



SAIMUN 2022

Resolution #112

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POWERED BY MODEL UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE MANAGER

COMMITTEE: SOCHUM

Question of: the use of CRISPR Technology

Main submitter: Israel

Co-submitters: South Africa, South Korea, China, Cambodia, Gabon, Germany

THE SOCIAL, CULTURAL AND HUMANITARIAN COMMITTEE,

Recognizing CRISPR technology as a gene-editing method that will most likely revolutionize the global population,

Alarmed by the lack of international co-operation between countries on the use of CRISPR technology,

Taking note of the growing number of crispr programs in effect,

Taking into consideration the ongoing moral debate about crispr technology,

Noting with regret the lack of education and awareness on crispr technology,

1. **Suggests** the creation of the United Nations Office for CRISPR Technology (UNOCT), which will work in conjunction with the relevant UN bodies in order to regulate the use of CRISPR technology through means of but not limited to:
 - a. Collecting data on the development and use of CRISPR technology to date to be carried by member nations in conjunction with the relevant UN bodies through means to be decided by the UN Statistics Division pertaining to the use of this technology globally and to what extent this affects the world and submit an annual report on the use of this technology in member states to the relevant UN bodies and member nations,
 - b. Create a plan of action for member nations, using data collected in the annual reports published in sub clause a., which will inform member nations of the effects of the use of this technology globally and suggest measures which can be taken by the executive and legislative branches of member nation's governments to eliminate any unethical use of this technology in member states,
 - c. Annually review the work of member nations alongside the publishing of each report in compliance with the plan of action outlined in sub clause b. and inform member nations of any deficiencies in the approach of the member state in question, with the intention of improving the efficiency of the approach of each member nation,
 - d. Hold an annual conference in Geneva to coincide with the publishing of each report, where relevant UN bodies will discuss the most efficient means by which sub clauses a, b, and c may be implemented and

furthermore how to address the latest CRISPR data in an efficient and effective way;

2. **Calls upon** all member nations to implement national policies to address the unethical use of CRISPR technology through means of but not limited to:

- a. The introduction of policies to be set by the standards of the WHO and UNESCO that will aid in the prevention of the unethical use of CRISPR technology,
- b. Developing national policies with the aim of stimulating the ethically sound usage of CRISPR by research and educational institutions,
- c. Providing capacity building programmes on all aspects of the ethical use of CRISPR in industry and in research in conjunction with the UNOCT and WHO,
- d. Regularly compile, publish and disseminate information on the use of CRISPR technology;

3. **Requests** the creation of a annual conference that will be held in Geneva, Switzerland wherein member states will,

- a. Create guidelines to be upheld in regards to CRISPR and it's use and any future change can take place with consent of the popular vote of member states;

4. **Endorses** the creation of the United Nations Body for the Supervision of CRISPR technology which would ensure that CRISPR guidelines are upheld in member nations through means of but not limited to:

- a. Collaboration with member nation's law enforcement agencies for the investigation of breaches of guidelines,
- b. Oversight of CRISPR capable labs in member nations with periodic check ins every 1 to 6 months;

5. **Recommends** the creation of the United Nations Body for the Use of CRISPR (UNBUC), which will in conjunction with UNOCT and UNBSC run third level programs in order to increase the number of people with an education in genetic engineering in member nations with aid from the World Bank and IMF, through means of but not limited to:

- a. The creation of third level biology facilities in member states,
- b. The export of professors of genetics from MEDCs to LEDCs,
- c. The creation of universal guidelines by which the curriculum of genetics would be taught agreed upon by popular vote by member states, which would also be in accordance with the guidelines for genetic engineering ethics laid out in Clause 4;

6. **Calls for** the creation of

a workshop focused on this new technology to be held in member nations for their local and national leaders

7. **Asks for** the creation of a secure and digitalised global 64 bit database to be established to record and abuses of CRISPR technology in member nations, this will be closely monitored by the UNOCT which would provide a secure way to store data acquired with aims of but not limited to:

- a. Advise member nations of possible ways to improve their use of CRISPR technology,
- b. Advise member nations of possible ways to rein in abuses of CRISPR technology;

8. **Further calls for** all member nations who are found to be in violation of this resolution to be referred to the security council for the appropriate sanctions

9. **Calls**

for a committee of experts, appointed by the aforementioned UNOCT, from different discipline to access the ethicacy of CRISPR,