

Committee: Human Rights Council  
Country: Bangladesh  
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### **MITMUNC 2012 Position Paper**

Bangladesh rejoined the Human Rights Council in 2009, and is dedicated to rebuilding a lasting relationship that will benefit all involved.

#### **The Prevention of Illegal Organ Trading in Disaster Affected Areas**

Bangladesh acknowledges the issue of illegal organ trading in poverty-stricken areas, which creates a vicious cycle that takes advantage of those desperate to earn some means of survival through illegal organ brokers. Seventy-seven percent of the Bangladeshi population is deprived of the minimal necessities to live a healthy life. The illegal organ trade has grown into a dangerous industry, one that exploits and abuses many people in the developing world, including those in Bangladesh. Many times, those who choose to sell their organs—such as kidneys—are coerced into doing so with promises of large sums of money, and the assurance that such a procedure is harmless. However, these sellers much too frequently do not earn what they were promised—if they receive any compensation at all—and the surgery can leave them with pains that make it even harder to find work. Bangladesh desires to collaborate with the HRC in order to help empower those who lack the proper information concerning organ trade. It is with this knowledge that they can arm themselves against exploitation; these means can also arm those in poverty around the world, where the organ trade has grown. The parliament of Bangladesh passed the Organ Transplant Act in 1999, which strictly declares that anyone who breaks such a law will be jailed from three to seven years, and/or fined 300,000 taka. The laws of Bangladesh only legalize organ donations between family members; donations between family members should be wholly supported. Organ brokers, with the aid of hospital officials, have been found to forge medical documents that create a false familial link between the donor and the recipient; this was revealed in the Joypurhat organ-trafficking ring discovered and disbanded by police in 2011. Bangladesh believes that DNA testing between a donor and recipient should be used to assert that they are family.

#### **Promoting the Use of DNA Genetics in Protecting Human Rights**

Bangladesh is dedicated to furthering technological developments, stressing the need for an expansion of scientific research. By adopting and implementing both imported and native technologies, Bangladesh can begin to join ranks in scientific research, and focus on key issues, such as the use of DNA genetics in protecting human rights. However, organization is critical, for Bangladesh greatly relies on imported technology, meaning steps must be drawn for its successful procurement, integration, and adoption of these technologies. A Science and Technology Policy has been created to ensure that our research will flourish and take effect. It is only by investing people in developing countries, from all facets of the population, with information concerning science and technology that these nations can grow and succeed; it is this knowledge that can be wielded as a means for change. Bangladesh has suffered as a country crippled by poverty, as have many other countries in the developing world. By taking rein on the mighty significance of science and technology, all nations can evolve. Only then can we truly focus on protecting human rights through DNA genetics, a technology that enables the use of DNA profiling to track criminals, as well as the ability to prove or disprove familial ties (which would then greatly help battle the organ trade that has grown substantially over the years).

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