

Education:

This house believes that children of illegal immigrants should not be entitled to public education.

Prime Minister: GOH
Deputy PM : AMIRUL
Whipper : FARIS

Illegal immigration is the illegal entry of a person or a group of persons across a country's border, in a way that violates the immigration laws of the destination country, with the intention to remain in the country.

PROS	CONS
<p>Note: we can't let the judge see us as being cruel. We need to make them understand why the action is a must. If we help one children of illegal immigrant to be fair, we need to help all. And others will come too. And we know our country can't afford that. We don't have enough budget and facilities. Because of that, we need to set priorities. The children of illegal immigrant or the children of the citizen. We as the government believe that we should help our citizen first and make them as our first priority. It is hard decision for the government. We don't want to be cruel but as a good government, we should think for our citizen first.</p> <p>Parameter of Illegal immigrant: Illegal immigrant what we mean is the people who doesn't have right to come to our country at all. But they come anyway and affect our country socially and financially. The refugee who are giving right to stay in some country under UN are not include in our parameter of illegal immigrant. The rational is because they at least have some right given by UN, while illegal immigrant doesn't have right at all.</p> <p>Scope of Debate Because of we are debating in here. We will use a smaller scope of New Zealand only. This is because we measure the real capability of the country we live, not</p>	<p>Note: We need to emphasize that we not discussing whether illegal immigrant is a crime or not. Because both side agree on that. But we are discussing whether we should be humanity for their children that accidentally born here. As the children can't choose where they want to be born. We as the opposition believe that, yes, we should be humanity and give them our basic public education and share the extra facilities that we have.</p> <p>POINTS:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. They have humanity right to be treat as human2. Giving bad sequences for the children and the country.3. Closing the opportunity for them to contribute back.

<p>capability of the whole world. You may use an example of others country as well, as long as it is related with the capability of this country. If not, the example should be considered as irrelevant.</p> <p>POINTS:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. They are not legal citizen by law. 2. Financial Burden for the country. 3. Education Budget and facilities are proven not sufficient 4. School performance concerns (not strong) 	
<p>They are not legal citizen by Law:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • lex soli: By birth in New Zealand on or after 1 January 2006 to a parent who is a New Zealand citizen/New Zealand permanent resident at the time of the birth, or by birth in New Zealand on or before 31 December 2005 (with some exceptions) <p>Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New_Zealand_nationality_law</p> <p>So, the children who consider as citizen by law are only those birth by New Zealand citizen or New Zealand permanent resident. Those birth by illegal immigrant are not citizen and should not be entitled to public education. Because public education being built by using citizen money and based on citizen population. We have built and use our resource and facilities just enough for our citizen. That make us have to close it to our citizen only and not open for all children including children of illegal immigrant. Because if we not doing that, we may have tendency to ignoring our own citizen and we believe as the government, we should not do that.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • But we not totally ignore them. Because we know they still have right as a human. That why the government not allow any physical touch to the illegal immigrant especially their 	<p>They have Humanity right to be treat as human:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We know that the illegal immigrant is consider as a wrongdoing action in our country. But if we put that aside for a while and look the reason why they do it anyway. We may do the same thing as well. Most of illegal immigrant come here as the way to escape from the war at their country. They have struggling too much to coming here and we as citizen with a big heart should less their burden. It is doesn't mean the opposition allowing any wrongdoing from them. But sometimes we need to put ourself in their shoes. <p>Note: you maybe need to change your word if the government mention that refugee is out of parameter of illegal immigrant that we are discussing about.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • And we believe as opposition, the least incentive that we can done are providing a basic education for their children. • Rational: We believe that every human should have a basic need like shelter and food. Without those thing, we will struggle really hard in living a life. For having those, we must work, to get a work, we are at

children. Any crime committed by them should be justify by law, not from any individual. We never stop them from getting any help from any NGO in the country. We never stop any NGO from helping them. We even never stop any children of illegal immigrant to get education at private facilities in our country. We understand our role as government to serve our citizen, and that what we do.

OK, but sound racist:

- They are still illegal

The reason is that they are still illegal, if one of the parents is illegal and did not pay tax. So, why free education? If they need study, they can go for private education.

- If we allow them to get public education, our taxpayer should not pay more taxes then. As illegal immigrant can have kid that get free education without paying any taxes.

The free education belongs to the taxpayer

why does illegal immigrant even bother to pay tax if they intended to come illegally?

Not Strong Context:

- They are using the resources that are not meant to be theirs.

We have plenty of it, why can't we just share, at least, they also will be our taxpayer, and contribute to the growth of the nation

- *Considering the externalities, we won't trying to pay for those who doesn't deserve them. This will bring negative economic profit if we continuously to share our resources with these 'alien' immigrants.*
- Language barriers will be obvious problem for them

That why they need early public education, to cope with society. Reduce language gap.

- They tend to be less focus on the school as they encountered with

least needing to know how to speak, write, listen and communicate with others. To acquire those knowledge, Basic education is essential. Because of that, education is now compulsory for any individual to live a life including the children of illegal immigration.

- If can't give full education, at least give them study at the primary level. For they to have a basic skill.
- And it is impossible for the government to say that we don't have any extra facilities at all in our education. Because some of citizen are prefer private education. So, their place in public education could be filled by any student in need including the children of illegal immigrant.
- So that they can survive on their own - no need to depend on donation. Teach them how to fish rather than giving free fish everyday.

Not Strong Context:

- If they were born as the citizen of the country they have their right to pursue in the country's public education.

Note: I don't think it is relevant to use statistic from US as we mostly discuss the effect to our country. Try to avoid use this

All U.S.-born children are automatically U.S. citizens, even if born to unauthorized immigrants--and Martin was correct, we found, in that Medicaid eligibility rules specify that unauthorized immigrants "may apply for coverage on behalf of documented individuals." Eligibility rules for SNAP say that a person who is ineligible because of immigration status "may choose to apply only for his or her U.S. citizen children in the household."

Is it possible to find NZ or Msia example?

<p>bullies from non immigrant students</p> <p><i>You are being confused as this is not bullying issue, bullies happen no matter who it would be. If a local being bully, are you gonna stop him to go to public school. No, you will try to stop it. And that the same cases.</i></p>	<p><i>What is the relevant for the illegal immigrant to be classified as the citizen of the country? They ARE ILLEGAL in the first place.</i></p>
<p>Financial Burden for the country:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will encourage more illegal immigrants to come to the country for their children to have a free education. Giving a free education to the whole world is a good thing, no one can deny that. But we are not discussing whether it is good or bad here. We discuss about a real capability of the country to give that free for all. We believe our country can't afford that. If we start giving one, more will take advantage from it. As a result, a huge number of illegal immigrant will come, and this problem will never being solve. <p><i>Fyi, we all agree that illegal immigrant doesn't eligible for free education, but we are discussing the fate of their children that accidentally born here, if their parent being sent home, who going to ensure that they at least get a proper public education. We all should!</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allocation of money to education will be bloom that may affects other allocation to increase economy etc. Giving the children of illegal immigrant, a free public education means the government need to take care of them along the study period. It is including giving a proper home, everyday essential and food. We believe the government can allocate money better on others. It is does not mean that the government will not allow any people to help those children. It is great if people want to, but to put a full responsibility of the children to the government is not fair. As the government have other 	<p>Giving bad sequences for the children and the country:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Homeless/Live in poor in the future due to no qualification for work. Education give the children the capability to speak, write, calculate, and communicate. Without this education, most of them will end up being the homeless in the country for the rest of their life. Bad impression for tourist. There much more burden to take care of those homeless rather than providing public education. Being the homeless mean government need to cover their basic essential for their whole life. And we as opposition believe that doing that are more burden than providing education in the early stage. At least providing education will specified how long the government need to help, rather than help them when it is too late. Wrongdoing rate may increase. Imagine you being the homeless because of no education. You extremely hungry, the begging doesn't work and the government doesn't help you. What other choice you will use, you may steal from people or even worse, you may rob from them. To avoid those problem, those probability, providing basic education is the best solution. It can teach you what is right and what is wrong, and give you an opportunity for a better future.

huge issue to deal with. Because of that, we believe that there must be another alternative to help those children that less burden to the country rather than giving a free education. For example, sending back to their origin country. At least they can meet their family and maybe, have education opportunity there.

What if they come from unstable country, what if their origin country at war. What if the children are simply doesn't want to? Are you going to force them to go anyway because that what you think the best? What you going to feel if they don't have anybody there or if they die because of war? Knowing that they can have a better future in our country...

Not Strong Context:

- Enjoying a freeride without paying

Mr. Speaker, if they can afford private education, they will never bother to ask anything from us. The situation is that they can't afford it. Again, if we have extra, why can't we just share?

Counter: Why we need to bother about the others when the country has so many problems to deal with? WE have to priorities our citizens first and by having those illegal immigrants in our care, it puts on burden on our country given that we have to allocate resources for them.

- No difference as compared to local students
- Wiser to spend money on better facilities in education, according to the number of local students

I agree, so that with better facilities, we can help our local student and for those in need no matter they family background or parent's crime history.

<p>Education Budget and facilities are proven not sufficient</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From the educational budget in New Zealand itself. We can see clearly that the government had struggling enough in providing a proper facilities to the citizen, make it is harder to cater a new problem of children of illegal immigrant. • Budget 2018 provides additional operating investment of \$1.6 billion and capital investment of \$394.9 million over 4 years for Vote Education, which includes: • \$483.1 million over the next 4 years to meet growing demand for early childhood education. • \$283.8 million over the next 4 years to meet growth and fund investment in a range of supports and services for students with additional learning needs. These include investment in: Early Intervention Services, the Ongoing Resourcing Scheme, Te Kahu Tōi Intensive Wraparound Service, Sensory Schools, and Teacher Aide funding. • a \$74.6 million boost for schools' operational grants over the next 4 years to fund a 1.6% universal increase. This exceeds the rate of inflation in the previous year, and will help them manage the impact of the cost pressures that they face. • a \$104.8 million increase in early childhood education subsidy rates (other than for home-based services) over the next 4 years to fund a 1.6% increase, to maintain quality and affordability. • a \$457.2 million investment in school property for new schools, expansion of existing schools, new classrooms and for the Christchurch Schools Rebuild. This consists of \$394.4 million of capital funding and \$62.8 million of operating funding. • This investment brings the amount 	<p>Closing the opportunity for them to contribute back.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If we give the children of illegal immigrant a chance to help themselves by providing basic education. They may use that to improve the knowledge and contribute back in future. • Who knows, there might be a genius among them that in future, will find the cure of cancer? They just need an education to realise it. • Provide technical knowledge for them - contribute to the economy <p><i>What if they contribute their knowledge to other countries? The money invested on them are wasted</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They could be the next members needed by the country <p><i>You sure? Because right now, they are more to be a burden to the country</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In real world, it is already proven that for the country to growth rapidly, they need to open for immigrant and share what they have. Most of natural resources are drilled and searched by these so-called immigrants. That mean, just because they are immigrant or children of illegal immigrant that doesn't mean they can't provide what the country needed. We don't mean that the local doesn't contribute enough, but with help from immigrant, we as opposition believe that the growth of the country can be more drastic and rapid. So, we should not close the opportunity for them to contribute back by closing their mind from education. <p>Taking example of develop country like United State that growth with the help from immigrant.</p> <p>Not Strong Context: Does not need to import oversea talents.- <i>talent pool?</i></p>
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<p>of funding in Vote Education up from \$11.85 billion in 2017/18 to \$12.26 billion in the 2018/19 fiscal year.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Even the country had received a huge boost in financial support for education. This budget are to cater the lack of facilities that happen along the previous year and to meet demand for the next 4 years. If we use too much budget this year as want to include the children of illegal immigrant, what will leave for our citizen in the next 3 years? • Even with the boost of this budget, there are a numerous issue on education still not being solve. • Education Minister Chris Hipkins told media last month the problems were far bigger than he imagined and there were at least a couple of hundred million dollars' worth of school buildings that were in an "abysmal state". • In an attempt to address that, \$395 million in the next three years will be spent on new schools and hundreds of extra classrooms just for cater the demand of children of citizen only, how much more need if we want to cater the children of illegal immigrant as well? • It is a hard decision for the government and we believe, as a good government, we need to priorities on citizen first. 	<p>- We can rely on local for that, built more talent and expertise among local, no need illegal immigrant for that.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The country was built by the immigrant. Accordingly, a country basically but by the numbers of immigrants to be said that many immigrants are contributes to the country economy <p>(where is the proof?)</p>
<p>Not that strong: School performance concerns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The reluctance to enroll undocumented students out of concern that they will drag down the school's performance on statewide standardized tests is prevalent in some of the communities profiled in the report. (<i>proven in US 2016 - where is the proof?</i>) • schools also won't waver from overly rigid residency and guardianship requirements. 	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> many undocumented students who have missed years of schooling in their home country are blocked because they are perceived as being too old 	
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<http://neatoday.org/2016/04/22/undocumented-students-public-schools/>
<https://scholar.valpo.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1896&context=vulr>
<http://www.politifact.com/texas/statements/2016/sep/28/tom-delay/tom-delay-says-most-illegal-immigrants-draw-welfare/>
<https://www.theatlantic.com/education/archive/2015/04/what-undocumented-students-bring-to-the-classroom/390333/>
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Undocumented_immigrant_students_in_the_United_States

Politics

This house stands that there should be no upper age limit for contesting in elections.

Prime Minister: GOH
 Deputy PM : AMIRUL
 Whipper : FARIS

PROS	CONS
<p>Note: Do not deny the leadership of young generation, but the voice of the old people still need to be present Eg: Take Mahathir example (92 yrs old)</p> <p>Note: We need to emphasize that we not avoiding the voice of younger, we just need a mix and match between younger and older candidate. The presence of elder in politic is a must to make it more stable.</p> <p>Parameter of Credibility in Contesting: When we decide to not put upper age limit in contesting in the election. That doesn't mean that we are loose/reduce any strictness in election process. We as government still belief that the leader candidate should be free from any criminal record and show a good behavior and manner. We still believe that the leader candidate should be good in physical and mental health. The candidate should be free from any serious illness that may affect the performance. And we also believe that Age does not equal with capability. That why, instead of look from their age, we believe that we should look on the health records and credibility for measuring their capabilities</p> <p>POINTS:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Age should not be the measurement 2. High Experience is needed to keep a great performance 3. Difference in idea and perspective will increase stability. 	<p>Note: If we are going to talk about older and younger generation candidates we need to define our perspective of old candidates in terms of age range so that our opponent does understand what are we meant by old.</p> <p>Note: We need to emphasize that we not ignoring the voice of elder. We just want them to have a good rest and if they want to give politic opinion, they can give by mass media or any method rather than being contestant at that old age.</p> <p>60-65 pension age. 70 considered too old. There might be some people who can live old enough, but facts have proven that they have higher chance of dying at higher age</p> <p>POINTS:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. They tend to not have stable health condition 2. They still can contribute out of the league of politic. 3. Older leader may become a drawback on performance. 4. Power Crazy (Not Strong) <p>Not Strong Example France - Emmanuel Macron became president at age of 40 Uganda - President age limit must be below 75 Donald Trump, age of 72, had made a numerous bad decision. One of it, Trump had sent 30,000 troops to Afghanistan, expanding the war he promised to end. https://www.redding.com/story/opinion/readers/2018/01/18/trump-has-damaged-our-nation/1030389001/</p>
<p>Age should not be the measurement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the matter if the person is the best candidate? <p><i>The best candidate should include a full knowledge, great visionary, excellent health, fantastic communication etc.</i></p>	<p>They tend to not have stable health condition</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Age is a potent risk factor for any number of diseases (i.e alzheimer's) <p><i>But there are more other reasons that much more directly affecting health such</i></p>

We believe an older candidate cannot fully fulfill the requirement especially excellent health, so he/she can't be the best candidate, as there another numerous younger candidate that fill all requirement.

Counter: So, define your 'younger candidates'. In this case, we're talking about upper limit age, not younger limit age

- We have a numerous example of leader that capable of being a leader and serve their country very well even at their old age. The closest example is [The Deputy Prime Minister of New Zealand](#) is the second-most senior minister in the Government of New Zealand, [Winston Peters](#), the Leader of New Zealand First. He also the Minister of Foreign Affairs since 2017, currently serving as Acting Prime Minister since 21 June 2018.

What the most surprising is he is serving his country at the age of 73 years old as he was born on 11 April 1945.

- The current world's oldest leader, Mahathir Mohamad also being another prove that if the leader has the capability to rule the country, he/she can rule it very well no matter what age they are.
- And we look on history, we will find another huge example that age doesn't matter, for example like Nelson Mandela, who serve his country for 5 years until his age at 81 years old.
- This is all show that, leader should not be decided by their age but by the credibility as the leader. New Zealand citizen believe with Winston Peter, that why their vote for him. Malaysia citizen believe with Tun Dr. Mahathir, that why they vote for him as well.
- That doesn't mean we condemned any young leader. We believe in credibility instead of age. That why we support [Jacinda Arden](#), prime

as your unhealthy eating lifestyle or your lack of exercise. There nothing wrong with age as long as they consistency taking care of their health.

Counter: They are more possible with a lot of sudden attack of diseases, as they are growing old.

Counter Back: Sudden attack happen to anyone. If your elect a younger candidate, what your guarantee that he/she completely free from the risk of sudden attack of disease. Then you should set the requirement that the candidate need to be healthy, but not the age

- We should not discuss about isolated or special case of people. We should discuss based on statistic from the vast majority of population. What is the life expectancy for most of us? how long our people tend to live a life before dying? [From the statistic we found from Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development \(OECD\) in 2017. The pension age for average men is 65 years old while female is 63.5.](#) that shows any age after that are consider as too old to keep working. [While the life expectancy of the male is at age of 72.7 only while female is 77.4. Both doesn't even reach 80.](#) Because of that, when people reach 70, she/he should be ready, not still in the field.
- [Oxford Martin Programme on Global Development](#) - average death age of 70
- [Department of Statistic Malaysia - Average Death Age of 75](#)

Both show that the death and life expectancy of majority of us is not long. If there even a case of 92 years old become a president. Even if he good at it, have a great condition of health. How many of us can be like him? How you ensure when you at age of 92, your health will be as excellent as him? To **reduce** a probability of choosing a

<p>minister of New Zealand, become pm at age of 37 which is one of the youngest. She enters politic era at 21, be president of international union of socialist youth at age of 28. Combination of Jacinda Arden and Winston Peter as DPM, show that mix and match between age will lead to harmony and stability. As long as they have credibility as a leader.</p> <p>Not Strong Context:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leader's role is mainly about contributing good ideas. Because we know, every decision will affect the country. Meanwhile just a simple bad decision might ruin the whole country. A mix and match between older and younger will at least reduce the probability of making a bad decision. <p><i>which statistics are you referring to?</i></p> <p><i>Counter: najib doing gst</i></p> <p><i>Counter Back: GST is better than SST. explain your disadvantages of using GST?</i></p>	<p>leader with numerous health issues, we should at least have an upper age limit</p> <p><i>Note: we should say reduce instead of avoid. As the probability is still there even for younger leader, but putting upper age limit can at least reduce it, they can't deny that.</i></p> <p>OK, but sound racist:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • You can never know when the disease will come by during the age (especially in upper age people) whereby the oldest PM is still having a heart and chest infection despite being the new leader of the country <p><i>Source:</i></p> <p>http://www.freemalaysiatoday.com/category/nation/2018/02/10/dr-mahathir-admitted-to-ijn-for-chest-infection/</p> <p>Not Strong Context:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The younger is tend to less risk with the sudden attack of disease. • If passed away. Politic instability - need to convince that the new candidate is as good as the previous old candidate. A trouble for the voters to spare time for the by-election • If always sick - difficult to serve to the people which is always happen on older candidate <p><i>Coffin is for dead people, not old people. Young people can die too</i></p>
<p>High Experience is needed to keep a great performance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need of leadership to nurture the new generation to lead the country • Experience from government - hand things down slowly & guide the new people taking over - to ensure confidence in economy • If we not allowing any older leader to elect, they can't pass the knowledge to the next generation of leader. At last, the younger may do the same 	<p>They still can contribute out of the league of politic.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There have a plenty of others way to contribute and channel the idea and perspective. The older can be the senate or the council of older or even using a Mass Media. • Generally, The Senate is given 2 important powers under the Constitution • <i>First, ratification of treaties for approval of important public</i>

mistake they done at pass if there no older leader to support them.

- *The older leader doesn't need to join the election just to pass the knowledge to the next generation while they can just advice and deliver their knowledge through meeting with the new generation's candidates*
- *if we keep allowing older leader to lead, when will the opportunity for younger leader to step up?*

Counter: If the older candidate is elected, it means that he is still highly respected for his idea and contribution. We want to ensure that people will listen. A position in politic will do that.

- High experience from the past can contribute to better governance, no matter ruling or opposition party. As long as he is flexible and adapt to the ongoing situation - being updated from time to time, it shouldn't be a problem. A party that has a high experience, fresh idea and innovation are better than a party that only contain fresh idea and innovation. As high experience are crucial in choosing a good decision.

High experience from the past doesn't mean he/she can contribute the same way they did before. Age plays an important role in this situation. Even we as opposition believe that the leader who not too old, age 50 for example, still consider as people with high experience in politic. What the relevant to keep look for overly old people with experience if we already have numerous experience leader by our own?

- Some of us may think that the older leader may still can channel their experience by being council of elder etc. We as government believe that to ensuring that the other leaders will heard seriously the opinion of those who has a high experience.

appointments, such as cabinet members, ambassadors, and judges of the Supreme Court.

- Second, The Senate also adjudicates impeachment proceedings initiated in the House of Representatives.
- In Malaysia, every decision make on lower house aka Dewan Rakyat will be present to the Senate or Dewan Negara before it being sent to King for royal assent. This show that the position of Senate have important role on making decision for the country.
- This position can be hold by older leader. The rational we said that because being a senate doesn't require a high energy to move around, campaign and meet the people. They only need to have knowledge, credibility and experience which is we believe, most of the older leader have that.
- For suggestion, we also can build the council of elder to make channel for the voice of older leader. This council usually consist of elder that have significant experience and knowledge in their sector. The main role of this council are to advise the government who ruling the country.
- The example of country who used it recently is Malaysia which is Council of Eminent Persons or Council of Elders. The purpose of this Council is to advise the Government on matters pertaining to economic and financial matters during the transition of power period.
- The older leader also can use Mass Media to channel their idea and perspective of view. People or citizen or even media itself will ask the older leader opinion about current issue even he/she already retired from politic. As long as the citizen trust on your credibility, they will listen on your voice and idea. This method are happened generally

<p>The person itself need to have position in politic. With position itself, the person can directly channel his/her experience and take part in making decision for the whole country.</p>	<p>in every country. This situation will more clearly be seen if the retired leader proven to be successful leader on their time.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Because of all the alternative had state, we believe there are no necessary or compulsory reason why the overly-old leader to stay in politic arena and contesting in election as their still can contribute on others way.
<p>Difference in idea and perspective will increase stability.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Old people have experience in the past, while young people have a fresh idea for the future. Combining of those can make a significantly great, balance and realistic manifesto as compared to the a politic consist of younger leader only. • We don't condemn younger leader as they are needed to lead the country in future but some topics may not be realised by them if it just among the same generations, the topics covered will be quite similar and views will be from similar point of perspective • People can decide which manifesto are more applicable to the country • After all, it's the vote that decides who will be elected. So, we should be more democracy by giving the power of the people to choose any leader they like to represent themselves regardless the age they are. As long as he/she has moral, credibility and good health condition. <p>Not Strong Context:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allowing the older to contest together with the new generation will produce a better manifesto and action plan as they get a greater perspective on both views. • If a party consist of young candidate only, they action plan will tend to be 	<p>Older leader may become a drawback on performance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As we all know, along the process of an election, the leader who contest will required to be energetic, positive and always motivated. This is because they need to move around, listening to the citizen and do campaign. Those kinds of activities are hardly to be done by overly-old people. Yes, some of them may have sharp mind and great condition of health. But for giving out the best performance, the leader need to walk faster, think faster, talk clearer, listen clearer and response fast the questions from media. We as the opposition believe that those activities are not suitable for the people age of 70 and above. • This is about contesting in election only, if we talk about after election, they are even higher number of activities. The leader may have to stand for a long period in delivering a speech, they need to work everyday including Saturday and Sunday. They need to travel to another country for creating diplomatic relation or attending summit or world organization meeting. They may lack of sleep and rest. How can those activities and everyday routine can be done by older leader age 70 years old? How can we as citizen can bare to see an old leader need to force himself to

<p>unrealistic and not based on a real capability of the govt.</p> <p><i>that is the point that we have Senators for the country's advisers. Those younger candidates you mentioned, that can learn from advice from those experienced people.</i></p>	<p>walk around for serve the country knowing that a younger candidate can replace him and perhaps, giving a better performance. Age of 70 years old is the age of our grandpa who sitting at home and rest. Not age for go around and work.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We as opposition can accept older leader range of 50-60. But 70 and above are too old to stay in politic arena. It may affect the whole performance of governance. The rational is because they may need to walk slower, talk slower, response slower than another average leader. As some point, it may be the drawback on perspective older leader consume more time to get thing done rather than average leader.
	<p>Power crazy - should let younger generation take over [Not strong]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It's obviously greedy <p><i>It's not about greedy but we are thinking about the future of the country, why let the younger generation to take over when they are as irrelevant to take the place?</i></p> <p><i>The election is not a game to play with.</i></p> <p><i>Counter: Why we need young generation to take over? Cause at last, the younger will lead the country? As we will at last pass it to them?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Young people tend to think faster and act quickly, more up-to-date with the new era <p><i>Which is why a lot of mistakes happened during the young people era of ruling the government.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can't always depend on older people, let new generation to gain experience even though they are not really good. Practice makes perfect • What we need, as of now, is a strong regulation in the eligibility to contest in the general elections. And the solution demands to be strict and aggressive.

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<https://fivethirtyeight.com/features/can-a-candidate-be-too-old-to-run-for-president/>
<https://www.health.govt.nz/nz-health-statistics/health-statistics-and-data-sets/older-peoples-health-data-and-stats>

Economics

This house believes that cryptocurrencies will soon replace traditional money.

Prime Minister: ADAM
Deputy PM : AMIRUL
Whipper : FARIS

PROS	CONS
Definition of Cryptocurrency a digital currency in which encryption techniques are used to regulate the generation of units of currency and verify the transfer of funds, operating	POINTS: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Difficult, Inconsistent and Uncontrollable 2. Probability to be Misused are high 3. There are no solid reason to

<p>independently of a central bank. E.g Bitcoin, Ethereum, Ripple and etc.</p> <p>Parameter of 'soon' We need to emphasize that what we mean by 'soon' is not the next few years. The parameter is the next 50-100 years. Because we as government believe that, despite a little issue in cryptocurrency, all the issue will have been encountered in the future, what else stay, is the potential of cryptocurrency replacing the traditional money. The rational why we put that parameter of 50-100 years is because the transition process will consume time. Transition of any old system to new system will obviously consume time, not because there are no potential. But just an amount of time is needed to make it work.</p> <p>POINTS:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Secured Form of Transaction. 2. The viability of cryptocurrency itself 3. Elimination of Complex System 	<p>change</p>
<p>Secured form of transaction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • using encryption and signature at the same time. They also need to encrypt to follow the blockchain which tells them who is going to do the transaction so that it can be recorded on a public ledger. • This would be good because traditional money need either signature which can be copied and PIN number that can be accessed by telecommunication provider. <i>but could they be fallible once adopted on a mass scale?</i> <p><i>Counter: Yes they could, the blockchain technology had allow the cryptocurrency to handle global transaction on mass volume in the most secure way.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What makes this system theoretically tamperproof is two things: a cryptographic fingerprint 	<p>Difficult, Inconsistent and Uncontrollable</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Difficult to trade in person <p>The only way to ensure the payment is made is by watching the bitcoin (or whatever crypto) being transferred to your wallet by the time the transaction is made.</p> <p>In order to trade, both sides must have bitcoin account. If he/she does not have 1, then you can't do it. Yes we know that we are discussing about future, not current situation. But based on current situation, the instability in popularity and acceptance of people are too obvious. In fact, the popularity and acceptance of this cryptocurrency are decreasing recently. If it is already decrease now, how can we expect that it will globally accept in future? How can we ensure all people want to have an account of</p>

<p>unique to each block, and a “consensus protocol,” the process by which the nodes in the network agree on a shared history</p> <p>Source: MIT Technology Review</p>	<p>bitcoin for themselves? We as the opposition believe that it is nearly impossible.</p> <p><i>Do you know that we still can use cryptocurrency when we are meeting in person?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inconsistent price value <p>Cryptocurrencies Lose \$42 Billion After South Korean Bourse Hack</p> <p>Not Strong Context:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to update the account security continuously, may need to pay for better security system. Not affordable for even 1 mistake or everything will be screwed up <p>This is why the price value bitcoin dropped significantly after being hijacked</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accounts subject to breaches, may fall into the hands of hackers. Eg, if phone is stolen or virus wipe off data, you’ll lose everything
<p>The Viability of Cryptocurrency itself</p> <p>Quote: The managing director of the International Monetary Fund, or IMF, Christine Lagarde, talked up the potential of virtual currencies to supplant traditional monies in coming decades on Friday. Cryptocurrencies, or virtual currencies, are a new class of digital assets powered by blockchains, distributed ledgers that made their name underpinning networks like Bitcoin and Ethereum.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can facilitate transactions at minimal cost / provide portfolio with better risk-adjusted returns -<i>Pandl and the economist</i> • Replacing traditional money in economically-troubled countries - “citizens are faced with a lack of banks and other financial services, and currencies are often devalued by high inflation.” <p><i>Some places do not even have electricity supply, how do you expect them to have access to internet?</i></p>	<p>Probability to be Misused are high</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They also can change their assets and profit in terms of cryptocurrency as the way to hide the assets. so, it can’t be trace. Then, Report a fake annual income to the government. As the result, they can run from paying taxes to the government. Resulting country loses some of it income. • No rule/law to govern the balance and transaction of individuals • The Bitcoin processing network is a public record of transactions made between anonymous accounts. This means that all transactions are public, but no one knows who are the holders of the accounts participating in these transactions. The network is based on a peer-to-peer concept and spread all over the world in several nodes. So, there is no centralized control mechanism inside the network that could be used for screening or regulate these transactions.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More efficient to move than fiat currency (need bank to handle the transaction) • They are decentralised, which by means they are generated with the identity of each coin. (The coins are minted or "Mined" by computers that decrypt complex blocks of crypto in order to generate the identity of each coin. This also means that there is a definite set limit to the number of coins. This prevents forced inflation via the printing of money) This beneficial to prevent the forced inflation of printing of money. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If a transaction is made only within the Bitcoin processing network, i.e. a Bitcoin wallet to another Bitcoin wallet, it is virtually impossible to be tracked or regulated. It is a fundamental concept of the Bitcoin processing network upon its creation. If a service or product is traded through this method, no records would exist to connect the real operation of buying and selling with the virtual payment transaction. • As a matter of fact, we also can transfer and receive to specific individual as long as we know their address e-wallet. And it is also completely untraceable • That why, Theft, market manipulation and money laundering are happen in cryptocurrency system. • Cryptocurrencies also being used in illicit activity all around the world Over sixty financial investigators from the Interpol and Europol organizations of over 30 countries in January attended a cryptocurrency workshop to discuss measures that can be taken to combat the misuse of cryptocurrencies by criminals. According to Rob Wainwright, head of Europol, as much as \$5.5 billion USD was being laundered through cryptocurrencies annually.
<p>Elimination of Complex System</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The traditional system that we have now are too complex that make transaction become harder and troublesome for most of the people especially in global transaction • You can store any volume of cryptocash in your wallet without having to worry about space, and you can secure it with digital backup systems. Trades can also be made globally over the internet without the need of a middleman. • The system that we have now are too 	<p>There are no solid reason to change</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2000, major stocks of had been wiped out of the market as the dot-com bubble issues arising. this includes cryptocurrencies. Since their stocks rose during 90s • It facts, cryptocurrencies can't be created by the government themselves; that would be illegal as if they created the illegal banknotes back in Free Banking Eras

<p>complex that sometimes hold the transaction up to a month. It is required a real person signature to go at specific place etc that consume a lot of time. It is time for us to give the responsibility to real person in charge which is people who make the transaction itself.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Imagine a progress and boost in business activities if we simplify money system on domestic and global transaction by using cryptocurrency instead. We as government believe a lot of people will get benefit from this technology, now and in future. The traditional system has grown more and more unstable over time; with the rise of cryptocurrency, it will become clear that in future, the function of traditional money will change to cryptocurrency. <p>OK, But controversy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Today, traditional many use interest and loans to incur value that is nonexistent through debt. This creates an economic setting where someone must lost money. Cryptocurrency creates much more fair market enviroments 	<p>(1837-1863)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If you want cryptocurrency because of digital currency, traditional money also can do that. Don't think that we are in stone age where people carried all the cash they have. We have Internet Banking System that stored your money in digits. People can make easy transaction just by fingerprint on our phone or pin number sent to our phone as well. If you want cryptocurrency just because it is stored over internet, we believe traditional money system are in the internet as well. Plus there are ATM all around the world that allow us to cash our money when we in domestic or in vacation in others country. What is the point of replacing if traditional money are doing great already? The traditional money now are more advanced than before and we believe it will much more advance in future that erased the need of cryptocurrency. Cryptocurrency also have crash for many times. One of the obvious is in 2013. It lost 83% of its value in just three days between April 10, 2013, and April 12, 2013. If you had invested just \$1,000 in bitcoin at the bottom of that three-day correction at \$45 That make the popularity of cryptocurrency are falling recently. If it even popular, it is just because of the bad things it done. <p>Loan service available from bank, but not from cryptocurrency with limited services</p> <p>OK, But controversy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Majority of Cryptocurrencies will be wiped off

the anonymous nature of Bitcoin means that it can also be used for illegal purchases
- such as buying and selling drugs or weapons

<https://www.aliantpayments.com/cryptocurrency-vs-traditional-money/>
http://money.cnn.com/2018/06/13/investing/bitcoin-blockchain-crypto/index.html?utm_source=fbCNN&utm_medium=social&utm_content=2018-06-13T18%3A00%3A17&utm_term=link
https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2018-06-10/bitcoin-tumbles-most-in-two-weeks-a-mid-south-korea-exchange-hack?cmpid=socialflow-facebook-business&utm_campaign=socialflow-organic&utm_source=facebook&utm_medium=social&utm_content=business
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/WannaCry_ransomware_attack

<http://safecities.economist.com/qa-just-how-secure-are-cryptocurrencies>
<http://www.sciencemag.org/news/2016/03/why-criminals-cant-hide-behind-bitcoin>

<https://www.forbes.com/sites/oliviergarret/2017/10/26/all-the-reasons-cryptocurrencies-will-never-replace-gold-as-your-financial-hedge/#5cd06578380e>

<https://born2invest.com/articles/will-cryptocurrencies-soon-replace-traditional-money/>
<http://www.debate.org/debates/CryptoCurrency-will-likely-replace-traditional-currency./1/>

Law

Prime Minister: GOH
Deputy PM : AMIRUL
Whipper : FARIS

This house would treat violent adolescents as adults in the criminal justice systems

Finding the analogies from the points so that the points will be specific
Parameter: 14-17 years.

Youth Court of NZ - When a young person commits a serious offence (rob, physical injury, rape), they may be directed to a Youth Court to come before a Youth Court Judge. Youth Courts deal with all serious offending committed by a young person other than murder and manslaughter. Murder and manslaughter cases will begin in the Youth Court, before being transferred to the High Court. The Youth Court does not deal with traffic offending.

The Judge will have received special training to deal with young people. The process will depend on the age of the child or young person:

Most young people in the Youth Court will be between 14-16 years old, however 12 and 13 year olds will be included if they are charged with particularly serious offences.

From July 1 2019, Youth Court will be extended to include most 17 year olds who have been charged with an offence. This is unless it is particularly serious (such as aggravated robbery), in which case it may be transferred to the District court.

The Youth Court is closed to the public. Media is entitled by right to attend, but must apply to the Judge before they can publish anything. It is never okay to publish the name of the child or young person, their family, their school or any identifying details.

Government Point (Statistic from Brandon Gaille)

1. 66% of youth who have been arrested will become repeat offenders within 24 months. 49% of youth become repeat offenders within the first year.
2. 44% of repeat offenders are rearrested for a felony.
3. Male recidivism rates [70% of offenders] are much higher than female recidivism rates [43% of offenders] in the 24 months after being first arrested.
4. 52% to 57% of juvenile delinquents continue to offend up to age 25.

Opposition

<https://youthcourt.govt.nz/assets/Documents/Publications/trends-in-child-and-youth-prosecutions-december-2015.pdf>

<https://www.justice.govt.nz/assets/Documents/Publications/youth-prosecution-statistics-data-highlights-2017.pdf>

PROS	CONS
<p>Note: this debate is about crime cases only. Other case like stealing, lying are out of context. Both side agree that other cases than crime should be treat by existing division system.</p> <p>Rational of the actions</p> <p>We need to emphasize that we not talking about small mistake here. We not talking about crime that being done accidentally or unintentionally. We are talking about real crime like stabbing, rapping, killing and putting people on fire until death. Most of adolescent who doing that, they are intentionally doing that because of hate and envy. More worse, they are not even regret doing it. They already have capability to think about what it crime and what it not.</p>	<p>Rational of not treat equally</p> <p>We need to emphasize that we not making the adolescent can run away from the consequence of their action or use the system to escape from punishment. But we as the opposition believe that the existing division system on criminal justice between adolescent and adult are doing fine and there are no necessary reason to change it. Adolescent under youth court and juvenile act while adult under high court. Both had given their own punishment based on their level of age. As we believe age will show difference capability of thinking, we should not treat adolescent as adult, as they are different group of people. This belief are also being proven by many psychologies.</p>

<p>What the consequence of their action but they still doing it? And even, repeat it? Because of that we as the government believe that, for a serious crime, we should treat an adolescent as an adult in the criminal justice system. Below 14, the cases are more isolated. That is why we specify 14 to 17 as adolescents. In NZ, 17 is charged at High Court.</p> <p>POINTS:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Violent should not be tolerated 2. The victim are no less hurt 3. As a way to reduced crime rate among adolescent 	<p>POINTS:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Juvenile act had given proper guidance and discipline. 2. They are still in developing & learning process, proven by psychology. 3. Juvenile act had proven successful and there are a huge effort to improve it. 4. Provide mental support instead [not strong] 5. Can destroy their future [not strong]
<p>Violent should not be tolerated</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Based on Court of NZ, the crime rate of Youth Court increases since 2014/2015 financial year. This indicates that charging them at Youth Court doesn't seem relevant anymore • Violent individual at the age specified should be responsible for their acts. • Based on Law itself, the age of criminal responsibility in New Zealand is 10. However, "children" (under the age of 14) cannot be prosecuted except for the offences of murder and manslaughter. Offences of murder and manslaughter committed by any young person aged 10 years or over are transferred from the Youth Court to the High Court. Source: Maxwell 2002 in The Youth Court of New Zealand. 2009. • These crimes are not "accident" for them to use to get away from what have they committed. • Adolescents are at the age where they know what's wrong and what's right. They should be punished the same way as both of them know what they done and the 	<p>Juvenile act had given proper guidance and discipline.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are no necessary reason to change the law. • Punishment focuses on past misbehavior and offers little or nothing to help a child behave better in the future. Children who are raised in a way that stresses positive discipline will understand their own behavior better, show independence, and respect themselves and others. Positive discipline is a process, not a single act. It teaches children how to get along with other people. • Counselling, social skills and anger management • Punishment is something that happens to someone. Discipline is something found in someone. Children are held responsible for misbehavior, but the consequences are meaningful and related to the behavior.

<p>consequences of their actions</p> <p><i>They have future ahead and if they were sentenced to death they would not have time to change their view and future. So where will the adolescent future be?</i></p> <p><i>Counter: It would give a lesson to the other people - if you commit violence, you need to pay the price for it</i></p> <p>Not Strong Context:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No such thing as 'turning from adolescent to adult in 1 day (birthday)' 	
<p>A real justice is needed for the victim of the crime</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The victims are no less harmed even if they are violated by adolescents. • If they killed someone, the particular person won't be less dead just because the perpetrator is an adolescents • Stand up for the victims, need to provide a real justice for them. If a victim is killed and the criminal can still move freely around, it is not fair. You just can't say that the criminal is wrong, but a reasonable punishment must be made for the justice. Light punishment will only encourage them to repeat the offence. • In 2015, 16-year-old <u>Sarah Johnson's</u> plot to murder her parents and pin the crime on an intruder. Her case was transferred to adult court, and Johnson was convicted and sentenced to life in prison. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Using a hunting rifle, Sarah Johnson killed her parents after they grounded her for attempting to spend the night with her older boyfriend. She shot her sleeping mother in the head and her father as he stepped out of the shower. ○ According to prosecutors, 	<p>They are still in developing & learning process, proven by psychology.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Could have been simply lacked of proper guidance of life and still greatly potential to change the behavior. • Children(developing) don't have the intellectual or moral capacity to understand the consequences of their actions; similarly, they lack the same capacity to be trial defendants. <p>(Psychology study) Their prefrontal cortex, amygdala, nucleus accumbens, and hippocampus in brain part are not fully developed at this age. Which is why they can't really differentiate the right and wrong based on the criminal justice system</p> <p><i>First, out of topic, we are talking about crime and not political decision. Second, there is no right or wrong in choosing leader, just perspective. So, it is irrelevant to say that all of them can well-differentiated what is right or wrong just because they can vote.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not necessary to give someone such heavy punishment for just their mistakes as they are still struggling of being teen. • <i>If it is just mistake in struggling. That fine. But we said about a real crime here like stabbing, killing, put people on fire. We should have justice for those victims. And that not just a</i>

<p>Johnson committed the murders because she was fearful that her parents were going to turn in Santos for statutory rape and have him deported. There was additional evidence that the defendant murdered her parents to get their money so that she and Santos could go away together.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A key to providing appropriate punishment across a wide range of cases is the transfer process. In some states, judges decide whether to grant the state's request to move a juvenile to adult court; in others, removal is automatic for certain specified crimes, usually murder. This is how we separate out those few crimes committed by juveniles deserving of adult trial and punishment. 	<p><i>simple mistake that we can simply close our eye on.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That's why in many countries, parents need to be responsible for the children under 18 - to teach & guide them to grow into adulthood. That mean, if the adolescent commit any crime. The responsibility are not totally on the adolescent but to the legal guardian as well as fail to guide and control their children. • <i>and when they fail, the punishment will do instead. You know, 'guide' them</i>
	<p>The juvenile act had proven successful and there an effort to improve it.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Saint Joseph's University - 45 percent of youth enter juvenile facilities without an initial mental health screening, greatly lessening the hopes for successful rehabilitation. Many organizations are recognizing the importance of mental health screening and treatment for youth offenders. Advocacy organizations, such as the <u>Mental Health/Juvenile Justice Action Network</u>, continue to push for greater efforts in mental health care provision in juvenile justice programs. • The juvenile prison system can help kids turn their lives around; rehabilitation gives kids a second chance. Successful rehabilitation, many argue, is better for society in the long run than releasing someone who's spent their entire young adult life in general prison population. A

	<p>young person released from juvenile is far less likely to commit a crime than someone coming out of an adult facility.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When they grow up, they realised what they did was wrong. And that what really matter, they learn from it
<p>As a way to reduced crime rate among adolescent</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only a significant charge on them can make them remember the mistake forever • If cover up their mistakes, they just tend to continue it at this age. They'll keep doing it as a normal practice/habit. Will be a treat to the society as they can't stop doing it • Sept 2017 - 23 people killed by 7 them have past criminal records. If no firm action taken against them, students (aged 11-18) in a fire at a religious school in Malaysia. 2 out of we can lose many innocent lives <p>Increase crime rate [not strong at all]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every single mistake is being recorded into the list. • Even when they do it unintentionally, it is considered as a crime. • Bad reputation to the country. What will other people think - when they heard that such a high crime rate among the youths in the country? 	<p>Provide mental support instead [not strong]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Should find the root cause for them to be violent - understand their behavior and guide them to the proper path <p>Support: counselling session for the adolescents</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide the support to provide a better place for them - save the humanity to save the world <p><i>what if the counselling doesn't have an effect on them? What if they were forced to do so and doesn't absorb whatever the session meant for?</i></p> <p><i>Counter: At least they know what is wrong and right. They can learn like 50%. At least we are doing something to help them in their growing path, rather than just stopping them from growing normally.</i></p> <p>Can destroy their future [not strong]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Especially when comes to employment, no one would hire a person with crime history <p><i>- even if they do not receive heavy punishment, they still entitled for what they have done. Still can destroy their future.</i></p> <p><i>- They should know that consequence even before they committed the crime. It is their choice.</i></p> <p><i>Counter: As we said, they are immature. They have no idea and no intention</i></p>

	<p><i>about what they are doing</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They should deserve a chance, when they committed the mistake unintentionally - Once bitten twice shy, they can learn from mistake when proper education is given <p><i>What if they keep repeating the wrongdoing? It's no longer a mistake, it's a matter of choice</i></p>
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<https://www.nst.com.my/news/nation/2017/09/280541/keramat-tahfiz-tragedy-teens-started-fire-cooking-gas-petrol-after>

<http://malaysiandigest.com/features/698999-tahfiz-school-fire-suspects-how-should-we-fit-these-troubled-youths-back-into-society.html>

<http://edition.cnn.com/2010/CRIME/02/10/pennsylvania.young.murder.defendant/index.html>

<http://www.debate.org/opinions/should-violent-adolescents-be-treated-as-adults-in-the-criminal-justice-system>

<http://www.juvenile.justice.nsw.gov.au/Documents/Juvenile%20Justice%20Effective%20Practice%20Review%20FINAL.pdf>

NZ liable 16 years old for adolescent.

We tried them as adult when they are 18 years old.

Young offender.

Adolescent - still have legal guardian. Can be trial as adult (depending on the views)

- Welfare office to see whether they understand the situation or not.
- Juvenile court
- Send to places meant for juvenile sentences

(18-21) - young offender

Under 18 - can be tried in juvenile court

- factors (welfare officer)
- to ensure they understand the commences they did

Incarcerating Juvenile Delinquents

After adjudicating a juvenile as delinquent, a juvenile court may order incarceration as a penalty. But methods used to confine juveniles are often very different from those used in cases involving adult offenders (when jail and prison are the fallback options). Here are some ways that judges can order confinement for a juvenile who has been found delinquent:

Home confinement/house arrest. The judge can order the minor to remain at home, with exceptions (attend school, work, counseling, and so on).

Placement with someone other than a parent or guardian. The judge can require that the minor live with a relative or in a group or foster home.

Juvenile hall/juvenile detention facility. The judge can send the minor to a juvenile detention facility. These facilities are designed for short-term stays.

Probation after juvenile hall. Some minors are sent to a juvenile facility for a few months and are then put on probation afterward.

Secured juvenile facilities. These facilities are designed for longer term stays. Juveniles can be sent to secured facilities (sometimes called "camps") for months or years.

Adult jail. In some cases, a judge can send a juvenile to adult facilities like county jail or state prison.

Juvenile and adult jail. In some jurisdictions, judges can send delinquent juveniles to a juvenile facility, and then order transfer to an adult facility once the juvenile reaches the age of majority. When a minor is ordered to serve time in both a juvenile and adult facility, it is called a "blended sentence."

Non-Incarceration Options for Juveniles

Juvenile court judges often have broad discretion to fashion a sentence or rehabilitation program that fits the needs of the minor. A disposition order may include options other than confinement, including:

Verbal warning. The sentence for the juvenile can be as simple as a verbal reprimand.

Fine. The minor may be required to pay a fine to the government or pay compensation to the victim.

Counseling. Often, judges require juveniles to attend counseling as part of a disposition order.

Community service. Juveniles may be ordered to work a certain number of hours in service to the local community.

Electronic monitoring. Juveniles may be required to wear a wrist or ankle bracelet that verifies their location at all times.

Probation. Judges often order juveniles to enter probation after a delinquency finding. (To learn more about probation, see the "Probation" section, just below.)

In creating a disposition order, juvenile court judges can order any of the above options alone or in combination. For example, a delinquent minor might need to pay a fine, attend counseling, and perform community service as a penalty for one offense.

Ages of criminal responsibility

When children and young people can be held criminally responsible

The law recognises that the capacity of a child or young person to understand and be held responsible for his or her actions develops over time. This is reflected by different ages being set for different levels of criminal responsibility. These ages are as follows:

- A child under the age of 10 cannot be charged with a criminal offence.

Crimes Act 1961, s 21

- A child aged 10 or 11 cannot be prosecuted for a criminal offence, except for the offences of murder and manslaughter.

Children, Young Persons, and Their Families Act 1989, s 272; Crimes Act 1961, s 22(1)

- A child aged 12 or 13 can be prosecuted for murder or manslaughter, and can also be prosecuted for other very serious criminal offences. These include offences where the maximum penalty includes life or at least 14 years' jail (like rape, aggravated wounding and aggravated robbery). It also includes offences where the maximum penalty is 10 to 14 years' prison (like burglary and robbery) if they've previously been convicted of an offence with a maximum penalty of 10 or more years' jail. These cases will stay in the Youth Court unless the child chooses a trial by jury.
- A young person between the ages of 14 and 17 can be brought before the Youth Court on criminal charges. If the charges are very serious they can be transferred to a District Court or the High Court for trial or sentencing.

Children, Young Persons, and Their Families Act 1989, ss 272-274, 283(o)

- A person who is 17 or older is dealt with as an adult in the District Court or the High Court.

Children, Young Persons, and Their Families Act 1989, s 2

Health

Prime Minister: AMIRUL

Deputy PM : GOH

Whipper : FARIS

This house would legalise abortions due to genetic abnormalities.

PROS	CONS
<p>Rational of Legalise Abortions NZ CRIMES ACT In the first 20 weeks of pregnancy, abortion is unlawful unless the person doing the act "believes" that: Allow abortion when there is substantial risk that the child, if born, would be "so physically or mentally abnormal as to be seriously handicapped."</p> <p>Parameter of Legalise</p>	<p>Code of Ethics for Doctors. Adopted by the Representative Body in 1961 and subsequently amended, most recently in 2015. A doctor shall base his practice on respect for fundamental human rights, and on truth and justice in relations with patients and to society.</p> <p>POINTS:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. It is inhumanity act.2. World of today are more than ready to facilitate those special

<p>in New Zealand</p> <p>POINTS:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Abnormal Babies have tendency to have heart defect and other medical issue. 2. It is a burden for the family with small income. 3. – 4. Not human fault [not strong] 	<p>babies.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. With support, they are proven can live as normal person 4. The abortion may affect the mother
<p>Abnormal Babies have tendency to have heart defect and other medical issue.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Many children born with the condition have no other serious birth defects, but some will. The most common is hearing loss. Three-quarters of people with Down syndrome have hearing difficulties. Obstructive sleep apnea affects 50 to 75 percent of people with Down syndrome, and as many as half of all people with Down syndrome are also born with heart defects. · Babies who are also born with a congenital heart defect are more likely to die in the first year of life. · Infants born with Down syndrome who also have a heart defect at birth are nearly five times more likely to die before their first birthday. Likewise, a congenital heart defect is one of the greatest predictors of death before age 20. · As the down syndrome get older, it's not uncommon for them to develop thinking. Because of that, it can lead to memory loss problems. · We understand that all babies should be in a good care. But disease that may occurred on this special baby are make them live in pain. We as parent can't do anything to stop it as it is not in our power. We may reduce the pain but it still there. So, if the tendency is high for them to die in few years. Maybe abortion in early stage in the best option for them. 	<p>It is inhumanity act.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The baby in the womb did not choose to do this. <p><i>But if it dangerous and might possible to kill the mother, would you still be keen to have the baby? NO. we save the mother not lose both of it.</i></p> <p><i>Counter: From the point of pregnancy, you already understand that there will be risk until the point of delivery. Not just genetic abnormalities will affect the mother. So are we gonna tell all the mother to not give birth just because they have a risk or probability of dying?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • You conceive to get a child. But when you are given a child (but special) and then you say you don't want it. There are many women who cannot conceive, you should appreciate it when you can do it. <p><i>I appreciate it, but i also want the best for our children. It is painful to see your own children need to struggle in their life just because of abnormalities that they have. It is not about us, it is about them. What the best for them.</i></p>

<p>Financially & Mentally Burden</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lots of money needed for treatment, and no technology that can modify the gene to turn a person back to normal • High cost for special babysitter/ caretaker to look after them • (Autism Speaks) Autism is now estimated to cost the nation \$137 billion per year and it can have a devastating financial blow on families who pay hundreds of thousands of dollars for therapy and care • Advocacy group Autism Speaks reports that the cost of caring for a person with autism can run an estimated \$1.4 million over the course of their lifetime • The cost can jump to more than \$2.3 million for those who are impacted with intellectual disabilities (having an IQ of 70 or less). • https://blog.mint.com/planning/the-cost-of-raising-a-special-needs-child-0713/ • Attention needs to be paid to the child (eg: full time attention for Down Syndrome child) - affects the family lifestyle • <i>Every children need an attention. No matter how special they are. If you love your children unconditionally, you will not mind giving them extra attention for their wellbeing. You will not mind to change your lifestyle to be fitted in. And you will not use this thing as your excused.</i> • <i>Counter: You did not mention how to overcome the financial issue. Not every family can bare the medical cost. If the government have to provide fund, this will reduce the medical fund for other purposes. Besides, the normal child may feel left out as the parents are just paying attention to the special child</i> • Deborah Anne Driscoll, MD, Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology at the University of 	<p>World of today more than ready to facilitate those special babies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If your baby born without an arm. Our technology can reduce their limitation by providing a skillful robotic arm. • If your baby with mental disability, we have a numerous NGO that exist for helping and giving support for those children. • The Association for Autism was formed in 1978. <p>Mission - To mobilise resources and build partnerships in order to extend access to quality lifelong services to people affected by Autism ensuring that they are meaningfully included into mainstream society.</p>
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<p><i>Pennsylvania, said "many couples... don't have the resources, don't have the emotional stamina, don't have the family support [to raise a child with Down syndrome]</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>NZ government gives financial support up to \$62.37 a week. But it is not enough to cover everything for the child (medical, transportation, food)</i> 	
<p>Not humans fault</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No one can control the change in the genetic cells • <i>R: Yes you can't control, but you can prevent it by: Check regularly for the disease. Follow a healthy diet. Get regular exercise. Avoid smoking tobacco and too much alcohol. Get specific genetic testing that can help with diagnosis and treatment. Learn family health history https://www.genome.gov/19016938/faq-about-genetics-disease-prevention-and-treatment/ If your bad lifestyle lead to this problem, you the one should pay the price</i> 	<p>With support, they are proven can live a life as normal person</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • According to "Time" magazine, children with Asperger's syndrome, a form of autism, tend to obsess in one area of study, and they become "experts" in those fields. • Honor Society of Nursing (STTI) <p>There are some treatment options that can make life easier for people with specific chromosomal disorders. Injected growth hormones, hormone replacement therapies, and occupational or physical therapy can help treat symptoms and issues connected with some chromosomal genetic disorder.</p>
<p>Is it proven not wrong in perspective of law and scientific research</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the perspective of law, NZ crime act had proven that abortion are legalise for the first 20 weeks of pregnancy. • But the more important thing that, in the perspective of scientific research, it is proven that Fetuses are incapable of feeling pain when most abortions are performed. <p>According to a 2010 review by Britain's Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists, "most neuroscientists believe that the cortex is necessary for pain perception." The cortex does not become functional until at least the 26th week of a</p>	<p>Having the abortion of the abnormal babies may affect the mother</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical injuries of having the abortion is the serious matter the mother have to choose of. • Having an abnormal child is not as burden as it could be apart from having a permanent injuries from having the abortion in the first place. • In 2013, International Journal of Epidemiology estimated that about 15% of first-trimester miscarriages are attributed to a prior history of induced abortion. • In fact, having an abortion will lead to another disease that could be affecting the mother's life such as breast cancer.

fetus' development, long after most abortions are performed. This finding was endorsed in 2012 by the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, which stated that there is "no legitimate scientific information that supports the statement that a fetus experiences pain."

- In 2005 University of California at San Francisco study said fetuses probably can't feel pain until the 29th or 30th week of gestation.
- Abortions that late into a pregnancy are extremely rare and are often restricted by state laws. According to Stuart W. G. Derbyshire, PhD, Senior Lecturer at the University of Birmingham (England), "...fetuses cannot be held to experience pain. Not only has the biological development not yet occurred to support pain experience, but the environment after birth, so necessary to the development of pain experience, is also yet to occur."
- The "flinching" and other reactions seen in fetuses when they detect pain stimuli are mere reflexes, not an indication that the fetus is perceiving or "feeling" anything.
- So, when the opposition use the sentiment of cruelty of abortion process. We as government believe that those accusation are irrelevant because of the fact and research that we have found.

- 2014 study published in the peer-reviewed Cancer Causes and Control found that abortion "is significantly associated with an increased risk of breast cancer" and that "the risk of breast cancer increases as the number of [abortions] increases."

NZ CRIMES ACT

In the **first 20 weeks of pregnancy**, abortion is unlawful unless the person doing the act "believes" that:

- Continuance of the pregnancy would result in "serious danger" (not being the normal danger of childbirth) to the woman's life or to her physical or mental health.
- There is **substantial risk that the child, if born, would be "so physically or mentally abnormal as to be seriously handicapped."**
- The pregnancy results from incest or an incest-like act (eg, sexual intercourse between a man and his step-daughter, or someone living with his family and under his care and protection).
- The woman is severely "subnormal."

In addition, two other matters may be taken into account in determining whether continuance of the pregnancy would result in serious danger to the woman's life or to her physical or mental health. These factors (which are not in themselves grounds for abortion) are:

- The age of the woman or girl is near the beginning or the end of the usual child-bearing years.
- The fact (where such is the case) that there are reasonable grounds for believing the pregnancy results from rape.

After the first 20 weeks of pregnancy, abortion is unlawful unless the person doing the act believes it is necessary to save the woman's life or to prevent "serious permanent injury" to her physical or mental health.

<https://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2015/mar/26/women-right-to-prenatal-genetic-testing-abortion>

<http://www.ngopulse.org/organisation/association-autism>

Environment

Prime Minister: GOH
Deputy PM : AMIRUL
Whipper : FARIS

This house would ban animal testing in the development of scientific discoveries or cosmetic products.

Definition:

An animal testing is any scientific experiment or test in which a live animal is forced to undergo something that is likely to cause them pain, suffering, distress or lasting harm. Animal experiments are not the same as taking your companion animal to the vet. These animals are used in laboratories are deliberately harmed, not for their own good, and are usually killed at the end of the experiment.

Animal Experiments:

- Injecting or force-feeding animals with potential harmful substances
- Exposing animals to radiation
- Surgically removing animals' organs or tissues to deliberately cause permanent damage
- Forcing animals to inhale toxic gases
- Subjecting animals to frightening situations to create anxiety and depression

Animals used

Only vertebrate animals (mammals, birds, fish and amphibians) and some invertebrates such as octopuses are defined as 'animals' by European legislation governing animal experiments. Shockingly, in the USA rats, mice, fish, amphibians and birds are not defined as animals under animal experiments regulations. That means no legal permission to experiment on them is needed and they are not included in any statistics.

Animals used in experiments are usually bred for this purpose by the laboratory or in breeding facilities. It's a cruel, multi-million dollar industry. Cruelty Free International believes that all animals are equally important. A dog bred for research is still a dog who could otherwise live a happy life in a loving home.

Some monkeys are still trapped in the wild in Africa, Asia and South America to be used in experiments or imprisoned in breeding facilities. Their children are exported to laboratories around the world. The use of wild-caught monkeys in experiments is generally banned in Europe but is allowed elsewhere.

Horses and other animals such as cows, sheep and pigs are often supplied by dealers and may originate from racing stables or farms for use in animal experiments. The rules preventing the use of stray companion animals like dogs and cats vary from country to country.

Animal suffering

A large proportion of animal experiments in the EU are reported to cause 'moderate' or 'severe suffering' to the animals - according to the researchers who carry them out. In the UK in 2016, 35% of animal experiments involved moderate or severe suffering.

Some experiments require the animal to die as part of the test. For example, regulatory tests for botox, vaccines and some tests for chemical safety are essentially variations of the cruel Lethal Dose 50 test in which 50% of the animals die or are killed very close to death.

Laboratories

Laboratories are no place for any animal. They are typically sterile, indoor environments in which the animals are forced to live in cages – denied complete freedom of movement and control over their lives. Some animals in laboratories are confined on their own, without the companionship of others.

PROS	CONS
<p>1. The animals regardless of any species should be protected</p> <p><i>“Every major medical advance is attributable to experiments on animal”</i></p> <p>This is simply not true.</p> <p>An article published in <i>Journal of the Royal</i></p>	<p>Not to torture the animal, but there is a good way to put them to rest in peace. For example, an animal will be fainted before it is being exterminated. Using AWA, we protect animal because only authorised body can use animal testing based on the act guidance, and they need certificate</p>

Society of Medicine has been evaluated this very claim and concluded that it was not supported by any evidence.

Most experiments on animals are not relevant to human health as they do not contribute meaningfully to medical advances and are undertaken simply out of curiosity and do not even promising for curing illness.

The National Institutes of Health (NIH) has noted that 95% of all drugs that are shown to be safe and effective in animal tests failed in human trials because they don't work and dangerous.

Animal Welfare Act 1999

84A Prohibition on use of animal in research, testing, or teaching for making cosmetic

- a person who commits an offence against section 82(2) or section 83(2) or section 84A(3)
 - in the case of an individual, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 months or fine not exceeding \$25,000 or both
- on case of a body corporate, to a fine not exceeding \$125,000

(world currently banning for cosmetic, not scientific development)

Animal Welfare Act (AWA)

- allows animals to be burned, shocked, poisoned, isolated, starved, forcibly restrained, addicted to drugs, and brain-damaged.
- <https://www.peta.org/issues/animals-used-for-experimentation/animal-testing-bad-science/>

The Animal Welfare Act is the law that is supposed to protect every animal in New Zealand.

Unfortunately, animal-using industries heavily influence the details of the law. As a result, the law does not live up to its lofty

which is difficult to get

1. importance of development in scientific understanding

Animal experiments are performed in Belgium and in many other countries.

- These are tested on animals because it is impossible to perform them on humans.
- Performed for scientific (particular biomedical) research
- Testing of the safety of certain consumer products
- Testing of the safety of chemical substances
- In some cases, the animal experiments are performed specifically due to legal requirements

Stem cell derived human cells, 3D cell cultures, organoids and mini-organs on a chip might can be used as alternatives

BUT, these new models cannot fully replace animals as they are just step in between simple cell cultures and the complete animal.

Animal experiments are unavoidable if we want to make the necessary progress in medical-scientific research

- Aims to contribute to the improvement of health care
- Contribute to the development of new methods to prevent, diagnose and treat disease
- The various molecular mechanisms that cause disease need to be unraveled. – currently not possible without some use of animals.
- As many diseases are a complex interaction between various components cells and tissues, 3D structure.
- These interaction and communication cannot always be copied in cell cultures and that makes the animal (at least in part) essential to understanding these complex interactions

<p>aspirations, and allows cruel factory farming practices to continue.</p> <p>After intense campaigning, some progress has been made. The 2015 review of the Animal Welfare Act banned the use of animals for cosmetics testing within New Zealand, but still allows animal testing for imported product.</p>	<p>You might say that animal models are just a model and often cannot fully represent or copy the human condition.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - BUT, animal model will provide relevant information where the genetics and molecular pathway are similar - The alternatives in the form of cell cultures or more complex alternatives such as organoids or organs on a chip are also just models - They also have their limitations and often more limited. <p>Develop solution for animal disease</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Animal disease - how to find solution if not using them for research? Human? • Bacterial disease for cow - caused the government to make decision to kill them - may affect progress in agriculture. If treated earlier, can save many lives! • NZ government killed 150,000 cows to eradicate a strain of disease-causing bacteria <p>http://www.animalresearch.info/en/designing-research/why-animals-are-used/ https://www.nzherald.co.nz/business/news/article.cfm?c_id=3&objectid=12060245</p>
<p>2. Alternative to animal testing</p> <p>Because experiment on animals are cruel, expensive and generally inapplicable to humans. Scientists have moved to use the alternative methods such as sophisticated tests using human cells and tissues (in vitro method), advanced computer-modelling technique (in silico models), and studies with human volunteers.</p> <p>PETA (People for the Ethical Treatment of Animal) funds the development of many of the alternatives to animal testing and promotes their use to government and companies around the world.</p>	<p>2. Animal research and testing provide essential information for the benefits of human</p> <p>“Aren’t animals too different from humans to tell us anything useful?” –people might question this</p> <p>However, University of Oxford’s Biomedical Sciences Building stated that,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Just by being very complex living, moving organisms they share a huge amount of similarities with humans - Human and other animals have much more in common than they have differences.

In Vitro Testing

- Harvard's Wyss Institute has created "organs-on-chips" that contain human cells grown in a state-of-the-art system to mimic the structure and function of human organs and organ systems.
- The chip can be used instead of animals in disease research, drug testing, and toxicity testing and have been shown to replicate human physiology, diseases and drug responses more accurately.
- CeeTox developed a method to access the potential of a substance to cause a skin allergy in human that incorporates MatTek's EpiDerm Tissue Model – a 3-dimensional, human cell-derived skin model that replicates key traits of normal human skin
- This will replace the usage of guinea pigs and mice, who would have been injected with a substance or had it applied to their shaved skin to determine the allergic response.
- Also used to replace rabbits in painful, prolonged experiments that been used to evaluate chemicals for their ability to corrode or irritate skin.
- Researchers at the European Union Reference Laboratory developed 5 different tests that use human blood cells to detect contaminants in drugs that cause dangerous fever response when they enter the body.
- This method replaces the crude use of rabbits in this painful procedure.

Computer (in silico) Modeling

- Researchers have developed a wide range of computer models that stimulate human biology and progression of developing diseases.
- These models can accurately predict the ways that new drugs will react in the human body and replace the use of animals
- Quantitative structure-activity relationships (QSARs) are computer-based techniques that can replace animal tests by making

- Mice share over 90% of their genes with humans.
- A mouse has the same organs as a human, in the same places, doing the same things.
- Most of their basic chemistry, cell structure and bodily organization are the same as ours.

Department of Health in University of Oxford states, research on animals has contributed to almost every medical advance of the last century

- Without animal research, medicine as we know it today won't be exist.
- It has enabled us to find treatments for cancer, antibiotics for infections (which specifically developed in Oxford laboratories), vaccines to prevent some of the most deadly and debilitating viruses, surgery for injuries, illnesses, and deformities.

Each year, millions of people in the UK benefit from treatment that have been developed and tested on animals

- For the development of blood transfusions, insulin for diabetes, anesthetics, anticoagulants, antibiotics, heart and lung machines for open heart surgery.

UK regulations on research using animals

- Set out in the Animals (Scientific Procedures) Act 1986 (ASPA)
- The Home Office enforces the laws
- Permission to work with animals is granted by the Home Office by license only under specific conditions.
- Has an inspection system to ensure that rules are not violated

The development of drugs and medical technologies that help to reduce suffering among humans and animals depends on the carefully regulated use of animals for research.

- Genetically modified mice play a crucial role in the future medical progress as understanding of how genes are

<p>sophisticated estimates of a substance's likelihood of being hazardous.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Companies and government are increasingly using QSARs tools to avoid testing on animals - PETA promotes and funds their use internationally <p><i>Animal tests do not reliably predict results in human beings. 94% of drugs that pass animal tests fail in human clinical trials. According to neurologist Aysha Akhtar, over 100 stroke drugs that were effective when tested on animals have failed in humans, and over 85 HIV vaccines failed in humans after working well in non-human primates. A study published in Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United</i></p> <p><i>Animal tests are more expensive than alternative methods and are a waste of government research dollars. Humane Society International compared a variety of animal tests with their in vitro counterparts and found animal tests were more expensive in every scenario studied. Biotechnology company Empiriko invented synthetic livers which can predict the liver's metabolic reactions to drugs in a process that is quicker, cheaper, and more accurate than animal testing. It provided a level of specificity which previously would have required testing on 1,000 rats and 100 dogs. People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA) found \$56.4 million of government funds spent on animal experiments that, despite running over many years, failed to provide any useful results.</i></p>	<p>involved in illness is constantly increasing.</p> <p>Biomedical Sciences Building: improving animal welfare</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Animal health is ensured through the ultra-hygienic design of the building, with sophisticated air control and cleaning apparatus, and modern diagnostic laboratory for health screening. - Primates species has social housing. These animals are housed together and allows them to display their natural inclination to be part of a social group, which is essential to the welfare. - Transgenic mice have moved from being housed in cages to IVCs (Individually ventilated cages). This kind of housing have their own air supply. This housing is very clean and in protected environment where they are bathed in clean air 24 hours a day at the right temperature and humidity. (maintain the best animal health)
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<p>3. Research with Human Volunteers</p> <p>Method called “Microdosing” can provide vital information on the safety of an experimental drug and how it is metabolized in humans prior to large-scale human trials.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It can replace certain tests on animals and help screen out drug compound that won’t work in humans so that they won’t needlessly advance to government-required animal testing. <p>Advanced brain imaging and recording techniques</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) – with human volunteers can be used - Replace archaic experiments in which rats, cats and monkeys have their brains damaged - Allow the human brain to be safely studied down to the level of the single neuron (as in the case of intracranial electroencephalography) <p>Intracranial electroencephalography (iEEG)</p>	<p>3. The actual procedures of research using the animals</p> <p>People tends to misconceptions about the animals testing which leads to the torture and killing without even realizing the ‘real’ procedures of testing on animals.</p> <p>The sorts of procedures research animal undergo vary, depending on the research.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Breeding a genetically modified mouse counts as a procedure and this represents a large proportion of all procedures carried out. - Taking blood or receiving medication are minor procedures that many species of animal can be trained to do voluntarily for food rewards. - Surgery account for only a small minority of procedures. - All of these examples of procedures are happening in most animal tested laboratories (legally authorized by the law) such as at the University of Oxford’s Biomedical Sciences Building. <p>University of Oxford also maintains breeding colonies to provide animals for use in experiments, reducing the need for unnecessary transportation of animals</p> <p>In 2015, European Commission rejected proposals in a European Citizens’ initiative to also banning the animals testing in scientific research (in 2013 animal testing is banned for cosmetic products)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Complete ban on animal research in the EU would be premature and it would risk chasing out biomedical research from Europe, - The Commission <p>Many people don’t realize that animals used in the experiments are usually bred in captivity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - These animals cannot simply be sent into

<p>electrophysiological monitoring that uses electrodes placed directly on the exposed surface of the brain to record electrical activity from the cerebral cortex.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Life-like computerized human-patient simulators that breathe, bleed, convulse, talk and even “die” - Shown to teach students physiology and pharmacology better than crude exercises that involve cutting up animals. - The most high-tech simulators mimic illnesses and injuries and give the appropriate biological response to medical interventions and injections of medications. - 97% of medical schools across the US have completely replaced the use of animal laboratories in medical training with this simulators - Systems like TraumaMan which replicates a breathing, bleeding human torso and has realistic layers of skin and tissue, ribs, and internal organs - Used to teach emergency surgical procedures and shown in numerous studies to impart lifesaving skills better than cutting into live pigs, goats or dogs. 	<p>the wild or into homes as they would not be able to cope and survive.</p> <p>When surgical procedures are involved, an animal may be euthanized after the experiment e.g. an animal may have tissue or organs removed for analysis after a treatment</p> <p>euthanizing animals after testing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This is done quickly and humanely to avoid any pain to the animals. - There is a wide variety of methods used to euthanize animals after the testing, depending on the animal <p>Full animal testing would allow us to see the overall effects of the reaction or etc (There is no adequate alternative to testing on a living, whole-body system)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Single testing on tissue is not enough - organism is built from systems, and systems are built from different types of tissues where all are related • There'll be uncertainties in the condition that you set for tissue testing (eg: impurities, pH, temperature). Would be better to use 'pure' species for testing <p>Vitro method does not provide the opportunity to study interrelated processes systems. Eg: Evaluating a drug for side effects requires a circulatory system to carry the medicine to different organs. Also, conditions such as blindness and high blood pressure cannot be studied in tissue cultures. [9] Computer models can only be reliable if accurate information gleaned from animal research is used to build the models in the first place. [16] Furthermore, even the most powerful supercomputers are unable to accurately simulate the workings of complex organs such as the brain.</p>
<p>4. Cruelty-free products are more environmentally friendly</p>	

In toxicity testing, researchers breed, test and ultimately dispose of millions of animals as pathogenic or hazardous waste.

Cruelty-free testing is less harmful to the environment or create less waste.

In 2007:

US National Research Council (NRC)

released a report titled “Toxicity Testing in the 21st Century: A Vision and a Strategy” which addressed the limitations of animal-based toxicology tests and called for a shift toward non-animal, which is human-based testing methods.

- NRC summarized that:
- Advances in toxicogenomics, bioinformatics, systems biology, epigenetics, and computational toxicology could transform a system based on whole-animal testing to one founded primarily on in vitro methods that evaluate changes in biologic processes using cells, cell lines, or cellular components, preferable of human origin.

In 2008:

EPA and NIH’s National Toxicology Program and Chemical Genomics Center signed a

<p>“Memorandum of Understanding” to follow NRC report and begin developing new methods of toxicity testing that involve the use of lab grown human cells instead of human</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - EPA began evaluating 300 chemicals using the new methods - They found out that it allows for thousands of chemicals to be tested at once - This method is much faster, less expensive and does better job of protecting human health. <p>EPA is in the process of building virtual human organs.</p> <p>Are developing a set of computer simulations that can be able to identify the risk posed by common industrial pollutants such as pesticides and saving thousands of animals from horrific toxicity tests.</p>	
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<https://www.medicalnewstoday.com/articles/321727.php>

<https://animal-testing.procon.org/>

<http://www.vib.be/en/about-vib/organization/Pages/Why-animal-research-is-essential.aspx>

<https://www.neavs.org/alternatives/in-testing>

<http://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/1999/0142/59.0/DLM50499.html>

<https://royalsociety.org/topics-policy/publications/2015/animals-in-research/>

<https://www.peta.org/issues/animals-used-for-experimentation/animal-testing-bad-science/>

<https://www.debatingeurope.eu/2017/08/02/animal-testing-banned/#.WzI6MC2B06g>