a transparent and accountable database, under the oversight of the WHO and IGOTF, which should consist of but not be limited to:
	1. designated areas to:
		1. publish new scientific findings regarding human genetic engineering
		2. publish possible new treatment methods for genetically triggered diseases or conditions
		3. discuss ways to improve existing treatment methods among scientists and professionals in a Forum
	2. a space to publish the latest clinical trial report consisting of the clinical trial stage, the disease in question, the type of drug, the outcomes, and the personnel involved
	3. documentation of every hGGE and SCGE (Somatic Cell Gene Editing) intervention case worldwide, with holds of:
		1. the medical record of the patient
		2. precise specification of the procedure
		3. why human genetic engineering was used
		4. all professionals involved in the procedure
	4. a required listing of all specialized medical professionals practicing in the field of genetic engineering along with their date of birth, their type of degree, their medical license, a listing of all their medical cases throughout their professional career.