POSSIBLE WORKING PAPER

Committe's name

Tópico B:

Pa: United States of America, Swiss Confederation, United Mexican States, The Kingdom of Sweden.(4)

Signatories: United States of America, Swiss Confederation, Kingdom of Sweden, United Mexican States, Republic of South Africa, State Of Japan, The United Kingdom of Northern Ireland and Great Britain, the French Republic, Republic of India, Russian Federation, the People's Republic of China, Canada.(12)

Solemnly recalling its attachment to the universal principles of human rights, affirmed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 10 December 1948;

Having paid attention to *the 5°* Article of the Universal Declaration on the Human Genome and Human Rights which calls for research protocols to be, in addition, submitted for prior review in accordance with relevant national and international research standards or guidelines;

Guided by 8° Article which states that every individual shall have the right, according to international and national law, to just reparation for any damage sustained as a direct and determining result of an intervention affecting his or her genome;

Taking in consideration 10° Article that announces that no research or research applications concerning the human genome, in the fields of biology, genetics and medicine, should prevail over respect for the human rights, fundamental freedoms and human dignity of individuals or, where applicable, of groups of people;

Emphasizing on Article 19 which proclaims that: **(a)** In the framework of international cooperation with developing countries, states should seek to encourage enabling measures; **(i)** assessment of the risks and benefits pertaining to research on the human genome to be carried out and abuse to be prevented; **(ii)** the capacity of developing countries to carry out research on human biology and genetics, taking into consideration their specific problems, to be developed and strengthened; **(iii)** developing countries to benefit from the achievements of scientific and technological research so that their use in favour of economic and social progress can be to the benefit of all; **(iv)** the free exchange of scientific knowledge and information in the areas of biology, genetics and medicine to be promoted. **(b)** Relevant international organizations should support and promote the initiatives taken by states for the above-mentioned purposes;

Taking into account that interventions on the human genome should be admitted only for preventive, diagnostic or therapeutic reasons and without enacting modifications for descendants;

Aware that human gene editing techniques are a useful tool for the treatment of diseases and conditions which damage quality of life of people, the Commision;

Draws the attention in the implementation of strict permission tracking which will consist in giving the permission to investigate to the best postulant, so the inquiry will be in the best hands to avoid failures;

Designates that every action, regarding the studies should be first asked to biomedical institutes and congresses and Human Rights of each delegation, including private and public research labs;

Taking in consideration the United Nations Human Rights Council, the signatory countries agree to allow the Council to be incharge of overseeing the fulfillment of Human Rights throughout the development and Investigations on human genomes and artificial embryos, guaranteeing the respect of the humans dignity at all times;

Fully alarmed by the fact that there exists the possibility that these regulations may not always be considered and/or applied, the UN Human Rights Council has the power to sanction any government or industry that does not respect IHL, Human Rights and the respective regulations.

Recognizing sanctions such as removing permission to continue with any further investigations and the possible removal of medical licenses.

Recognizing that different nations may be focalizing on different aspects, and not for genetic enhancements; i.e. aesthetic purposes; the Human Rights Council only allows the appliance of these technologies for medical purposes.

Calls for advocacy and outreach from lawyers, bioethicists and journalists involved to make sure they understand and interact with the topic properly.

Guided by a criteria of scientific based reasoning, considering the NIH parameters, which are:

A) Analytic Validity; referring to how thorough the investigations are to predict the presence or not of genetic element or a mutation.

B) Clinical Validity; referring to the possible risk of having or developing a disease when changing a variable in the gene structure

C)Clinical Utility; refers to the overall effectiveness of diagnosis, treatment, management and prevention of diseases to improve health outcomes;

Resolves that the “14 day rule” shall be an international guideline on which to rely for the study of human embryos; which states that no human embryo is subject to study beyond two weeks, or past when the primitive streak forms, whichever comes first, being so that investigations have been made i.e The 1984 Warnock Report, enshrining the rule from the fact that a primitive Nervous system has not been developed yet;

Notes that the encouragement of the promotion of information and research about this new era of human biology, referring to the ethical, legal and social controversies of this polemic subject;

Proclaims that human gene editing techniques, such as CRISPR/Cas9, are to be defended and promoted as tool for the treatment of diseases and conditions which affect the quality of life of people; The proposals are a general guideline to the nations involved, the banning or not of editing genes of human embryos is subject to each governments rule, if a country in the future decides to begin investing in these investigations, it will have to follow these regulations;

Further recommends that with help of the International Laboratory for Human Genome Research of the National Autonomous University of Mexico to make a global research of the diseases that prevail the most of each country to focus on a more specific research;

Guided by the criteria of who are the best scientists to continue and to lead the research should be decided by each delegation.

Calls on the signatories to regulate nationally or domestically these technologies to ensure that local opinion and customs are admitted to continue with research, privileging human health before anything;

Reserves the right of all delegations to ban or limit human genome editing constituted by the national legislative organism;

Considers appropriate to enact guidelines for the regulation of stem cell research for developing countries who may need it.

Contemplating human and animal cloning, as they do not enter the criteria of medical purposes, are not allowed to be experimented with, as it goes against the IHL.

Considers that the importance of bioethics is the key for the sake of humankind, following the principles in the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Dignity of the Human Being with regard to the Application of Biology and Medicine always looking forward in protect the the Human species.

Trusts that after the approval of the Secretary General Aurora Hernández López and Sub Secretary General Edith Rábago López, all points established and discussed must be fulfilled when they are members of it.