



“UNFCCC”

Topic:

“Genetic engineering as a tool to face climate change”

Chairs:

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Committee Background:

United nations framework convention on climate change was founded in New York (May 9, 1992), opened for signature (June 4, 1992) in Rio de Janeiro, and entered into force on March 21, 1994.

Its objective is the stabilization of CO₂ concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that prevents dangerous changes in the environment with the climate system, and in enough time to allow ecosystems to adapt to climate change, ensuring that resource productions are not threatened and allowing economic development to continue.

Background

Genetic engineering is the field in which the main activity is to alter, combine or manipulate the DNA on certain living beings to give them specific features or characteristics, genetically speaking.

The well-known transgenic alteration has been used in most mass production plants, it tries to modify the genetic code of plants to provide adaptation characteristics to be able to have a much more resistant and attachable production.

The advantage of genetically modified organisms is that you can produce more in less space and with fewer resources such as water and fertilizers. However, if it is used indiscriminately, it is bad because people prioritize those species letting others become extinct and the soil cannot support this intensive cultivation.

When it comes to being able to manipulate or create life artificially, there should be abstention, altering the natural processes of a microsystem it necessarily causes effects on the processes of the macrosystems, that is, if by improving the lives of the human beings diseases are removed it will live much longer, it will last much longer, and it will be time for humans to devastate the systems, and there is not enough force on earth to counteract such effects.

An example is, if the plants are genetically manipulated, which now have pesticides inserted into the corn bean seeds, this makes them larger and more resistant to pests, but that causes there to be an overproduction of certain plants and there is an imbalance with those that grow naturally, and livestock likewise, if livestock of even greater magnitude is managed or produced, there will be more production of greenhouse gases, which generates an imbalance of the ozone layer.

Throughout the history of life manipulation, there have been several techniques used to improve this practice, one of them is Galvanism which is a Theory that pointed to the brain's ability in animals to produce electrical energy to move their limbs. This theory was born during the 18th century. And it is perceived as the foundation of the cardiac defibrillator. Galvani published an essay in which he points to the Vital Energy of living beings.

In case of having the possibility of creating life in a laboratory, essential factors that should be considered would be to have a complete genetic sequence or code, that the replicating molecule was the ideal one, and ensure that the conditions are suitable for successful development.

This manipulation and creation of artificial life will generate a disorder in the harmony of the systems created naturally. But if the goal it's to counteract the damage that climate change has, the only option available is to come to a solution in which there is the possibility to use these techniques and methods in an inverted way. It's important not to prioritize certain species so there is a balance on the ecosystems in climate change hopefully will start to reduce.

Guide questions:

1. Are the delegations aware of what is the main cause of this environmental issue?
2. Is it possible to counteract the damage with the same tool that the damage was made with?
3. How is the delegation going to approach and treat this issue?

4. Is it possible to make a change efficiently so the problem is solved on time?
5. Are the delegations going to invest in environmental and genetic engineering more than they already do?
6. How are the different countries going to campaign to make this change?

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