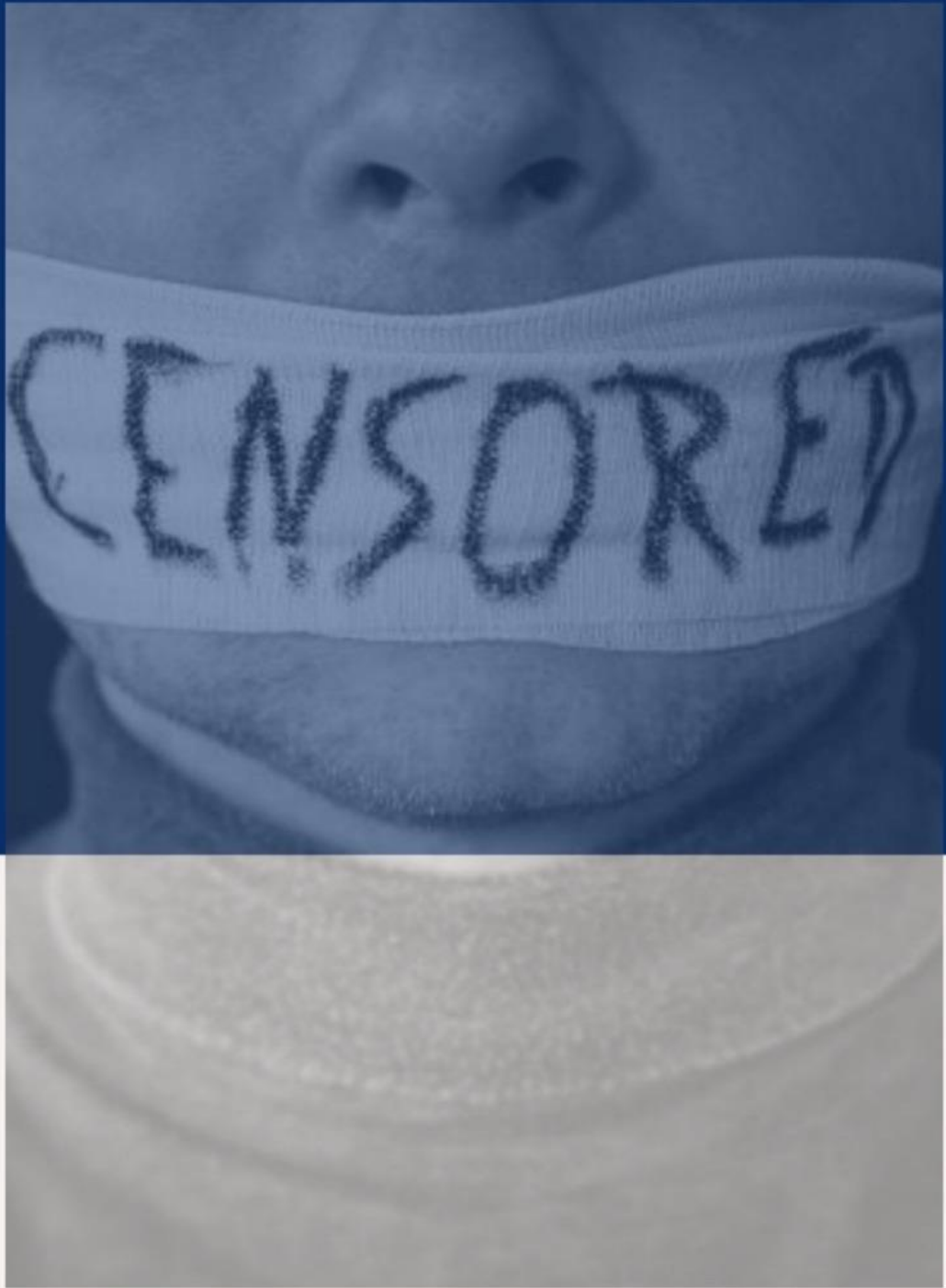




# MUNH SOC



## AGENDA ITEM:

- Violation of Free Speech  
Against Minorities in Society
- Ethical Conflicts and  
Mismatches in the  
Development of  
Biotechnological  
Developments Against Human  
Rights

UNDER SECRETARY GENERAL:  
DEVRİM ÖZEN

ACADEMIC ASSISTANTS:  
AYLİN RASSAD&YİĞİTCAN  
DEĞİŞME

## Letter From Secretary General

Most distinguished participants and dearest guests;

It gives me the utmost pleasure and honor to announce that I will be the 8th Kadir Has University Model United Nations Conference Secretary-General for the year 2022.

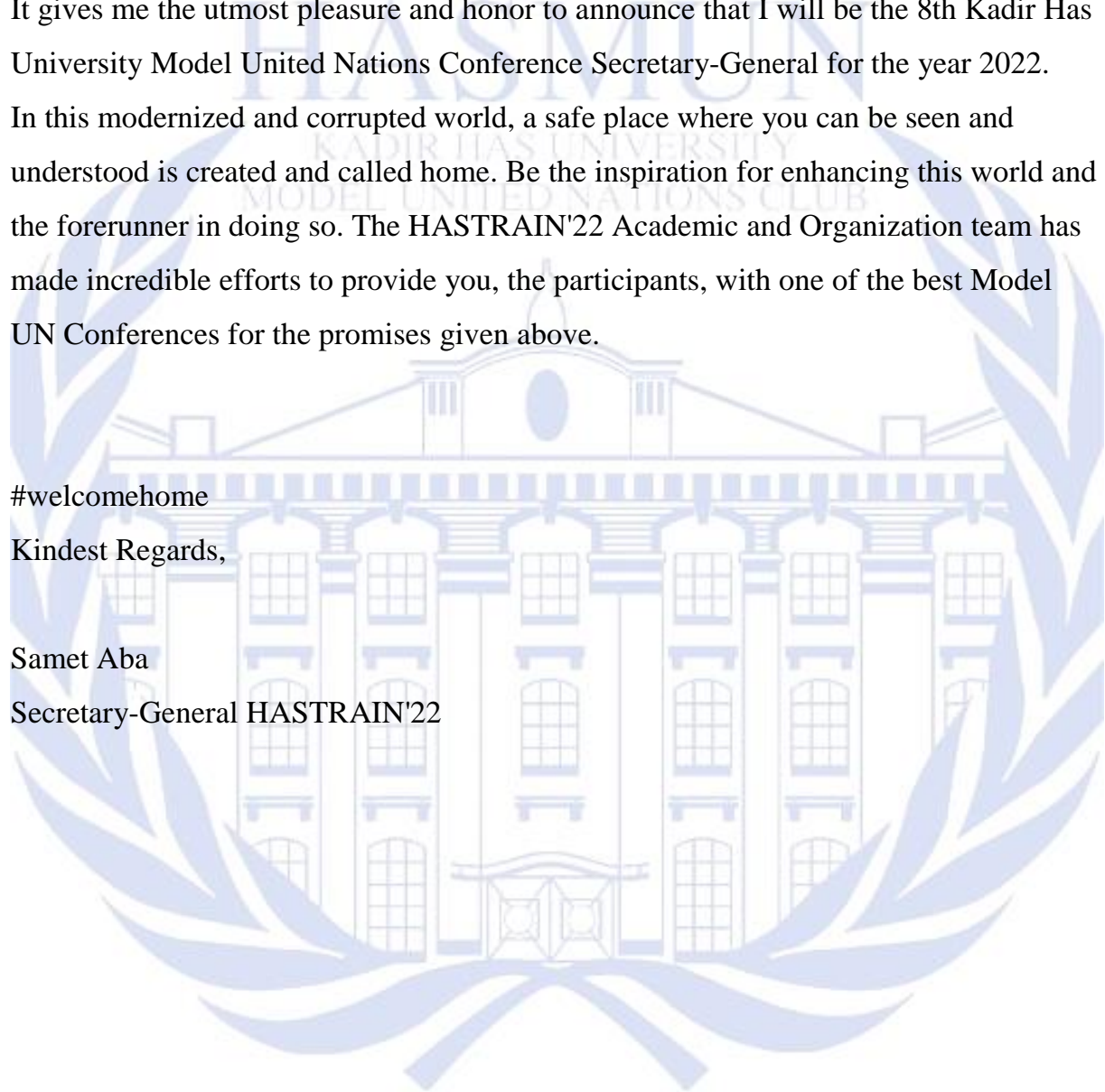
In this modernized and corrupted world, a safe place where you can be seen and understood is created and called home. Be the inspiration for enhancing this world and the forerunner in doing so. The HASTRAIN'22 Academic and Organization team has made incredible efforts to provide you, the participants, with one of the best Model UN Conferences for the promises given above.

#welcomehome

Kindest Regards,

Samet Aba

Secretary-General HASTRAIN'22



Letter from Under Secretary General

Dear participants of Kadir Has University Model United Nation Training Conference 2022,

It is my immense pleasure to welcome you all to the HASTRAIN'21 as an Under-Secretary-General for

the 3rd time in my HasMUN journey. I have been waiting for this moment in order to serve my best where I started my career, HASMUN.

Let me introduce myself first, I am Devrim ÖZEN and studying economics at Marmara University as a sophomore. As you can see, I live between İstanbul-Antalya. After the extraordinary situation we are currently facing, covid-19, I ultimately boosted myself to attend a conference I admire. Even though we were all home, the HasMUN family established a conference held online which was surprisingly almost the same. Since the time the Deputy-Secretary-General Mr. Efe COŞTU, Secretary-General Mr. Samet ABA invited me to the magnificent HASTRAIN. I accepted the invitation without hesitation.

My dear delegates,

In the sochum, you will be discussing a very popular agenda item that the world cannot stop talking about, As a great and qualified team of the WTO

committee, we did the best we could. My dear academic assistants dearest clubmate of mine Mr. Yiğitcan DEĞİŞME and Ms. Aylin cooperated with each other in order to find various informations to serve you different

perspectives for a healthy debate atmosphere where you can feel yourself in the real United Nations.

All of the sources that you need during the conference are attached to study guice which means I highly

suggest you read the study guide carefully. Several headlines are also added at the bottom of the study guide, which you need to cover them during your negotiations.

You dear attendants, you can always reach us via mail, do not hesitate.

[Devrimozen200229@gmail.com](mailto:Devrimozen200229@gmail.com)

Kindest regards

Devrim ÖZEN

Under-Secretary General responsible for SOCHUM

Yiğitcan DEĞİŞME

Aylin

***Agenda item A***



In article 1 of the United Nations Minorities Declaration, which was unanimously adopted in 1992, it is stated that States are obligated to defend the existence of minorities based on their national or ethnic, cultural, religious, or linguistic identity. The notion of what constitutes a minority group is not universally accepted. The fact that a minority exists must be established, and any definition must take into account both objective (such as the presence of a shared ethnicity, language, or religion) and subjective (such as the requirement that persons must identify themselves as members of a minority) aspects.

The multiplicity of circumstances in which minorities reside makes it challenging to come up with a definition that is broadly accepted. Some people live apart from the majority of the population in clusters in clearly delineated zones. There are others dispersed across the nation. Some minority have a strong sense of their collective identity and documented history, while others just have a vague idea of their shared history.

According to the United Nations Minorities Declaration, when the term “minority” is used in the context of human rights at the UN, it often refers to national or ethnic, religious, and linguistic minorities. Each State has one or more minority groups that live inside its borders and are distinguished from the majority population by their distinct national, ethnic, linguistic, or religious identities.

### ***Promotion and defense of minorities identities :***

The promotion and defense of minority identities are essential to their rights. By fostering and preserving their identity, people can avoid forced assimilation and the disappearance of the cultures, faiths, and languages that are the foundation of the world’s diversity and, thus, a part of its heritage.

Diversity and numerous identities must be safeguarded, valued, and tolerated in order to avoid assimilation. Minority rights aim to protect distinctive identities while making sure that any

favorable treatment of some groups or individuals within them does not cover up discriminatory practices and laws. Therefore, affirming that minorities improve society through this diversity and taking constructive action to respect cultural, religious, and linguistic diversity are necessary.

### ***Equality and non-discrimination :***

The right not to be discriminated against is paramount in protecting the rights of persons belonging to minorities in all regions of the world. Minorities everywhere experience direct and indirect, de jure and de facto discrimination in their daily lives.

One of the foundational tenets of international human rights legislation is non-discrimination. Another is equality before the law. Any distinction, exclusion, restriction, or preference that seeks to limit or prevent the recognition, enjoyment, or exercise of all rights and freedoms by all people on an equal basis is prohibited by the principle of nondiscrimination. 4 It is not necessary to show discriminatory intent. Legislation and/or policies that may be textually neutral but are interpreted in a way that leads to discrimination are referred to as having a “purpose or effect.” Direct and indirect discrimination are both forbidden under international human rights law.

### ***What exactly is free speech?***

The right to free speech is a fundamental guarantee that allows people and communities to express their ideas and opinions without worrying that they will be suppressed by the government. The First Amendment of the Constitution protects the freedoms of the press, speech, and assembly in the United States. A democracy’s continued health depends heavily on the interchange of ideas between individuals from various backgrounds. While some speech may be restricted by the government, Americans have the freedom to air their opinions in public. This protection is crucial because it enables individuals to provide

answers to issues that reflect their particular viewpoint. In addition to voting, it is another way to participate in society.

### ***Why is free speech important?***

A pluralistic and accepting society is what democracy aims to achieve. Citizens must have the freedom to express their opinions about how they want to be governed and to criticize those in authority in order for this to succeed.

This dialogue between opposing viewpoints occurs frequently throughout the course of a government's term rather than only on election day.

#### ***1. It fights for truth***

Citizens require access to accurate and true knowledge about a wide range of topics in order to be able to make meaningful judgments about how they want society to function. This is only possible if individuals feel comfortable speaking out about the problems affecting their communities.

By encouraging people to speak up, protecting free speech makes it simpler to attack societal problems from inside. People are discouraged from abusing their authority as a result, which ultimately benefits everyone.



## 2. *It increases everyone's responsibility*

Citizens have the opportunity to hold their politicians accountable during elections. They need to know how well a political party has performed while in power and whether or not they have kept their election promises in order to pick who to vote for.

Media outlets and civil society organizations (CSOs) contribute to the public perception of how well the government is performing by reporting on society's most pressing social issues. This is beneficial, though, only if they are allowed to report on stories that are critical of the government honestly.

## 3. *Citizen's active involvement*

Elections and referendums are good ways for people to influence how society develops, but they only occur every few years. Free speech supports other fundamental rights like the right to assemble, which people use to influence public policy by going to marches, demonstrations, or running for office. They can use this to express their disapproval of a controversial choice, like Poland's abortion restrictions, or to tell the government that they want more robust political action on a pressing issue. Hundreds of thousands of Germans took to the streets to protest the war in Ukraine, sending a clear message to the government that the country's citizens supported tough sanctions against Russia.

## 4. *Encourages minorities to receive equal treatment*

Everyone should be treated equally and fairly in a democratic society. In contrast, minority groups that are underrepresented in government are frequently ignored and their ideas are given less weight than those of the main social group. Marginalized individuals can win over a large portion of the public to their cause by organizing campaigns and openly discussing the problems that affect their communities. This improves their capacity to shape public opinion and stop violations of human rights.

## 5. Essential for innovation and change

We all want to see society improve for everyone, but in order for that to happen, society must support and promote freedom of expression. Authoritarian governments deny citizens the freedom to voice their opinions or take action on crucial social issues by stifling dissent and withholding information of the public interest.

Important information being withheld leads to problems festering and getting worse. This slows down work and makes it far more difficult to discover a solution when the problem is ultimately identified. For example in China, the doctor who attempted to warn the medical community of a deadly virus – Covid-19 – was told to “stop making false comments” and was investigated for “spreading rumours”. This had the devastating effect of delaying the introduction of measures to contain Covid-19, which resulted in a global pandemic and millions of deaths.

As an illustration, in China, a doctor who tried to alert the medical establishment about the deadly Covid-19 virus was warned to “stop making false comments” and was under investigation for “spreading rumours.” Delays in the implementation of Covid-19 containment procedures had the disastrous impact of sparking a worldwide pandemic and millions of fatalities.

### **How is the right to free expression threatened?**

#### 1. Government

Governments with a strong emphasis on maintaining their hold on power seek to make sure that any media coverage is positive. They appoint political personalities to media positions and exert financial and editorial control over mainstream media organizations in order to shape the public narrative. As stated in our 2022 Media Freedom Act by one of our member



organizations. An appalling illustration of this is Hungary, where the government of that country directly or indirectly controls more than 80% of the media market.

## 2. Legally

Governments restrict freedom of expression through enacting stringent law changes, using the police to manage crowds, or by using extraordinary emergency measures. Countries including Belgium, Bulgaria, Germany, Slovenia, and Spain excessively restricted the exercise of the freedom to protest in the interest of public health during the Covid-19 pandemic through heavy-handed police and the arrest of activists. Denying access to information or criminalizing the dissemination of incorrect information are two further legal means by which the state regulates the flow of information. Putin refers to the invasion of Ukraine in Russia as a "military operation," and Russians are aware that using the word "war" will put them in violation of the "fake news" rules and subject them to a 15-year prison sentence. As a result, many Russians who are against the war are intimidated into silence, and some people are unaware of the reality of what is taking place.

## 3. Aggression towards reporters, CSOs, and whistleblowers

Politicians and other influential people who worry that journalists may expose their corrupt behavior turn to dishonest, illegal means of silencing them. Common tactics include SLAPPs (strategic lawsuits) or smear efforts intended to delegitimize important CSOs. When whistleblowers exposed wrongdoing, such as corruption, unlawful activity, or malpractice, they often suffered grave personal repercussions. A growing number of journalists and civil rights activists are at danger of verbal or physical abuse, including from police.

#### 4. Online bullying and hate speech can create a hostile online

Atmosphere that deters women and people of color from engaging in online social debates. Thoughtful attempts to address this issue may unintentionally have the same silencing effects. The Digital Services Act, which aims to preserve free speech online and make the internet a safer environment, is now being pushed through by the European Union. However, its suggested remedy to stop misinformation can have the opposite effect. In our letter to MEPs, we cautioned against mandating the use of upload filters to weed out dangerous online content because they cannot tell the difference between satire and abuse. If put into practice, they might restrict internet expression.

#### 6. Self-censorship

Attacks against free speech transmit the message that speaking the truth can put you in danger. People start to self-censor because there is uncertainty about what is appropriate or inappropriate, which causes them to proceed cautiously. Our 2022 Media Freedom Report discovered that owing to internet harassment or attacks, journalists in Bulgaria, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Slovenia, and Sweden were forced to self-censor.

### ***How can freedom of speech be protected?***

There should be regulations in place that protect people and organizations who are intimidated for exposing corruption or unethical behavior in order to defend free expression. Strong legal protection that enables them to carry out their work in safety and safeguards them from retaliation from those trying to silence them should be provided to journalists, watchdogs, activists, and whistleblowers. Liberties is working hard to advocate for better laws to protect media freedom because of this. The European Commission's proposed Media Freedom Act (MFA) has the power to significantly alter the situation. In addition to a policy paper highlighting proposals we think the MFA should take into consideration, we provided the Commission our Media Freedom Report, which examined the condition of media freedom in

15 EU nations. It should detail specific guidelines on how to increase the safety of journalistic work and ways to increase media ownership transparency. Here is a Report by an expert which would give you ideas about online aspect of the discrimination ;

*Report: Online hate increasing against minorities, says expert :*

A new report by the Special Rapporteur on minority issues, Dr Fernand de Varennes, looks at how to address rising online hate speech against minority groups. Efforts in the fight against “the tsunami of hate and xenophobia in social media” appear to be largely failing, because hate is increasing, not diminishing, according to the Special Rapporteur on minority issues, Dr Fernand de Varennes. De Varennes was presenting his report on the outcomes of the 13th Forum on Minority Issues to the latest session of the Human Rights Council in Geneva, Switzerland. In many countries, three quarters or more of the victims of online hate speech are members of minority groups. Women belonging to these groups are disproportionately targeted. Too often, hate speech is followed by hate crimes and violence, says de Varennes. It can too easily prepare the ground for dehumanisation and scapegoating of minorities, and for normalising hate. We need to learn from history and place all our efforts in erasing hate speech from the online pandemic restrictions, brought together human rights defenders from minority communities, internet companies and social media platforms, non-governmental organizations, States, academics and UN experts for an open and interactive dialogue. Last year theme focused on the disturbing and rising occurrence of online hate speech against minorities, and the summary report delivers a range of recommendations.

A call for an international framework driven by human rights. Online hate speech is being addressed by many, however the report highlights the frequent inadequacies of the process. It explains the recurrent inaction, but also action which results in breaches of freedom of expression. The report therefore calls for an international regulatory framework which is centred on, and driven by, the protection and promotion of human rights. The current tsunami of hate and xenophobia requires clarity and consistency in guidance, and understanding built upon international human rights law being at the very centre, rather than an afterthought, stated de Varennes, when presenting the report. Further, an internationally acceptable legal definition of hate speech should be adopted in accordance with international human rights law, particularly on freedom of expression, advises the report.



Prioritising minorities is key with minorities forming the overwhelming majority of victims of online hate speech, it is crucial that social media platforms prioritise them in consultations in their efforts to address hate speech. States also have a responsibility, says the report, to protect the needs of all minorities, not just some. When presenting the report, de Varennes recommended that social media platforms must improve their game&quot; and actively synchronise their community standards with international human rights obligations, particularly to protect minorities. He noted that while moves have begun in this direction, some platforms &quot;invariably seem to ignore or misunderstand what international human rights standards require.

Towards a safer online space for minorities a zero tolerance policy for hate speech, hate crime and racism against minorities must be adopted by States and tech and social media companies, recommends the report. Rigorous monitoring of hate speech and racism is also a critical requirement. The report advises that to truly guarantee freedom of expression, and empowerment of members of national, ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities, States need to ensure the Internet and social media platforms represent a safe environment. Whole societies are currently being poisoned with misinformation and hate,&quot; said de Varennes.

We need to put a stop to this. Everyone must have safe and secure access to social media, with the ability to express themselves, without risking being a victim of discrimination, racism, violence or hostility.

# **AGENDA ITEM B**

## **What is ethical conflict**

When a person's particular circumstances and prevailing moral, ethical, or justifiable beliefs collide, an ethical conflict results. Sometimes it's difficult to distinguish between what's right and bad, and you have to make a choice between two "evils" even though doing the right thing can hurt you or others or give you an advantage over someone else. Such disagreements could occur on an individual, professional, or social level.

The question of whether aims justify means is one that frequently arises in ethical disputes. In one instance, doing morally good can have a negative effect whereas acting morally wrong or immoral might have a favorable one. Given these factors, individuals, groups, or states must determine which option is the most moral one. Additionally, the moral perspective may or may not be supported by facts. For instance, parents might decide that it is morally wrong to save their child's life by giving them a blood transfusion. If their child did not recover from the sickness as a result, parents who are not completely sure of the morality of their position would confront more serious personal ethical issues.

An ethical dilemma (ethical paradox or moral dilemma) is a problem in the decision-making process between two possible options, neither of which is absolutely acceptable from an ethical perspective. Although we face many ethical and moral problems in our lives, most of them come with relatively straightforward solutions.

However, moral quandaries are extraordinarily difficult problems that are impossible to resolve. Finding the best solution in these circumstances is therefore crucial for everyone.



Almost every area of a person's life, including social, professional, and personal, has the potential to present an ethical issue.

## **INTRODUCTION TO AGENDA ITEM**

Economic, legal, political, and even historical debates have been sparked by the advancement and control of biotechnology. However, the genetic engineering of live cells, plants, animals, and people has particularly highlighted ethical problems and challenges. Media announcements including the development of genetically modified soy or tomatoes, the cloning of the sheep "Dolly," the deciphering of the human genome, or the study of "cloning" human embryos have been met with a variety of responses in the name of ethics. As depictions of our "natural" environment were contested, different viewpoints were voiced.

The purpose of this paper is to offer some insights into the ethical concerns, conundrums, and trade-offs that have been raised about biotechnology in recent years.

The study focuses on six biotechnology-related items from the agricultural, industrial, and health sectors: genetically modified organisms, biofuels, natural genetic resources obtained through bioprospecting, transgenic and cloned animals, private genetic data, stem cells, and so on. A wide range of geographical regions are used to provide specific examples and global comparisons. For instance, Brazil, Canada, China, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, India, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Norway, Sweden, the United Kingdom, and the United States have all hosted ethical discussions, sometimes unique to these nations and other times shared by a more global audience.

When biotechnology is viewed via an ethical lens, the traditional boundary between science and society does not appear to be operational.

In fact, science is unable to provide an acceptable, technical response to issues relating to moral principles like justice, autonomy, integrity, and freedom as well as ideas seen as absolutes like nature, biodiversity, humanity, animal welfare, health, knowledge, or personal interest. Moral principles frequently clash with one another, creating conundrums that the general public, scientists, and regulators must navigate on their own. This study gives distinctive characteristics, trends, and snapshots on the condition of public opinion and the main ethical controversies facing biotechnology, without claiming to be exhaustive or all-inclusive.



## *I. Public opinion and biotechnology*

Within a given geographic area, there is a wide range in how the public feels about biotechnology and biotechnological research. However, some recurring components show themselves. First off, the majority of the population is generally enthusiastic about the potential for biotechnology to raise our standard of living, according to the OECD International Futures Programme 8/89.

Since 1999, the majority of the EU's 15 member states have observed an increase in national public optimism<sup>1</sup> about biotechnology (Eurobarometer, 2005). (Fig. 1). The public very likely began to associate biotechnology less with GM crops and food, as it had up until that point, and more with a promising area of the health sector as the deciphering of the human genome became increasingly prominent in the media. Interest and optimism have traditionally been higher than in European nations in Japan, where one of the highest levels of "biotechnology" awareness in the world (Macer, 2001), although they have decreased from 1997 to 2000. (Macer, 2000; Inaba & Macer, 2003).

After a brief dip in optimism between 1997 and 2000 (Hornig Priest, 2000), optimism in the US and Canada has followed a similar path, reaching about two-thirds of individuals in both countries (Canadian Biotechnology Secretariat, Government of Canada, 2005).

index score	1991	1993	1996	1999	2002	2005
Sweden	-	-	42	-	61	73
Italy	65	65	54	21	43	65
Denmark	26	28	17	-1	23	56
UK	53	47	26	5	17	50
France	56	45	46	25	39	49
Finland	-	-	24	13	31	36
Germany	42	17	17	23	24	33

## **GMOs are an exception**

A Eurobarometer survey found that, aside from GMOs, public opinion in Europe is undoubtedly not a barrier to technical advancement, even in the realm of biotechnology (Eurobarometer, 2005). However, opinions don't seem to be based primarily on unchanging assumptions about the purported indisputable advantages of scientific advancement or on an initial hostility toward rational research. Instead of evaluating innovations as a whole, the general public expresses a variety of viewpoints on various developments.

In fact, the low level of support for genetically modified (GM) food in Europe disproves the idea that the continent is generally anti-science and anti-innovation. According to surveys, such a low level of support is much more of an anomaly than the norm (Eurobarometer, 2005). Since 1996, support for GM food in Europe has been steadily declining in various nations, including France and Germany. In Germany, it has decreased from 56% to 30%, while in France, it has decreased from 54% of citizens supporting it in 1991 to 29% in 2005. But in other less risk-averse European nations like Finland or the UK, attitudes about GM food improved. In contrast to Europe, Japan had a later rise in the low level of public support for GM food, in the second half of the 1990s.

These low levels of support are probably related to the media attention, public discussions, and issues surrounding GM crops and food in each of these nations. They also rely on public confidence in government agencies and biotech businesses, which has historically been poor in Japan during periods of declining public support. However, because it incorporates individual, social, and moral components, this risk assessment is not purely utilitarian. It is difficult to predict which dimension will win out because it depends on each person's "bioethical maturity" (Macer, 2004). Therefore, one can only speculate as to whether nations with low levels of support for GM food might be more likely to favor GM crops and GM food if they saw them favorably in one of these dimensions: Socially, if they were deemed economically beneficial for a nation, or if vitamin-supplemented GM food were deemed of public utility; individually, if consumers thought it implied lower cost; ethically, for example, as it is claimed GM crops could help feeding poor nations, protect biodiversity by diminishing pesticide use, or help develop new effective medicines and biofuels;

## PUBLIC CONVERSATIONS

In many countries, the public's instant unfavorable response to the level of public debate and dispute between NGOs, scientists, and official authorities has been significantly shaped by

GM food and crops. Institutional actions have had an impact, as, for example, the EU Environment Council's de facto ban on GM food clearance in June 1999 (OECD International Futures Programme 11/89) undoubtedly fueled the perception that these foods and the crops they were generated from were exceptional.

It is important to analyze the extent to which human rights issues are selectively applied for the benefit of the most affluent people in an era marked by growing global inequities in health and human rights and extraordinary developments in biotechnology. Sub-Saharan Africa is highlighted in particular as a place that is already marginalized and in risk of becoming even more so if the power provided by the new biotechnology is not used more wisely than it has in the past. It is suggested that in order to address these shortcomings, the moral agenda should be expanded and, at the very least, the idea of rights should be more intimately entwined with duties.

This question must be asked for a variety of reasons. First off, there is no reason to believe that the pattern of increasing differences between the lives of those who fell into these two categories over the previous 30 years will change. Second, since egregious abuses of human rights and huge disparities in human life have been significantly influenced by the abuse of power. Thirdly, there isn't much evidence to suggest that the new power that will be available in the biotechnology era will be used more prudently than other forms of power have in the past. Global economic trends have devalued the currencies of many developing nations by removing their material and human resources.

- *AFRICA*

The discussion over genetic engineering has a very low visibility in Africa due to the scale of its concerns. Everyone would be in favor of using biotechnology to produce medications like insulin and vaccines in large quantities, as well as to create more resilient crops, boost food production efficiency, and improve other aspects of people's lives. This is especially true if these methods promise to lower the price of these products and expand access to them for all people. However, it is possible, as in the past, that such improvements will be withheld from



the poor or may only gradually trickle down to them. For instance, the manufacture of insulin through genetic engineering results in a product that is more expensive than animal insulin, and the poor now have less access to Africa's issues are so severe that there is more discussion about genetic insulin than in the past. Type 1 diabetics in developing countries have been ignored when requests for contributions of insulin (less than 0.5% of global consumption) have been made [22]. Additionally, methods being used by large agrochemical companies to control farming and global food supply are viewed as dangers to farmers.

## BENEFITS OF BIOTECHONOLGY

### *1. Sustainable chemical, energy, and other material production through biotechnology*

Massive amounts of the world's fossil fuel reserves have been consumed by humans. These reserves are non-renewable and finite. Additionally, the greenhouse gases produced by its use have a harmful influence on the environment. Through a process known as artificial biosynthesis, which uses live organisms like bacteria, fungi, or plants to manufacture fuels, chemicals, and other materials, biotechnology can support environmental sustainability.

### *2. GM crops increase the production of sustainable food*

Producing enough food for humans and animals is and will remain a challenge as the world's population soars to eye-watering heights.

The World Economic Forum's Council on Biotechnology states that, "Genetic modification of crops can assist to alleviate this problem, however it is debatable. The research suggests that current GM crops, in regions where they are legal, are boosting agricultural production. For instance, in 2011, 16.7 million farmers produced transgenic crops on about 400 million acres across 29 nations, including 19 developing nations. By enabling the use of fewer pesticides and reducing the need for plowing, which encourages erosion, current GM commodity crops

also help to crop sustainability. By boosting farm productivity and lowering grain fungal contamination, such crops also improve the welfare of people and animals.

### *3. Using seawater bioprocesses to make chemicals and fuel*

Regarding biofuels, the ocean provides a plentiful source of potential fuels and chemicals. Given that the world's surface is covered by water over 70% of its area, seaweed is probably prevalent in the air. Bioprocesses can be used to transform that seaweed into biofuels. It is also possible to modify marine bacteria and microalgae to increase their productivity and use them to produce chemicals and fuels.

### *4. Bioprocessing with no waste*

A zero-waste world was once only a pipe dream, but thanks to biotechnology, it might not be entirely absurd. Biorefineries can close the production cycle and move us one step closer to creating a zero-waste society by using industrial waste streams to make chemicals and fuels.

### *5. Using carbon dioxide as a primary ingredient*

Biotechnology may truly be able to change the perception that carbon dioxide is the primary cause of global warming and climate change. Recent developments in science have improved our knowledge of how carbon dioxide is absorbed by living things. As a result, researchers are starting to comprehend how carbon dioxide may truly be captured and used to produce fuels, electricity, chemicals, and materials to meet global demand.

## *6. Organ regeneration via regenerative medicine*

This one should go without saying, but recently there has been a rise in demand for regenerative medicine. When the body is unable to mend itself, biotechnology would make it possible to create tissue and organs in a lab and safely implant them.

## *7. Medicine and vaccines are developed and manufactured with great haste.*

The capacity of medicines and vaccinations to treat and prevent diseases has been widely demonstrated, and this is very relevant to the current state of the world. The ability to quickly create medicines and vaccines against almost any target is now made possible by biotechnology.

## *8. Personalized, quick, inexpensive, and accurate diagnosis*

Even though the WEF's Council on Biotechnology produced its report on the advantages of biotechnology a while ago, their predictions regarding a global pandemic were accurate.

"A potential worldwide pandemic is one of the most serious and actual risks to the human species. Biotechnology has the ability to offer the platforms required for quick detection of biological hazards, the creation of potential treatments, and the mass production of the remedies. The development of quick, precise, individualized, and affordable diagnostics and prognostics systems is now achievable because to the identification of better targets and the integration of nanotechnology and information technology.

## *9. Genome sequencing advances in healthcare*

Now, for less than \$1000 USD a day, what took 13 years and 1.5 billion dollars to do may be completed. We can better comprehend the components of life and how they differ from one



another thanks to the sequencing of the human genome. We can thus stop diseases from occurring before they start thanks to biotechnology and our growing understanding of genetic variants and their effects.

### **RISKS OF BIOTECHNOLOGY**

The rapid advancement of science has generated excitement while also prompting concerns about the effects of technological advancements. Since bacteria are little and difficult to detect, but have the ability to cause enormous harm, biotechnology may be more dangerous than other scientific fields. Furthermore, modified cells could proliferate on their own and disseminate throughout the environment, potentially having far-reaching effects. Either through unintentional repercussions of beneficial research or from the deliberate manipulation of biology to do harm, biotechnology might most certainly turn detrimental. A complicated controversy when one party uses biotechnology in a way that others deem risky or unethical would also come to mind.

#### **1. Unexpected effects**

Cane bugs were decimating the crop, which was a dilemma for sugarcane growers in Australia in the 1930s. So they reasoned that bringing in a cane toad, a natural predator, might be a natural method of pest control. What might possibly fail? Well, the toads themselves turned out to be a tremendous annoyance, spreading across the continent and devouring the local flora (except for, ironically, the cane beetle).

Although airdropping amphibians into Australia may seem like a much more sophisticated answer to society's problems than modern biotechnology, this story should serve as a warning. The previous mistakes should be acknowledged in order to prevent calamity in the future.

## 2. Biological Weaponization

In the recent past, the Zika virus and the Ebola virus caused terrible disease outbreaks, but those were caused by natural causes. Future outbreaks could be purposefully generated in the future due to the nefarious usage of biotechnology. The creation and dissemination of a bioweapon, such as a toxin or contagious disease, would be difficult to identify and far more difficult to stop, regardless of whether the offender is a state actor or a terrorist organization. Lethal cells, as opposed to a bullet or a bomb, could spread even after they have been used. The US government takes this issue extremely seriously, and it is important to remember that bioweapons pose a major risk to the environment as well.

### QUESTIONS TO BE ADRESSED

- Are there any laws on addressing the issues raised by biotechnology taking place in the country/delegation?
- What are the main ethical concerns regarding biotechnological developments?
- What is the importance of environmental ethics?
- Who should be in charge of the biotechnology ethical assessment?
- What function does the government have in adopting laws to protect the environment?
- How do you aim to ensure that legal measures contain sufficient legal clarity?
- Do public consultation activities take part in the debate on the ethical and social issues raised by biotechnology?
- What are the public's opinions and attitudes regarding science, technology, and biotechnological progress?
- What differences are there in the public's perception of various development areas?
- What is the way to regulate risks and benefits balance in Development in any Area of Knowledge? Why does the boundary matter for what can be debated?
- What does "responsible research and innovation" entail?
- What are important historic events or current government policies concerning racial/religious discrimination?
- Are there any laws on "hate speech" taking place in the country/delegation?

- Is it necessary to adopt more legislative changes with a focus on the abuse of free speech against minorities?
- Are freedom of expression and freedom of religion in conflict?
- What are the minority groups in your country/delegation?
- Should the freedom of speech be proclaimed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights?
- To what extent a human can use his/her/their right to freedom of opinion and expression?
- Who is the judge of what "I" say, or how offensive I am? It is one's right to have free speech. So who determines the boundaries between allowed insult and unacceptable promotion of religious or racial hatred?
- What are the primary goals that are established and the methods available to reach the resolution, keeping in mind the aims and principles of the United Nations?
- Which solutions are conceivable? Which disadvantages do they have?
- What could be the legal restrictions on the right to freedom of expression and freedom of speech?
- How do you aim to ensure that legal measures contain sufficient legal clarity in eliminating «hate speech»
- Is Violation of Free Speech Against Minorities considered morally wrong? Why or why not?
- Moral responsibility does not result in legal responsibility. If violation of free speech is morally wrong does the government needs to take place on putting restrictions on the use of the freedom of speech?
- Is it more important and beneficial to protect the freedom of speech and regulate it to eliminate «hate speech» or directly eliminate any freedom of speech?
- What could be nonlegal means in accomplishing the fundamental objective? (Could encouraging diversity and educating people about cultural differences be a strategy for using nonlegal means to accomplish the fundamental objective?)
- Can science address in a technical way concerns about moral principles like justice, honesty, freedom, or humanity?



- What are the primary goals that are established and the methods available to reach the resolution, keeping in mind the aims and principles of the United Nations?
- Which solutions are conceivable? Which disadvantages do they have?

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