



SAMONU
MODELO DE NACIONES UNIDAS



NOMBRE

SAMONU 2025

COLEGIO LOS SAMANES

Ministerio Ruso del entorno y manejo de recursos



Ficha de Competencias *Procesofolio* SAMONU

Comisión			
Nombre		Delegación	
Áreas	Asignaturas	Competencias	
Ciencias Sociales	Filosofía	Analizar problemas éticos y políticos	Pensamiento Crítico
	Políticas y Eco	Pensamiento Reflexivo y sistémico	Interpretación y Análisis de Perspectivas
Humanidades	English	Comunicativa	Funcional
	Lenguaje	Comprensión e interpretación textual	Lectura crítica
Matemáticas	Estadística	Interpretación y representación	Razonamiento y argumentación
	Cálculo	Formulación y ejecución	
Ciencias Naturales	Biología	Observar y obtener información	Analizar problemas
	Química	Desarrollar la capacidad crítica, reflexiva y analítica	
	Física	Indagación	Uso del conocimiento científico

Tabla de observaciones

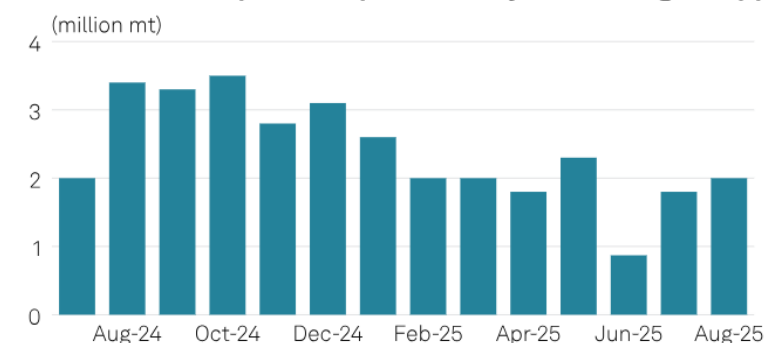
Áreas	Asignaturas	Observaciones
Ciencias Sociales	Filosofía	Muy buen análisis de las implicaciones éticas que tiene la modificación genética, desarrollas muy bien tus argumentos y das muy buena profundidad al texto y tus respuestas.
	Políticas y Eco	excelente implementación de las políticas y la economía relacionándolas con el problema, muy buena investigación y exposición de las políticas que ha llevado a cabo el país en cuanto al problema
Humanidades	English	excelente manejo del inglés, el lenguaje y la estructura le dan bastante formalidad y complejidad al texto haciéndolo un gran ejercicio.
	Lenguaje	
Matemáticas	Estadística	Fue muy buena la gráfica que usaste, sin embargo, vi otros apartados en los cuales también podrías implementar gráficas reforzando mucho más tus argumentos.
	Cálculo	excelente uso de datos y cifras las cuales respaldan los argumentos y posición expuesta.
Ciencias Naturales	Biología	muy buen análisis de las implicaciones ambientales que puede llegar a tener la modificación genética, presenta argumentos sólidos en cuanto a esta problemática y expone de gran manera la posición de la delegación para mitigar las afecciones ambientales.
	Química	desarrolla muy bien los argumentos, generando distintas críticas y reflexiones a las demás delegaciones.
	Física	muy buena investigación acerca de la delegación y las leyes que esta maneja.

CARTA DE POSICIÓN

Introduction:

The Russian Federation, as the world's largest country with a rich diversity of ecosystems and natural resources, prioritizes an approach of precaution and national sovereignty in environmental and technological policies. With a territory of over 17 million km² (The Robert Schuman Foundation the Research and Studies Centre on Europe, n.d.) and a GDP of 2.17 trillion (World Bank, 2024), maintaining a significant position in the global economy. A cornerstone of this economic presence is its agricultural sector; Russia is a top global exporter of wheat, with its vast farmland covering approximately 220 million hectares (Farmonaut, 2025). However, the 2025 harvest has faced significant challenges, including severe drought in key southern regions. Despite these short-term challenges, the Russian government maintains a strategic goal to significantly increase agricultural exports by 2030.

Russian wheat exports drop since early 2025 on tight supply



Source: S&P Global Commodities at Sea

Question A: Lessons from Cloning and Genetic Editing Practices

The Russian Federation maintains that the Infinita Genetics case demonstrates the critical need for an international precautionary framework rather than blanket prohibitions. While CRISPR-Cas9 technology represents significant scientific progress, the delegation emphasizes that its application in organisms for environmental release requires stringent biosafety protocols to prevent genetic contamination of native species and protect agricultural biodiversity (Federal Law No. 86-FZ, 1996). The country's experience with agricultural vulnerabilities, particularly the 2025 wheat export decline due to climatic factors, reinforces Russia's position that economic benefits must not override ecological precaution. The Russian delegation proposes establishing a United Nations scientific working group to develop standardized environmental impact assessments for genetically modified organisms, ensuring that lessons from cases like Infinita Genetics inform future governance frameworks.

The Infinita Genetics case demonstrates a critical need: that of an international precautionary framework. Innovation cannot advance at the expense of global biological security. The delegation supports research, but it demands strict environmental risk assessment protocols before any release of modified organisms. While the delegation recognizes CRISPR-Cas9 as a groundbreaking technology, its application in organisms intended for environmental release such as the so-called “Azure Corn” must be accompanied by stringent biosafety protocols. These measures are essential to prevent genetic contamination of native species and safeguard agricultural biodiversity, as emphasized in Russia’s Federal Law No. 86-FZ (1996).

Question B: Legal and Ethical Limits on the Use of Genetic Technologies

Regarding legal and ethical boundaries, the Russian Federation asserts that sovereign states must retain primary authority to establish limits aligned with their unique cultural and environmental contexts. The delegation advocates for an international treaty focusing on preventing cross-border harm while respecting national sovereignty. Russia strongly supports creating a "Transparency Protocol" mandating companies like Infinita Genetics to

disclose gene-editing methodologies to an independent verification body, preventing technology misuse for biological weapons or human modification practices explicitly prohibited under Russian law (Federal Law No. 323-FZ, 2011). This approach aligns with the country's broader biological security framework (Federal Law No. 492-FZ, 2020) and reflects the government's position that global security must supersede corporate intellectual property interests.

Question C: Informing the Public About Genetic Technology

The Russian Federation considers public education on genetic technology a national responsibility that must respect cultural contexts and sovereignty. The delegation believes disinformation is best countered through accessible scientific facts rather than international mandates. Russia proposes creating a UN-supervised digital repository of neutral scientific resources on genetic technologies, serving as a foundation for national governments to develop culturally appropriate public education campaigns. This approach allows the country to maintain control over its information landscape while benefiting from internationally vetted scientific data, ensuring citizens receive accurate information free from corporate bias or geopolitical influence.

CONCLUSION

The Russian Federation reaffirms its commitment to responsible scientific progress through international cooperation that respects national sovereignty and precautionary principles. The delegation will support resolutions establishing precautionary frameworks, transparency protocols, and knowledge-sharing mechanisms that acknowledge states' primary regulatory authority. Russia's position is guided by the need to balance innovation with biological security, ensuring genetic technologies serve humanity without compromising ecosystem integrity or national self-determination. The country stands ready to collaborate on practical solutions that harness biotechnology's potential while safeguarding against irresponsible use.

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DiSCURSO DE APERTURA

Добрый день, уважаемые делегаты.

The Russian Federation, as the world's largest country, prioritizes an approach of precaution. With vast territories and a leading economy, the delegation recognizes the potential of genetic technologies to address global challenges. However, this progress must never compromise biological security, the integrity of our natural ecosystems, or the right of nations to determine their own ethical standards.

It is from this principled stance that we address the Infinita Genetics case. This situation demonstrates the critical need for an international precautionary framework. Innovation cannot advance at the expense of global biological security. While we support research, we demand strict environmental risk assessments before any release of modified organisms to

prevent genetic contamination, this is critical to prevent the misuse of technology for biological weapons or human modification, a practice explicitly banned under Russian law (Federal Law No. 323-FZ, 2011, Art. 57). Global security must always outweigh corporate intellectual property interests.

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INVESTIGACIÓN DE SU DELEGACIÓN

1. Official Russian Policy on GMOs and Genetic Technologies

The Russian Federation has historically positioned itself as a GMO-free haven, implementing strict regulations against the cultivation, importation, and use of genetically modified organisms (GMOs) in food production. However, recent policies show pragmatic exceptions for research, animal feed production, and strategic economic interests.

1.1 Historical Context and Legislative Background

Initial Ban on GMOs (2016)

Federal Law N° 358-FZ

It prohibits the cultivation of genetically modified plants and the breeding of genetically modified animals (GMOs) for commercial purposes in Russia. The law also strengthens state control over GMOs and their derivative products, and establishes penalties for non-compliance. Although there is a commercial ban, the law permits scientific research in biotechnology and the development of new genetic technologies, as demonstrated by a federal research program launched in 2019 looking to create genetic editing techniques that could be exempt from the 2016 ban.

Food Security Doctrine (2020)

The 2020 Food Security Doctrine reinforced Russia's commitment to restricting GMOs, prohibiting their use in agriculture while allowing exceptions for research purposes (GMOs could be imported and used for scientific studies) and animal feed production (Imports of GMO soybeans were permitted under annual waivers).

1.2 Legal Frameworks: Existing Russian Laws on Biosafety and Genetic Research

The guide for Russia's genetic engineering regulation is Federal Law No. 86-FZ "On the State Regulation in Genetic Engineering". This law establishes the basic principles for state regulation of genetic engineering activities, risk assessment procedures, and requirements for ensuring safety

during genetic research and industrial applications. However, it lacks mechanisms for GMO registration and doesn't adequately address modern genome editing technologies like CRISPR-CAS9.

Decree	Year	Current Status (2025)
Government Decree No. 120	2001	Active
Government Decree No. 839	2013	Implementation delayed

Registration and Approval Processes

Government Decree No. 120 (2001) established procedures for state registration of GMOs, but mechanisms for registering GMOs intended for environmental release remain underdeveloped.

Biosafety and Laboratory Regulations

Enacted in response to global biological threats, Federal Law No. 492-FZ "On the Biological Safety of the Russian Federation" establishes a comprehensive framework for preventing biological emergencies, including those resulting from accidents involving pathogenic biological agents. The law mandates the creation of a biological risk monitoring system in microbiological laboratories working with any infected material requiring:

- Implementation of preventive measures against laboratory-acquired infections
- Environmental protection from accidental release of pathogens
- Specialized training for personnel working with dangerous biological agents
- Emergency response protocols for biological accidents

Restrictions on Human Germline Modification

Human Germline Modification is defined by the UK parliament on Number 611 January 2020 as "the process of making edits to the DNA of human eggs, sperm, or embryos that are heritable, meaning the genetic changes can be passed down to future generations."

Russia maintains prohibitive policies regarding human germline editing therefore finds outrageous the attempt to create Human Genome Modification and "Superhybrids".

Federal Law No. 180	prohibits the creation of human embryos for producing biomedical cell products	Schreiber, K. (2019, December 30). Russia:
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2014 Civil Code modifications	ban patentability of human germline modification methods	Germline / Embryonic. Global Gene Editing Regulation Tracker. https://crispr-gene-editing-regs-tracker.geneticliteracyproject.org/russia-germline-embryonic/
2012 Decree on artificial reproductive technologies	prohibits implantation of genetically modified embryos	

Key State Institutes and Companies

-Impact of "Azure Corn" on Russian Agriculture and Food Exports

-Ecological Risk Assessment: Potential Environmental Impacts of GMOs and Cloned Species

-Russian Interests and Policies on Arctic Wildlife Cloning

The committee's genesis was the cloning of an Arctic wolf. Russia has vast Arctic territories and a strong national interest in the development and protection of the Arctic region.

-Potential Allies and Blocs

-Draft Policy Proposals: Initial Ideas for Operative Clauses in Resolution(s)

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