



Bioethical Voices

Newsletter of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics, Haifa

Editorial

Ethics in professions: let's start from deontology

This Newsletter offers a massive overview of the work of the UNESCO Chair of Bioethics 12th World Conference on Bioethics, Medical Ethics and Health Law, held in Cyprus last 21-23 March. You will find here extensive information on the state of the art in this regard, and each one will also be able to assess the state of health of bioethics in the world, everywhere on the move to achieve a new equilibrium between science and society. Even more than in the previous congresses, we have left behind us a bioethics once mistakenly perceived as completely circumscribed to the fundamental but not exclusive theme of the end of life, to deal with other dilemmatic aspects of life, apparently strictly medical again. And this is because - as you will see in the pages that follow - much of the bioethics at the centre of the congressional debate is essentially about health issues. In this framework, the relationships between patients and healthcare providers have had a special focus and attention. An ethical project in hospitals and targeted to general practitioners has been invoked. With some strongly relaunched recommendations. These, translated by us, almost in slogans. Putting the patient's will in the centre. The relationships concerning the doctor and the healthcare structure oriented to the patient. To her wishes, to

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her dignity. The ethical reflection that invests the complex fabric of inter-human relations and is therefore seen as deontology. The search for a new and more adequate balance in the relationship between physician and patient is also a concrete way to develop ethics in the medical profession. Building a new relationship based on trust between physician and patient. The physician must know how to speak to the patient and accompany her in the course of the disease.

We have an answer to who among those who read us should immediately think that these are well-known recommendations. The answer is in this other challenge raised in Cyprus: everyone should have worldwide access to what is somewhere in the world taken for granted.

In the Newsletter you will also find documents about the new directions of the bioethical debate. For a number of years now, the term "bioethics" has been added to various adjectives and definitions (clinical, economic, environmental and therefore we speak of eco-bioethics, global, geriatric, animal, lay, religious, as well about biotechnology, bioterrorism etc). To confirm the vastness of the semantic coverage of the word.

Finally, we also talk about us and our intentions to do more and more of this Newsletter as a suitable container for the free dissemination of ideas for a debate - possibly not sterile or abstract - but strictly anchored to reality, a thorough description of the actions taken and an assessment of the results achieved by the initiatives put in place. From these columns we therefore invite all those who work with us: strive to strike two obvious risks. Repetition is the first. The other is self-referentiality. Which is then the danger of talking only to those involved in the work. It may happen to us what happens to many history books. They are browsed by many and read deeply by few. Left behind by the fellow historians as well.

Do we want to beat this risk together?



Dr. Giacomo Sado, Editorial Board Director

Bioethics & Legislation

A PROPOSAL FOR A:

“UNIVERSAL DECLARATION ON NEUROSCIENCE AND HUMAN RIGHTS”

1. Introduction: an increasing fast development of the Neurosciences across the world.

Since when former President George H. Bush has proclaimed the Nineties of the last Century as the decade of the Brain, some very important results have been achieved in neuroscientific research and in its technological outcomes.

They may be brought into consideration just the today two greatest endeavors: the “Brain Research Through Advancing Innovative Neurotechnologies Project” (B.R.A.I.N.), in the U.S. (Obama’s Presidency), and the “Human Brain Project” (H.B.P.) in the E.U. (EU Commission), to easily estimate how the neurosciences are gaining worldwide more and more consideration in the landscape of human knowledge, both right now, either for the further generations, and across the several States.

Indeed, the neurosciences, as the genetics, switch on an extremely powerful light on what the human nature deeply is, and on what the human exceptionality should be, in respect of all the other living beings.

Now, if there is an intense debate, conducted by a prestigious legal doctrine in the U.S. and in the E.U., and an increasing case-law, only but a few normative general documents have been approved until now about the neuroscientific research and the usage of neuroscientific results and technologies both by policy-makers and judges, both by private persons, and no-one at international level.

For instance, the French lawmakers have expressly introduced an amendment in the “Code de la Bioéthique” to provide some legal principles for the usage of neuroscience in the respect of citizen’s rights.

While in that respect have been some excellent reports and working-documents, no specific activity seems to have been extensively carried out, until nowadays, at the UNESCO level or by the DH-BIO or by the U.S. President’s Bioethics Commission, in order to draft a specific charter of human rights and fundamental principles on Neuroscience.

2. The possible, foreseeable impact of neurosciences on the legal environment

A standard-setting system of rules specifically elaborated for the neurosciences, and also uniform across the several States, may help scientists and practitioners, who are operating in an international dimension, as well as lawmakers and judges to cope with those neuroscientific acquisitions and technical evolutions in the various legal fields.

For example, the neurosciences have been used in the lawsuits, as legal evidence or to prove the existence of a legal excuse, mostly of insanity, by providing insights in the functioning of normal and ab-

normal brain/mind.

The same neurosciences have been supporting the differentiated legal regimes for minors and adolescents mostly in respect of the death penalty.

The medical data provided by the neuroscientific knowledge and by the biomechanical neuro-devices are widely used in order to diagnose and treat illnesses.

The neuroscientific research and the technical developments are raising legal questions in order to ensure the protection of people involved in the experiments and to an equitable access to the neuroscientific results.

The capability of the neurosciences and of the correlated drugs or devices to interfere with some particular cognitive capacities, like memory or emotions or fear or pain or distress, must be taken into account in order to provide a legal protection of the persons involved, in general and in some specific cases such as in the military.

The neurosciences may promote a redefinition of the standards of legal death and of its determination, and may be used in order to ascertain the various states of critical unconsciousness.

The protection and the support of individuals with cognitive impairments, considered as vulnerable persons, must be reaffirmed.

The no tropics or electromagnetic devices for cognitive and even moral enhancement are asking for principles and rules to govern their usage and effects.

The interfacing between brain and computers for supportive and augmented communication, for rehabilitative purposes or in general, has to be considered.

3. The absence of an international legal framework about the Neurosciences and Human Rights

At the end, is the same nature of the endeavor in the neurosciences, by understanding and (eventually) by changing the human brain and the human mind, which are unique for each individual and general for the mankind, that is intimately connected with human dignity and personal identity like the genome.

But, while genetics has raised up the international reaffirmation of some fundamental principles and rights – such as the UNESCO's Universal Declaration on Human Genome and Human Rights and the Universal Declaration on Human Genetics Data – the neurosciences cannot count, until now, on a proper universal legal document notwithstanding the several legal aspects affected and above summarized, which seems to be common across the various States.

Therefore, it appears to be at least opportune (when not necessary) initiating the study of a sort of “*Universal Declaration on Neuroscience and Human Rights*” in order to determine some general ethical and legal guidelines, at international level, covering the most issues raised up now and foreseeable at the time to come in the field of neuroscience and to reaffirm and promote the shared principles and rights invoked by the UNESCO's long lasting tradition for the present and future generations.

4. An “outline” of the fundamental rights and principles on Neurosciences

Of course, those principles and rights of the new “*Universal Declaration on Neuroscience and Human Rights*” have to be identified accordingly to the general scheme set by the “*Universal Declaration on Bioethics and Human Rights*” adopted by the UNESCO’s General Conference on 19 October 2005.

Firstly, this new Declaration must reaffirm the value of “human dignity” and the value of “personal identity”.

Then, this new Declaration must also take into consideration the value of “uniqueness of each human being because of the unique characteristics of its brain/mind”.

Also, this new Declaration has to consider the neurosciences and the correlated neuro-techniques as instruments to promote the “right of self-determination and personality development”.

Then, the “principle of autonomy and informed consent” may be incorporated, in this new Declaration, in relation to the use of neuroscience in the medical treatment and in the clinical research, and the “precautionary principle” may be affirmed for the administration of no tropics or neuro-devices which are extremely experimental.

At the same time, the new Declaration has to reaffirm the “right to health” in order to provide a legal ground for the use of neuro-scientific knowledge, and of correlated apparatuses and drugs, for curative purposes.

Then, the protection of the “bodily liberty and physical integrity” has to be underlined in this new Declaration because of the capability of neuro-devices to be deeply interconnected with the human body.

Also “personal data protection” has to be recognized, in the same Declaration, as a fundamental right considering the data related to health as “highly sensitive information”.

The “principle of due process” should be substantiated, in this new Declaration, regarding the use of the neuro-scientific evidence in the lawsuits.

Innovative should be also the insertion, in this new Declaration, of a specific fundamental right of “freedom of thought”, as an extension of the traditional freedom of speech, in order to protect the brain of the individual from unwanted, as well as from abusive manipulation of the neural correlates of memories and emotions.

The “principle that every person with disabilities has a right to respect for his or her physical and mental integrity on an equal basis with others” and the “principle of the promotion of the usage of brain-computer interfaces and other brain-devices or no tropic to improve their life’s conditions” should be considered in this new Declaration in order to increase the general welfare of vulnerable persons.

The “principle of beneficence and non-maleficence”, the “principle of non-discrimination”, the “principle of fair access”, may be affirmed in cognitive enhancement applications under the spirit of this new Declaration.

A sort of “relational principle” may be considered, in this new Declaration, in order to take into ac-

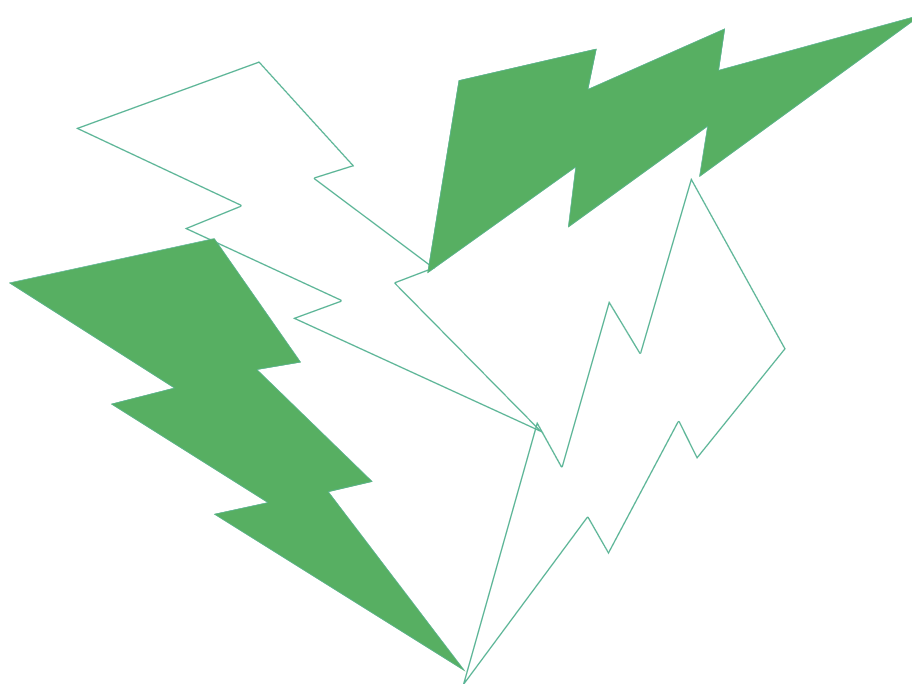
count the fact that the mental identity of the individual is deeply and significantly constructed also by the contributions given by other individuals, so that the other subjects (e.g. parents, spouses, relatives...) may be entitled of a sort of legal interest or right to assent to neurological transformation when the enhancement radically transforms the behavior, or the identity of the person, with whom the same subjects are interrelated by binding relationships.

5. Conclusions: the role of the UNESCO

While it is easy to understand that ethical issues related to the advances in the neurosciences and their applications were and still are highly topical, their roots may be identified in, and contribute to, cultural, philosophical and even religious bedrock of various human communities, so that there are reason enough for UNESCO to take the lead in this initiative to draft this Universal Declaration on Neurosciences and Human Rights.

Prof. Federico Gustavo Pizzetti

Full Professor of Public Law, University of Milan, Italy



Bioethics in the World

End-of life care and dignity of dying (Literary flashes of inspiration)

In the last decades, end-of life has become a crucial topic in philosophical-legal and bioethical research, which has focused and still does on questions regarding meaning of dying with dignity and conditions, to be granted to all individuals, for ending life in a dignified way.

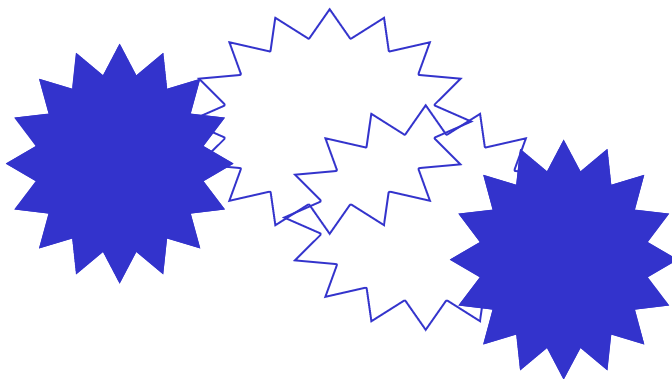
The debate has however highlighted relevant disagreements with regard to the notion of 'dignity of dying'. In order to overcome these different opinions, the best way is to propose a clear redefinition with the intent to initiate the discussion and possibly reach agreement on choices and courses of action useful to offer the best care to terminally ill patients. But how can we identify the conditions needed to properly discuss about dignity at the end-of life and dignified dying? Famous literary works may enlighten the search for the 'key-words' in ending life with dignity.

The paper proposes a methodological analysis based on a passage of Francis Bacon's *On the dignity and Advancement of Learning*, where the author stigmatizes the habit of contemporary physicians of abandoning cures of patients in their nature incurable and vigorously recognizes, for the first time, the binding duty of physicians to mitigate pain and suffering. The analysis includes three passages respectively extracted from *The Death of Ivan Il'ic* (1886) by Leo Tolstoj, *Buddenbrooks* (1901) by Thomas Mann, and *Diktate ueber Sterben und Tod* (On dying and death)(1985) by Peter Noll. The analysis of these passages will be useful to argue in favor of the thesis that dying with dignity requires first of all that the suffering patient is never subject to others' interests, including family, who often wants to prolong life at any cost. In the second place, it requires that we really understand how devastating is the impact of lies on the patient's overall condition.

Finally, it requires that efforts be made to overcome prejudices in order to preserve the patient from mortification caused by not being considered any longer a person with full rights: This occurs anytime the patient is denied the right to choose and possibly adopt nonconformist lifestyles. Conclusions of the paper focus on some considerations concerning values at stake and foreseeable impacts on health policies regarding the vision of dying with dignity in the shape of the examined literary inspirations.

Prof. Patrizia Borsellino

Full Professor of Philosophy of Law and Bioethics
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Italy



Bioethics & Speech and Language Therapy

The Ethical Dilemmas for Speech and Language Therapists in 2017: the European Situation

Speech and Language Therapy is a health profession which is now well-established in most countries of the world. Our profession's mission is to take care of citizens'/patients' needs related to the assessment, rehabilitation and maintenance of communication, language and oral functions, in all stages of life, with scientifically evidence based interventions.

The community of European Speech and Language Therapists (SLTs), represented by the Permanent Liaison Committee CPLOL, has been working on these and other themes for many years, giving their member associations a platform for cooperation and collaboration in the dissemination of good practices. In 2009, CPLOL voted a position statement to strengthen the emergent topic of ethics already prominent in the ethical codes of all the country members.

<http://cplol.eu/fr/documents/send/150-ethical-practice/2457-framework-for-ethical-practice.html>

Recently, some complex social phenomena have occurred in the world and particularly in Europe. The economic crisis and the increasing financial burden of many families, the extensive migrations which have caused upheaval in the Mediterranean area, as well as the general phenomena of the aging populations, and cuts in the healthcare systems have had a severe impact on our profession. Furthermore, rapid technological developments and the often over-powering effects of social media are further challenges faced by health professionals.

Migration and the consequent humanitarian crisis elicits the need for professional involvement in the fields of health and education, as well as specific accompanying measures in the areas of language and communication. Communication strategies must be built between key workers and migrants to ensure that these families have optimal chances in these precarious situations. The SLT community is led to reflect on the way these phenomena influence their professional practice. In June 2016, CPLOL decided to publish a position statement on how SLTs could provide part of the professional help needed in this situation and to help to alleviate some of the issues created by this insecure and difficult situation for the migrants, as well as for the host countries.

http://cplol.eu/images/Documents/documents/CPLOL_Position_statement_on_migrants.pdf

In these challenging times, another issue which must be dealt with is the rise in criminality. Recent work in this area, and specifically with young offenders throughout Europe, has shown how important the contribution of SLT intervention may be in this field as well, as it has been shown that young offenders are at risk for clinically significant, yet unidentified, language impairments.

The rapidly evolving developments in our society constitute further challenges, as we are confronted with rules linked to upholding ethical values in the new era of communication and social networks. The right to health is linked to the right to privacy with respect to professional confidentiality. The excessive use of social networks requires a greater sense of responsibility in their use and this fast evolution should be acknowledged by SLTs who should be aware of the contribution as well as the possible risks incurred.

With respect to the four principles of bio-ethics: beneficence, non-maleficence, autonomy, and justice and bound by these moral duties, European SLTs face the challenge of the free movement of individuals within the European Union between member states, which combine 24 main languages in a multicultural community. To fulfil their professional duty, SLTs must dispense treatment fairly, and this can only be achieved if the clinician has a very high level of linguistic competence. Indeed, within the health professions, they are facing one specific additional dimension, as language is the object and the tool of their interventions, and which is also the very function which is impaired in the patient. Therefore, linguistic competence must be considered as an ethical duty on the part of the SLT towards his patient.

<http://cplol.eu/fr/documents/send/10-resolutions/2371-resolution-no-10-2015-en.html>

Focussing on the core values of the profession, CPLOL re-evaluates its ethical principles and values in the light of the history, politics and economics of the 21st century and places them in the epicentre of its mission. It is its duty to provide guidance and support on professional ethics issues respecting the will and preferences of the patient, supporting decision making and thus providing the most beneficial outcome. Using evidence-based practice, our task is to support SLTs to optimize therapy practice for the maximum benefit of our patients.

Undergraduate and postgraduate education, as well as Continuous Professional Development, are the strategic levers to build and maintain knowledge and competences of high quality, according to stan-

dards that can guarantee the protection of each citizen's health and well-being.



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Bioethics Youth Education

National Bioethics Conference for Schools on Robotics: Bioethical implications Italy—Genoa, April 21-22 2017.

XIII Conferenza Nazionale di Bioetica per le Scuole

La roboetica

Implicazioni bioetiche della robotica

21-22 aprile 2017

Aula Magna Ateneo, via Balbi 5 Genova

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XIII Conferenza Nazionale di Bioetica per le scuole

In occasione della XIII Conferenza Nazionale di Bioetica per le Scuole, che quest'anno indagherà il delicato tema della robotica, il Circuito Cinema Scuole organizzerà, in collaborazione con IIB, un ciclo di proiezioni a tema.



martedì 18 aprile
EVA di Kiko Malllo
Origine: Spagna, 2011 Durata: 94 min.
orari 16.30 - 18.45 - 21.15



Alex, ingegnere cibernetico, torna a Santa Ines alla Facoltà di Robotica per creare un robot bambino. Nei dieci anni in cui è stato lontano, il fratello David e Lana sono andati avanti con le loro vite. La routine di Alex viene movimentata da Eva, la figlia di Lana e David, una bambina molto speciale e carismatica. Tra Eva e Alex nasce un legame speciale. Insieme affronteranno un viaggio che li condurrà ad una rivelazione finale.

Intervengono:

Mauro Traxino: Coopago Genova, Comitato Unicef Genova, Michela Chiappalone ricercatrice IIT Genova, Silvia Scelsi Direttore DIPS Ospedale Gaslini

ore 10.00 proiezione mattutina

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Intervengono: Gianmarco Veruggio Dirigente Ricerca CNR, Ivano Carpanelli componente IIB, Gloria Bardi Liceo "Chiabrera" Savona e componente IIB.



mercoledì 19 aprile
EX MACHINA di Alex Garland
Origine: Inglese, 2015 Durata: 108 min.
orari 16.30 - 18.45 - 21.15



Caleb è un giovane programmatore che si aggiudica la possibilità di trascorrere una settimana nella casa in montagna di Nathan Bateman, l'amministratore delegato della società per cui lavora. Nathan gli rivela subito che la sua casa non è altro che un grande laboratorio di ricerca dove da solo ha progettato e costruito una macchina umanoide dotata di intelligenza artificiale di nome Ava. Caleb è stato scelto, attraverso un concorso, per collaborare all'esecuzione del test di Turing per capire se l'umanoide abbia una vera intelligenza e coscienza di sé. Il giovane programmatore inizia subito il test, incontrando il robot dalle sembianze femminili e cominciando a parlarsi, scoprendosi di quanto sia intelligente, sensibile e simile ad un essere umano.

Intervengono:

Giancarlo Torre Università di Genova, Alessandra Fabbri Università di Genova, componente IIB, Gloria Bardi, Liceo "Chiabrera" Savona e componente IIB



giovedì 20 aprile
LEI di Spika Jonzu
Origine: USA, 2013 Durata: 126 min.
orari 16.30 - 18.45 - 21.15



Scritto e diretto da Spika Jonzu, "Lei" è una storia d'amore originale che esplora la natura in divenire e i rischi dell'intimità del mondo moderno. Ambientato a Los Angeles in un futuro non molto lontano, "Lei" racconta le vicissitudini di Theodore, un uomo che si guadagna da vivere scrivendo lettere personali e toccanti per conto di terzi. In seguito alla fine di una lunga relazione, Theodore comincia ad essere attratto da un nuovo sistema operativo di ultima generazione, che risponde al nome di "Samantha" e che comunica con una voce femminile perspicace, sensibile e spiritosa. A poco a poco, l'amicizia tra i due - basata su esigenze e bisogni comuni - si trasforma in un vero e proprio amore corrisposto.

Intervengono:

Graziana Moretti componente IIB, Alessandra Fabbri Università di Genova, componente IIB, Enzo A. Baldini Università di Torino, componente IIB

COMITATO NAZIONALE PER LA BIOETICA
in collaborazione con
ISTITUTO ITALIANO DI BIOETICA,
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XIII Conferenza Nazionale di Bioetica per le Scuole

La robotica
Implicazioni bioetiche della robotica

21-22 aprile 2017

Aula Magna Ateneo, via Balbi 5 Genova

PROGRAMMA

Venerdì 21 aprile

Ore 14.30: Saluti delle Autorità

Ore 15.00: Lezione Magistrale

Ore 15.30: Tavola rotonda

Robotica e immaginario collettivo.

Tra scienza, fantascienza e filosofia

- Le basi scientifiche della robotica
- Un'etica per la coesistenza di umani e umanoidi

Sabato 22 aprile

Ore 9.00: Tavola Rotonda

La tecnologia del robot e

le sue applicazioni

- Robot per la salute e per il benessere
- Robot in azione nella protezione civile
- Robot in ambito militare
- Robot operaio
- Ambienti intelligenti: il robot senza corpo



National Bioethics Conferences for Schools, organized by the Italian Bioethics Institute in collaboration with Genoa University and UNESCO Chair in Bioethics Italian Unit, sponsored by the Italian Bioethics National Committee, have been held every year in various Italian regions since 2001.

These Conferences for schools are an initiative of the Committee, conceived by Prof. Luisella Battaglia, with the collaboration of Prof. Marianna Gensabella. The objectives are to increase young generation interest in Bioethics.

The students are the protagonists of National Bioethics Conferences for Schools. They work during the year on a theme chosen by the members of the National Committee, linked to present bioethics issues.

Two students, guided by a teacher, will present during the Conference the work done in their class, and have the opportunity to discuss it with experts and Committee members.

Conferences held up today are:

1) Bioethics and human rights. First National Conference for Schools, Capua (Caserta), 2001. (*Pubblicazione degli atti: M. A. LA TORRE (a cura di), Bioetica & diritti umani, Prefazione di G. Berlinguer, Luciano Editore, Napoli 2004*).

2) Health metamorphosis - Second National Bioethics Schools Conference - Genoa University, 2002.

- 3) Challenges in Genetics engineering. III National Bioethics Schools Conference, Messina University, 2003. (*Pubblicazione degli atti: M. GENSABELLA FURNARI (a cura di), Le sfide della genetica. Conoscere, prevenire, curare, modificare, Rubbettino, Soveria Mannelli 2005*).
- 4) European Convention on Human Rights and Biomedicine. First International Conference- IV National Bioethics Schools Conference, Genoa University, 2004.
- 5) The human body between biology, biography and market. V National Bioethics Schools Conference, Pontedera (Pisa) Bioethics Center, 2006.
- 6) Inhabiting the Earth. Life responsibility, between Nature and Culture. VI National Bioethics Schools Conference, Pontedera (Pisa) Bioethics Center, Volterra, 2007.
- 7) The importance of being in good health. Thirty years after the creation of the Italian National Health Board, VII National Bioethics Schools Conference, Messina University, April 2-3, 2009.
- 8) Genetic investigations, possibilities and limits, VIII National Bioethics Schools Conference, Piaggio Museum, Pontedera April 29, 2010.
- 9) Good to eat. Bioethics, diet and animal safety, IX National Bioethics Schools Conference, Salerno, *salone dei Marmi di Palazzo di Città*, Oct. 11-12.
- 10) Bioethics and Sports, X National Bioethics Schools Conference, Rome, Multifunctional Hall, Sept 25-26, 2013.
- 11) Bioethics and Neurosciences, XI National Bioethics Schools Conference, Dec.5-6, 2014.
- 12) Taking care of. Bioethics paradigms, Imperia Dec 4-5, 2015.
- 13) Roboethics. Robotics, bioethical implications, Genoa April 21-22, 2017.

The National Bioethics for Schools Conference was held in Genoa this year, in the University Aula Magna, via Balbi 5. The theme was robo-etics, a very actual and contemporary subject, pushed by the extremely rapid development of new technologies.

Together with the evident advantages in everyday life, this brings ethical problems relative to robot utilization. In fact this was put in evidence in the European Commission recommendations on civil rights and norms on robotics (2015/2103, INL).

In its report, the Legal Commission of the European Parliament starts from the presumption that it's necessary to introduce regulations for legal responsibilities and ethics related to robotics. The Commission puts evidence on the need of an official document on robotics, including an ethic-deontological code for robotics development engineers, a code for research ethical committees and licences for designers and users.

The Conference program was the following:

Friday April 21

Time 14:30

Welcome address by the local Authorities

Time 15.00

Roboethics, new ethics for a new science.

Robots employed in civil protection

Robots in the military field

Robots in manufacturing

Smart environments: a robot without a body

Works presented by the following schools:

LICEO ANTONIO PACINOTTI – LA SPEZIA; LICEO CLASSICO E MUSICALE "G. PALMIERI" - LECCE;

LICEO CLASSICO XXVI FEBBRAIO - AOSTA .

Time 15.30: Round Table

Robotics and collective imagination. Between science, science fiction and philosophy.

Robotics scientific basis.

Ethics for humans and humanoids co-existence.

Participants:

LICEO CHIABRERA MARTINI– SAVONA, ISS AMALDI-NEVIO – SANTA MARIA CAPUA VETERE

Their works will be discussed by the following experts:

Prof. GLORIA BARDI, Professor of Philosophy and History, classical High School, Savona, member of the Italian Bioethics Institute; Dr .LORENZO NATALE Researcher, Istituto Italiano di Tecnologie (IIT), Genoa; Dr. MAURO TRAXIN - UNICEF representative, President and teacher at Cultural Association Culturale Robo-Friends, promotion, spreading and supporting of Development Education; Dr. GIANMARCO VERUGGIO, Engineer, Researcher at CNR, Manager Responsible of Genoa Branch Office, Electronics, Information Technology and Telecommunications (CNR-IEIT).

Saturday, Apr. 22, 2017

Time 9:00

Round Table: **Robots technology and applications**

Robots for health and well being applications

Robots employed in Civil Protection

Robots in the Military

Robots in manufacturing

Smart environments: body-less robots

Participants:

LICEO "FEDERICO ENRIQUES " - LIVORNO; LICEO SCIENTIFICO G.P. VIEUSSEUX— IMPERIA ;
LITIS G.MARCONI – PONTEDERA

The works will be discussed by the following experts:

Dr. MICHELA CHIAPPALONE, Researcher, Istituto Italiano di Tecnologia (IIT), Genova; Dr. SILVIA SCELISI, Dir. DIPS (Department of nursing and health professions) Osp. Gaslini/Expert in critical areas, managing emergencies and extreme situations; Prof. GIANCARLO TORRE- Physicien, Honorary President, Center for Simulation and Advanced Training – Genoa University; Prof. RENATO ZACCARIA, Engineer, Information Processing Systems – DIBRIS – Genoa University

STUDENTS PRESENTATIONS:

Human praxis in a society dominated by machines

Andrea Casassa, Francesco Lisi - Liceo Classico XXVI Febbraio - Aosta, Italy

During the First Industrial Revolution, the introduction of machines in factories led to radical economical and social changes with consequences so profound that they are still affecting us today. The recent advent of artificial intelligence (AI) and of a series of new technologies that closely mimic the human body, may have a comparable historical impact and significance. Machines are becoming more and more human, as is demonstrated by Nadine, a robot engineered by the researchers of Nanyang Technological University. It has a strikingly human appearance, it shakes hands with people, it remembers their names, it can chat fluently and its mood varies from day to day. Because the distinction between man and robot is become less clear, we need to ask questions about the relationship between humanity and machines.

We can start by asking two questions: why are we making robots look more and more like humans? Why are we striving to develop artificial intelligence? One answer could be that man is trying to surpass himself and his physical and intellectual limits through these creations, which he narcissistically shapes "in his own image". However, this answer fails to identify the deeper causes beneath the robot phenomenon. In order to do that, we need to take a step back, and see that the creation of robots is related to man's overall perspective on the world, which he conceives as an object available to his needs and desires. Man's dominion over nature is achieved through Technology, which aims to satisfy his needs. Its extraordinary success in doing so feeds man's desire for omnipotence.

Technological advancement is a consequence and symbol of scientific progress but it does not represent progress in the sphere of ethics. Science indeed avoids value judgements and sticks to facts, in accordance with Weber's *avalutativity* principle. Because we cannot formulate rational rules from which we can develop guidelines for ethical praxis, and because ethics does not identify with scientific rationality, ethics are dismissed as irrational. As a result, technological applications can be directed to any aim (including those that are extremely dangerous), in order to satisfy a contingent need. From the perspective of Technology this is not a problem, since any subsequent problems or needs will, it is believed, be satisfied by the development of other technological applications in the future.

Let's go back to robots. If Technology responds to historical circumstances what is causing the rise of robots? We identified two causes. The first is the energy and alimentary resource crises. The increase in global population, coupled with the low sustainability of living styles in industrialized countries is taking a toll on the planet, yet the solutions and alternatives are not obvious. The second cause is linked to a contemporary existential crisis. It is common nowadays to hear expressions such as "I don't have time". But why do we lack time? We lack time to live well, because we need to work: today, as Hannah Arendt suggests in *The human condition*, man has become an "animal laboring" – a human type who seeks to satisfy his needs by producing his means of subsistence in order to guarantee his survival and the survival of mankind. As Marx argued, in modern society classes and human gender are the determining forces, rather than the individual, whose sole goal has become working in order to survive. One of the reasons for this is that life itself has become the highest good since the advent of Christianity. Thus human action is now referred to as "work" and "doing"; it is something mechanical, necessary and repetitive. Thought is now disregarded and defined as a cerebral function. Conceived in this way, humanity can be summed up in a mathematical formula and man is not so different from an android.

However, machines are better at both working and thinking than we are. Ever since the First Industrial Revolution, machines have established themselves in factories because they exponentially increased productivity, and, today, computers have a much more advanced “computational power” than man¹. Since the advent of consumerism, technological appliances have promised to liberate man from work. However, even if the use and power of appliances has increased, and even if appliances have enhanced our productivity, we still “lack time”. Robots and the so-called ameliorative operations are consequences of this. Why don’t we have an artificial digestive system, which digests inorganic waste? It would solve problems associated with rubbish and alimentary resources. Why don’t we have microchips instead of brains? It would boost our intelligence. Becoming more like machines would give us an edge as we attempt to liberate ourselves from work. However, the introduction of such technologies would not free us from work any more than appliances have. They would make us more efficient workers or the improvement would be technological and economic; they would not increase our quality of life.

In achieving technological progress we have sacrificed the things that make man human. Consider again the preliminary questions of this essay (why we are making robots human in appearance? and why we are developing AI?); it is possible to look them from a different perspective and to say that machines are not getting more human, but rather that man is becoming more like a machine. The price of this is that he must renounce metaphysical thinking about being, artistic creation (artworks has become consumer objects), and praxis. This last term comes from Greek and means “action”, yet it is a very different kind of “doing” from the “doing” of an animal laboring. By praxis we mean political activity, intended as interpersonal action among free men, while “political” means that its condition is the plurality of actors. This kind of action differs from “work” because it is unpredictable, and because its value transcends its scopes; people can also express their personalities through it. Man acting through praxis becomes what Arendt calls “*zoòn politikòn*”, the opposite of animal laboring, whose work is mechanical, compulsory dehumanizing and homogenizing.

The ethics of the animal laboring is utilitarianism, which egoistically calculates man’s pleasure and suffering. Such an ethics does not question Technology but uncritically accepts it as long as it satisfies people’s needs. On the other hand, the ethics of praxis is an ethics of responsibility: praxis aims at the good, which in practical terms means the communal good, and thus presupposes the necessity of reflecting on the consequences of our actions. These consequences concern not only ourselves individuals, but all men and women and also the world we live in. This ethics of responsibility cannot ignore the problem of Technology. On the one hand, it is impossible to reject Technology *in toto*, both from a practical point of view, since our world runs on technological applications, and from a historical point of view, since Technology is embedded in our identity. On the other hand, it is impossible to go on ignoring the problem, since the exploitation of our planet has endangered mankind itself.

What is praxis then? Gadamer defines it as “holding back and acting in solidarity”. “Holding back” means never being seduced by the promise of omnipotence Technology offers and reflecting on the consequences of our actions before we act. “Acting in solidarity” means realizing the ideal of man as “*zoòn politikòn*”. Man’s existence, his being in the world, is different from that of a drop of water in the sea or an ant in a nest. Man is open to the world and to the

others, and his task, which is the aim of praxis, is to take care of them.

¹ Furthermore, machines do not get sick, do not need to eat or sleep and do not suffer from stress – all typical human 'defects'. In addition, substituting a component in a machine or getting rid of one is easy. This is what totalitarian regimes have tried to turn man into: objects that can be easily fixed, replaced, and disposed of.

From fantasy to reality: where does roboethics go?

ISS Amaldi Nevio di Santa Maria Capua Vetere (CE), Italy

1. From fantasy to reality

Men have always nurtured the dream to "create" some kind of substitutes autonomous and intelligent that could emulate their own behaviors. This desire represents a constant that has always gone through different ages and cultures, and, lately, has been conditioned by Asimov's books and science fictions. In the last few years robotics took giant steps and, whereas in '60s robots were created as some sort of help for human's hard work. Industrial robot : A mechanical, multifunctional and reprogrammable unit designed to move materials, parts, tools or specialized devices through variable programmed movements in order to execute a variety of different tasks (Robot Institute of America, 1980) Cobot: industrial, collaborative, manlike robot designed to work side by side with humans and co-operate with them. The machine is expected to do all the hard work. Social robot: autonomous or semi-autonomous robot able to interact and communicate with human beings or with other autonomous physical objects following a social behavior and rules link to its specific role. Military robot: autonomous robot or remotely controlled device designed for military uses and intended for human co-operation on land. Killer robot: robot designed to act autonomously during a military operation. Machine able to make decisions by itself. Robotic surgery: branch of engineering which designs robots that enable the operator to perform surgery remotely controlling a not completely autonomous robot, yet able to carry out orders. Wearable robots: exoskeletons are wearable robotic units which have the main purpose of sustaining the body from outside thanks to a support (a kind of artificial muscle) able to enhance physical abilities. Robotic hand: it represents an important and significant frontier of integration between humans and robotic limbs ("machines",) Subcutaneous microchip: devices which work independently from their will to control, for instance, physiological parameters or to exchange data with the outside Robots for kid autism: a series of new systems which can support in an effective way medical teams and educators, helping with the traditional therapy for autism. Microrobot microscopic Robots that can act in a targeted and a low invasive impact within the organs. Nanobots any system capable of making changes to its surroundings, in a controlled and predictable, with dimensions comparable to those molecular or even atomic.

Where does Robotics?

The robot is still considered a capital good, resulting in the right of the owner to make it use that takes up they can also destroy, both while respecting the existing regulatory framework. This concept does not mean it stays that way, in fact, it is likely that over time arise between people a movement of thought which advocates a reduction of the rights deriving from ownership of the robots up to claim some form of "robot rights" and even the right to liberty. The

analogy that will certainly be invoked is the one with the condition of subjection of the animal. Obviously the reference is extremely advanced robots with abilities, at least apparent, to take decisions and to have a "consciousness" Interior, going so far as to speculate about I networks, perhaps constituted also by organic matter, with capacity for self organization, as subjects with their own specific uniqueness, which is now a feature of the human being and that, however, is not to be confused with "personality".

2.1 Robot: only technological objects or anything?

Currently the collaboration of robot with man, in most cases, you configure how dependency, although already there has been greater and improved behavioral autonomy in some of them. The machines typically include instructions that are given to them and they just execute them. One thing is certain: the development of Robotics raises fears, but also great expectations that are projected far beyond the capabilities of new technologies and beyond the historical and social reality of origin. It is, however, difficult to think of machines as people because they are not able to produce mental states like the human, at least for now. When we manage to make scan machinery the ability, its humans, to predict the consequences of certain actions, then the AI will do the real quantum leap. Of course the question is always the same: If we were faced with a possible inadequacy of response, with a consequent damage arising, of who would be responsible? software designer? who has marketed the robot? of the owner or the robot itself? Researchers debate on legal and ethical responsibilities of the robot is seeing different places. We could talk about robot liability only in the event that recognizes its own personality, its own apparent willingness province, an ability to attribute an ethical value to actions. Our artificial intelligence systems will have to do what we want them to do. That is why it is important and appropriate for an analysis on how to make them something positive for humanity. If we want this new "race" is better than us and maybe help us improve ourselves we should be careful to "artificial nature" that we impress in these creatures, despite the limitations of the unpredictable tendencies due to their autonomy. Technological development must be directed towards specific goals and personal and social value compatible with the security and the individual and collective good. Other speech is related to the development of nano robots and microchip. There are those who push you to speculate Nano-chip can affect the nervous system. The same mechanism that overcomes brain barriers, to interact with specific molecules or for the release of a drug, could be used, perhaps through the authorization of a judge, to repress certain violent impulses or to control some forms of sexual perversion. Studies on the links between electronics and nervous system open another breathtaking sight and futuristic: extract information from a human brain and replicate them to a computer. Capacity-building for neurological, Visual mnemonics or will produce ' biologically superior beings, fostering new forms of racism. The problem, however, is certainly not to block the research, but to assume the awareness of the profound ambivalence of certain developments, feeding information and public discussion. Technological development must be directed towards specific goals and personal and social value compatible with the security and the individual and collective good.

What legal and moral responsibility?

If robots have reached a capacity of "intelligence" of the situations and interaction with the outside world that it can decide in complex situations, with "a consciousness inner" capable of generating autonomous selection criteria, we could talk about a situation of "responsibility of single robot". But legal and moral responsibility which we could ascribe to robots? How can

you prevent deviance or the "madness" of a robot? Of course they are future scenarios and unpredictable, but ethics for its connotation may have contributed to the orientation of choices. Philosophical reflection dates back to Kant, that placed the ban on the use of the man as a means and not as an end. The issue of substitutability has a technical aspect (it is estimate the relationship means-ends in a particular context); an economic (cost-benefit ratio, that in the case of service robots, nannies, waiters and so on, could include a subjective evaluation, linked to the courtesy, their streamlined, aesthetics); a legal aspect (crucial is the attribution of responsibility for damage caused by a robot in interaction with a person). There are areas where integration or replacement is to be excluded? Intelligence is born, grows and manifests itself through communication. Our interface with the rest of the world is the body and the body which allows communication: one day you will be able to build robots better human beings by virtue of an evolutionary process that, triggered by us, would then so unencumbered by our conditioning. If we are aggressive and wicked this is because survival value that these characteristics have had during evolution, but robots will evolve in an environment very different from ours. The ethical debate is still open and more than ever on: some argue that the humanity of a body, and the preservation of the concept of person, is maintained as long as the brain is active independently and retains all the abilities of a brain of a body "fully human". Humanity of a body, ravaged by an accident, so if kept intact and active only on the brain, while the rest of the body has been completely or partially replaced robotically, thus keeping the vital functions. On the contrary you can define post-human body that is kept alive by mechanical components-from the inside, robotic heart valve made of titanium, without which the heart would collapse, while still "human" cannot be regarded as a body that is supported by robotic components, but those are not necessary to survive and that, therefore, only serve to assist vital functions.

A particular ethical question will result in case you want to replace a malformed body with a "normal", and still another issue would be the wish for a "new body", only because it felt better or nicer: that's smooth transition from bio-Robotics for therapeutic purposes to a conception of eugenism arising from technology. For the time being, therefore, the assessment of the individual case is entrusted to the bioethics that operates on the field and he is called to make his considerations. The laws of Economics lead inevitably to the conclusion that a robot is cheaper and less demanding of a living being with the same capabilities; This phenomenon is already very evident in several sectors, but now is spreading even in the playful and social sphere: for example a robot can perform the same actions of a pet without needing to be fed or nursed, individually charging the batteries and cannot disobey commands.

The European Union, following the initiative of the Belgian Mep, Mady Delvaux, approved the 31.5.2016, with 17 votes in favour, 2 against and 2 abstentions, the report with recommendations concerning the civil law rules on Robotics essential, the definition of fundamental ethical principles to be respected for the development, programming and use of robots and artificial intelligence and to the introduction of these principles into legislation and European codes of conduct. In addition it was decided to create a "register" for smart robots, the drawing up of a Charter of ethics for robotics, robotic engineers code of ethics, the creation of a European Agency for robotics, which put in place a series of measures in the area of intellectual property by developing standards for human privacy by design (privacy by design) and by default (privacy by default) encryption, and informed consent ". Creating a specific register would map

the identity of all workers in Europe, ranging from a possible obligation to corporate information to responsibility for the damage caused "by robots increasingly autonomous."

It has, still, the introduction of a compulsory insurance scheme ", as is already the case, for example, with cars" borne by the producer, the establishment of a compensation fund, which guarantees that the sophisticated robots can be thought of as "people with claims for compensation when the damage is not insured (such as the bottom of road deaths), the establishment of a special legal status for robots , so that at least the most autonomous robots have specific obligations, including that to make good any damage caused by them. Of course robots will also be subject to the obligation of insurance cover. The code of conduct calls for close cooperation between all disciplines in order to ensure that research is conducted in the EU Robotics safely, ethically and effectively. Robotics Research funding bodies, research organizations, researchers and ethics committees are encouraged to consider, as earlier, the future implications of the technologies or objects to which the research is dedicated to developing a culture of responsibility in view of the challenges and opportunities that may arise in the future.

3.1. New Horizons in Roboethics

"... the effects of intelligent machines are far reaching and exert strong pressure on ethics. The ethical problem, already difficult in today's world, is complicated by these new actors who are the robots: it's important to understand what you do, how you do and why you do it, taking into account as far as possible the consequences of the choices made today, potentially irreversible consequences. It's a reminder of our responsibility, which in turn derives from an awareness that now makes its way between researchers warned. "Giuseppe o. Longo worldwide Roboethics groups have sprung up in many universities and engineering departments leading the internationalization of research and economic globalization. This makes it difficult to universalize sensitive concepts such as the dignity of the individual or the privacy policy, from which a set of rules and acceptable ethical behavior and to foster.

There are also technologically advanced cultures, where some rights, such as those of women and children, are not considered to be in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of fundamental rights of the UN, or other cultures, where the concepts of ethics and individual responsibility are not experienced and conceived as in Europe. The proposal for a code of ethics-ethics in the robotics industry, at least in the European Union, will be able to respond to the different needs of researchers, professionals, users and designers who can, as well, to better face ethical dilemmas and ethically responsible work. Research activities in the field of Robotics must respect fundamental rights and, in their conception, implementation, dissemination and use, must be carried out in the interest of the well-being of the individual and society. Human dignity – both physical and psychological – must be respected at all times.

Future robot

Elisa Ingrosso & Miriana Nunzio (Teacher Santa De Siena) - Liceo Classico e Musicale "G. Palmieri"- Lecce, Italy

The great development and diffusion of technologies in the daily habitat, their scope and versatility, especially in the background of the latest discoveries, open to hopes and fears, so lead-

ing to complex reflections. Even though we are not always aware of it, technology tools are more or less all about our areas of existence, from communications to teaching, from transport to information, from new materials to the environment, from medicine to biology and art.

Over the last few years, the debate on robotics has become more and more bright and it raises issues of ethics although "ROBOT" is a word still unknown to many. This word refers to the ethical and moral problems that emerge from the creation of increasingly evolving robots that could act, think, and think more and more like humans (humanoids).

This debate about robots sees different positions: there are those, the techno files, who argue that in the present state no machine can distinguish between good and evil, and that therefore the moral question concerns only men; Others, techno fobes, maintain that sooner or later the robots will acquire the ability to make autonomous decisions, so escaping the control of humans.

Other positions, which we might call moral indifference, argue that it is absurd to discuss an ethos of androids because it is unlikely a world where the machines make autonomous decisions with parameters of judgment that are outside human ethics. Notwithstanding the vastness of matter, we can circumscribe this transition phase as the transition from human to post-human, as Trans-humanism.

According to Trans-humanist thinking, man is entering a phase of post-biological transition characterized by a body revision and its performance by technology, according to which the possibilities of intervention will modify not only the human environment but also the structural and functional characteristics of the body and above all the ontological identity.

From these reflections and from the attitude behind the conservatisms of the Trans-humanists, one could interpret that today man has metabolized the impetuous technological progress of the last century, but it is evident that astonishment and fears still dominate.

Science has extended its dominion from the darkness of the lab to the world, putting mankind in manipulative power unthinkable up to fifty years ago. According to the Trans-humanist view, technological development would make it possible to redesign the human condition. In such a way it gets free from the temporal, performativ, extensional and intellectual constraints that afflict man, so redefining the very concept of human and surpassing the paradigm of inadequacy, or the inadequacy of the human (Prometheus Shame).

The trans-humanist phase should conclude the evolutionary process of our species, but according to the theorists, post-humanism is based on the abandonment of the human species, that is, the exit from the Darwinian mechanism and the re-appropriation of the evolutionary future by each entity Equipped with sensation.

Trans-humanism refuses anthropocentric ontology to create ontological plurality. However, it is not possible to speculate with certainty what the postman will be: what is certain is that this transitional phase will end when that quantum leap will be able to create a new entity. The Trans-humanist Declaration notes the effort to go beyond the evolutionary bond and this is

perhaps the error of the proposition, since the immersion of man in the techno sphere only makes a change in the evolutionary context and not a cancellation of the biological process. Trans-humanists emphasize on the technological function of technology, so that any reflection on the possible effects of technological development, if not sufficiently metabolized, could prove dangerous. That is why they pay particular attention to:

- trying to clarify the impact of technological development;
- identify precautions to prevent the spread of advanced technology into disasters of any kind;
- foster the development of a positive approach to techno-scientific progress;
- avoided prejudices.

Illustrate the potential benefits not only for man but for the whole planet. Hence the idea that the techno-scientific progress of robotics will not only have negative effects on the environment but it will lead to greater rationalization in the resource – usage and it will help to cleanse the earth from damage caused by x-ray paleo-technology caused by technological inefficiency.

It is also to be said that within the trans-humanist movement there are different currents of thought that differently interpret the belief of a transitional humanity. It includes the estropians, who rely on rational thought, as the condition “sine qua non” To tackle the complexity of the future and to avoid any dogmatism, superstition, and neo-phobia that hinder the ability to benefit from progress and to deal with the possible risks of distorted use of new technologies.

Estropians believe in pragmatic optimism (i.e., they look with confidence in the techno-scientific progress) and in unlimited development so encouraging continuous moral, intellectual and physical growth (self-transformation and self-guidance, i.e. the principles of eccentricity), and challenging the concepts of common sense of human limits. For example, curing chronic diseases is a way to ease this jump in the future.

However, in contrast to this positive outlook, in the last decades of the twentieth century a much more pessimistic position emerged, according to which “ techno-fobies ” see in technology a risk for humanity. Therefore, techno-fobies use all possible arguments to argue that the development of new technologies will allow greater safeguarding of Environment as well as a bright future for man.

On the other hand, those who reject this perspective make people remember how much damage has already been caused to nature and to man himself by the Prometheus desire to go beyond any limit to abstractly and irresponsibly pursue the Idea of unlimited development. The comparison sees the confident attitude of the estropians, and, in opposition, the attitude of refusal and conservation of the techno-fobies who express doubts about the nature of technological development and claim that technologies such as genetic engineering, Nanotechnology, robots should be abandoned as they are too dangerous. In agreement with the Italian philosopher Marchesini, who made post-humanism the cornerstone of his philosophical proposal, we do not share the unconditional trust in a technology at the service of the Man of the Trans-humanists.

This is not by the intriguing danger of the latter, but because of the inability of man to manage the technological potential in a cost-effective way and to deal with the change in the domain of operations when technological development is not accompanied by greater awareness of hetero referentiality. In short, to keep his predatory instinct to a halt.

The technological development of the second half of the twentieth and twenty-first century has been dizzying and many of the scientific acquisitions that have allowed it to evolve have profoundly altered the codes of interpreting the relationship between man and the outside world, so inevitably bouncing most of the Anthropocentric prejudices.

Such prejudices are still alive in common thinking, and these still affect the way not only of using technology, but of interpreting the role of the latter in the anthropological space. This means that not all doubts can easily be overcome with a contemptuous and unconscious attitude. And it would be very dangerous to reduce the complex questions that arise to a dualistic opposition between techno fobies and technofiles.

The trans-humanist proposal is not sufficiently clarified because it presents bounds related specifically to the concept of man and nature:

- on the one hand, nature is thought of as an external entity (both as mother-stepmother and ancestor-priestess), which means accepting a dualistic view that does not take into account the immersion of man in nature;
- on the other hand it considers nature as something unfinished or even absent. mThe risk is to build a world without nature and without man !! ??? We therefore believe that both techno-filia and techno-fobia are expressions of the same anthropocentric empathy, unable to read the conjugating process of technological action in an eco-systemic human and post human relationship with nature.

All of this means a better relationship with other living beings. In this sense the rejection of anthropocentric dictation:

- recognizes hybrid nature of every creative process;
- reveals the perspective error that puts man at the center and to the measure of his predicates;
- rejects the myth of incompleteness from a scientific and evolutionary point of view, that is not incomplete but perceived incompleteness. The dogma of incompleteness must be attacked because it assumes that nature is considered to be something strange to man.

It is true that man is a hybrid and this process of hybridization has taken place through cultural and technological events already before nanotechnologies and artificial intelligence. For example. he used stone, wheel or more recently antibiotics and created a slip of selective pressure towards new performance.

However the overthrow of the humanist paradigm can take place not because we reject the cultural evolution that technology does, but because man needs to be free from promethean shame. That is, the paradigm of its incompleteness or inadequacy. Promethean shame consists of the ambivalence of a dual feeling: of pride on the one hand, of having created the most perfect and capable human machines; of humiliation on the other hand, for not to be as perfect as a car.

Conclusions: The problems caused by the evolution of Human Engineering are complex and cause a scary ambivalence: they are not easy to solve, since they are not only ethical or bio-ethical, but also philosophical, economic, political, anthropological, ones:

- Ethics: they create a discrepancy between the technical possibilities and the capabilities of the human mind to understand them. This can lead to some kind of moral indifference about the consequences;
 - Technological ones: they tend to induce deification, debiologization and disintegration of species peculiarities through the dematerialization of the biologically understood body and its permanent hybridization;
 - Anthropological ones: they reveal and manifest even more human inadequacy than autonomous objects and structures. Power of the technique: the products are ontologically superior;
 - Philosophical ones: they increase the loss or lack of sense of life, including a world derealization, and the sense of superfluity of the living;
 - Political ones: they accelerate centralization and control of the human being and not only, by causing - at the same time - a loss of control and Risks for freedom;
 - Juridical ones: they reflect an inadequacy of law thought only for the human;
 - Social ones: They expose the relationship between human and post-human: "Becoming a machine is freedom or renunciation to freedom?"
 - Cultural ones: They do not just mean a change of mindset: they produce a gap between endless production capacity and finite imaginative capacities;
 - Cheap ones: They manipulate the value of use of needs. They subordinate to the profit logic and to the constraint on consumerism: it's an absolute exclusion;
- Ecological ones: Their perspective is of a man without a world and a world without a man.

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Robot-Doctor or Doctor-Robot

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Robotics is by definition the discipline that focuses on the study and realization of robots and their practical applications. The idea of mechanical constructs that operate autonomously is quite old and represents the dream of imitating human nature and building machines useful to life and labor. After several attempts, such as Ctesibio of Alexandria's water hourglass, Leonardo da Vinci's automaton and Blaise Pascal's Pascalina, the first ever functioning robots were created by Jacques de Vaucanson: a flute player capable complex movements and a mechanic



duck.

The Industrial Revolution gave a great boost to the production of robots. Later, in the last twenty years of the XXth century, discoveries and innovations led to the development of robots in the medical field. Among them we picked four machines that, in our opinion, are the most important and innovative: the first is "LifeHand2", a robot capable of giving information by simulating the sense of touch. Next are the new world famous 3D-Printer and a robot called Da Vinci. This machine is made up of four robotic arms, controlled from a distance by the doctor, which hold surgical instruments and a camera and its primary use is for abdominal surgery. Last but not the least is "project la Roses", created for cornea transplantation; this is the first robot, in the medical field, capable of operating autonomously.

Up to now there are no real and specific laws regarding the building and use of robots, but there are some regulations enacted by the European Parliament; these concern security and the responsibility to be attributed or not to a robot. After studying the dossier we were given, we asked ourselves two questions about the ethical use of these intelligent machines. The first one is: current regulations on responsibility in case of damages caused by robots are inadequate, a fault of machines or men? When talking about damages caused by a robot there are various cases and so different kinds of faults. There can be an eventual malfunction of the machine caused by an aleatory accident and so the responsibility for the mistake cannot be attributed to anyone.

Though, there are other matters concerning the improper use of the machine. In the first case, the operator uses the machine not according to the builder's prescriptions, so the responsibility is attributed to the operator. In the second case, the mistake is caused by the wrong transcription of the regulatory system: the builder so leads the operator to make a mistake and the

responsibility is thus the builder's.

The last case concerns maintenance that can be remedial or preventive. In case of budget cuts the second one might be omitted and in case of accident the responsibility is attributed to the firm's president, the health director, the managing director and the head physician who manages the structure's resources (among whom the technological ones). The second question we asked ourselves is: will the dawn of a robotic future lead to a reduction of human labor or to a cooperation between man and robot? About this point two streams of thought were developed: the first maintains that the loss of human labor is caused by technological progress, while the other states the opposite. The increase of unemployment happens also because of computers, a single algorithm will be enough to make the job of a whole office. The employment scenery is changing, and it does it faster and faster.

Today, thinking to do the same job in the same way for more than few years is impossible. Because, even if the kind of performance does not change, instruments do change. At present all firms are becoming high-tech and no one can escape this evolution. People must imagine themselves as part of a software perpetually updating that allows them to avoid all mechanical operations and employ their potential somewhere else.

Robots and Happiness

Teresa Debernardi & Sara Frumento, Liceo Chiabrera Martini, Savona, Italy

The idea behind this project is to discuss the theme of robotics from different perspectives: fantasy, science and, finally, science fiction.

First of all, the reference to fantasy appears in a parallelism between an ideal robot and the character of the Little Prince, readapting the dialogue between the fox and the Little Prince in the XXI chapter of the novel by Antoine de Saint-Exupéry. Our robot, stranger among humans in the same way as the Little Prince, turns out to be incapable of understanding emotions, first and foremost happiness, and keeps on interrogating human beings in order to feel closer to them. It yearns for happiness even if it never experienced it and, generally speaking, it is driven by curiosity and attraction to human nature, in an ambition that can almost be considered "collodian".

However, is it then possible to say that our robot is properly and authentically intelligent, enough to not be distinguished from a human being, or does it merely "simulate" the mental process of its creator as designed for that purpose? To this day, we believe that robots are indeed unable to feel emotions, unless they are programmed for that purpose by humans. For example Icube, a little humanoid android constructed by the Istituto Italiano di Tecnologia (IIT) in Genoa, is able to express emotions (joy, disappointment, surprise) towards its interlocutors, although not real emotions, but only facial expressions simulated through lights.

What if we reverse the question? Given that the robot is unable to feel emotions, can it trigger them though? There are several cinematographic examples but the line between fact and fiction is actually blurred. Pepper, for instance, is a humanoid robot capable of perceiving and reacting to feelings, sensations and moods of people around it and, for this reason, is defined an "emotional" robot. Therefore, Pepper represents a perfect example of positive interactions

between humans and robots. But, it is possible to focus on the conflict between humans and robots or, generally speaking, between humans and machines. The oldest example is probably Luddism, a movement of the XIX century of workers who attempted to prevent the use of the first machines in history which deprived people of their jobs, the textile machines, destroying them. Another example, this time cinematographic: in the movie Metropolis by Fritz Lang, the enormous machine where all the workers had to work becomes a monster who craves human lives, defined for this reason "Moloch".

Finally, we wondered about the horizons that the future advances. In an article of some months ago appeared on the Italian magazine "Espresso", the American futurist Gerd Leonhard affirms that "Humanity will change more in the next 20 years than in the past 300". This is the premise on which the concepts of Trans-humanism and Singularity are based. Singularity is the moment when technologies mature enough to rapidly modify the body, the capacities and the intelligence of humans, creating a human being 2.0, who replaces the Homo Sapiens. Trans-humanism is the movement which has a complete faith in technology, as capable of emancipating the human condition from suffering and aging, but also egoism and avidity (for this reason it is sometimes called "technological Buddhism"). We found in Trans-humanism an analogy with Nietzsche's thought of necessity for humans of overcoming. In both cases, it is in fact recognized how the essence of human life is not preserving but extending one's own being.

This aspect determines the establishment of a post-darwinian evolution, in which humans are protagonists as never before. As said in the article of the National Geographic from April 2017, casual genetics is replaced by human awareness, "taking evolution into our own hands", in a complete collaboration between man and machine. The clearest example is the "cyber", coexistence of human and robot, but science fiction scenarios will probably become reality soon, like the mind-uploading, the transfer of one's consciousness on the digital support.

It is with science fiction that we tend to conclude, with the monologue pronounced by the android in the famous movie Blade Runner (inspired by the novel from P.K.Dick) who, showing those emotions we denied to our robot until now, bitterly affirms: "I've seen things you people wouldn't believe. Attack ships on fire off the shoulder of Orion. I watched C-beams glitter in the dark near the Tannhäuser Gate. All those moments will be lost in time, like tears in rain. Time to die."

Under-skin roBOTs

Natanael Apreutesei Nicolò Baldi – ITIS "G. Marconi" - Pontedera (PI) – Italy

Bots are a topic related to the robotics since they are not a physical robot but they consist of pro-grams for electronic computers. In particular, a BOT is a program that can emulate on the internet the behavior of human beings.

The simplest kind of BOT is the script. The script is a program which, depending on the inputs that he gets, directs the user toward an established path. Another BOT, Eliza, was designed in 1966 with the purpose to emulate a conversation with a psy-chotherapist. The BOT, moving

from the user questions and answers tried to answer in the most satisfying way, faking to be a real psychotherapist. BOTs didn't have much success when they appeared. For example, Clippy, Windows XP's clip, was removed by Microsoft not long after his release because it wasn't widely used and was almost "use-less".

Though, the progress in artificial intelligence and the wide diffusion of messaging applications have nowadays made BOTs useful tools again. The most widespread BOTs are the e-commerce ones like Amazon (where the users are redirected to wards product inherent to their user research) or 24h assistance services like Skype (Skype has a BOT that 24/7 assists the users if there have problems).

We cited only two examples of BOTs, but if we look closely we can see that we are surrounded by them. They can be benign and useful like Siri (assistant BOT) but also malign like e-mail spammers. Because of the enormous quantity of existing BOTs, we decided to divide them into two big categories:

- The "good BOTs", which are composed by chat BOTs, Crawler BOTs, Journalistic and Transitional BOTs
- The "bad BOTs" (hackers, spammers, scrapers and impersonators BOTs) that are created to damage the users and steal data.

Now, however, we want to analyze the case of a particular BOT, programmed probably for research purposes. A while ago, a programmer created a bizarre BOT, called "Darknet Shopper BOT", which function was to buy random products on the dark net having at his disposal 100 bit coins weekly.

While he was randomly buying stuff, the BOT bought drugs and not long after the programmer's computer was sequestered by the police. The fact was brought in front of the court and there was made the question of who was that one who committed the crime: the BOT or the programmer?

Since we know that is very easy that a program makes an error, it is important to be conscious of the responsibility that we have when we use or release a BOT on the internet. This doesn't mean that we want to lift the responsibility from the programmers, instead, we want to admit that is very difficult to find the responsibility giving the unpredictable nature that the code sometimes has.

Until now we have talked about BOTs that have functions for the single user (like Siri and Eliza). Now we want to look at BOTs that have functions for the entire society like the Crawler BOTs and the Journalistic BOTs. More in depth the Crawler BOTs (like the Google BOT) have the task of gathering information of any kind regarding the internet traffic, with the purpose of speeding up the research that the users make all around the globe.

The Journalist BOT instead, is called Informational BOTs because they gather information from the most clicked pages on the web and then they redistribute it on the various social media platforms so they can inform the users. Since we understood that the BOTs can make errors, we want to ask the following question: "If the BOTs make or gather errors, how correct are the

information that they report?”.

The information that they report can be incorrect for three reasons:

1. The code of the BOT is involuntarily compromised and they report errors;
2. The information that they gather is involuntarily wrong.

The information that they gather is voluntarily wrong, with the purpose of disinformation. Regarding the last point there are sites that do disinformation (like “Falso Quotidiano” in Italy) which with fake news attract users, and consequently the “click”. From here we want to ask: “Who could benefit from this disinformation?” With this project, we wanted to stimulate a discussion about the need of regulation for BOTs before they are used as a tool of mass manipulation. We want to conclude with a Stephen Hawking’s quote: “AI will be ‘either best or worst thing’ for humanity.”

Roboethics

Ettore Perlo and Chiara Minasso, the classical De Amicis section of Liceo Vieusseux in Imperia

Roboethics is a compound term that combines robotics with ethics. Starting to deal first with the mechanotronic aspect we can say that the robot is a machine capable of performing particular tasks (more or less complex depending on the degree of artificial intelligence it has, and on the software) independently, without men's intervention. The types of robots are vast and differ in their ability, purpose, and way of communicating with us. Among them we also find that of disembodied robots, such as intelligent environments and automation technologies for example.

The proximity of humans to humanoids, beings that increasingly reflect our human reality both from the cognitive and emotional point of view, leads us to question many concepts. A new subject-object can remove man's centrality. It's an alter-ego that inevitably changes our relationship with reality because it is the physiognomy of reality itself to change very fast, and also the interactions between different areas of our lives are changing; all these things are interwoven in the talk about roboethics. In this context the role of roboethics is just to *come first*, to ensure that the development of science can truly be an advantage for *all mankind*, to prophesy future scenarios, and to exercise a cautious discernment of what machines are Useful and which are likely to be harmful to humans.

The Revolution of Artificial Intelligence, which we are already experiencing in part with the new computer technology for automation, is a matter of fundamental importance in today's and tomorrow's world. And given the role that robotics are taking in society, applying ethics to it becomes indispensable and important because the use of powerful and potentially destructive technologies can not be ruled out.

Asking about roboethics is also useful in other respects because it leads us to review a definition of man, of person: as machinery and human being are integrated, they work in symbiosis (I think, for example, about mechanical arts) what can be termed human? Can we consider “ethical” the use of robots in war against humans? Which robotic behaviors should we tolerate, encourage or prohibit? And who would be responsible for their possible harmful behavior?

This last question is important because it reveals the conflict between the artificial nature of robots, so they should obey our programming, and their partial autonomy that could lead to harmful decisions against us. Asimov had in mind such problems when in 1942 he postulated the "Laws of Roboethics", which forbid the robots to carry out harmful actions for humans and constitute the first embryo of a robotic ethics, a "roboethics".

The effects of robotics on everyday reality will be substantial and it is necessary to think about jobs that will be lost in future because of the use of robotics. We will face a humanity unable to keep up with the changes brought by AI and the foundations the economy and society based on will be put in a crisis. Solutions to this (such as a basic income or an alternative economy) need to be discussed today for our next tomorrow.

Another fundamental aspect is the relation of the human being and of society in general with the robot: having to relate to a being very similar to us, but substantially different, certainly revolutionizes our idea of relationship and the recipient of our affective projection. All this can lead to psychological and ethical problems. Inevitably, the omnipresence of technology and robotics will have a profound effect on the image we have of ourselves and our "human being", and it is therefore essential to dedicate a careful analysis of human psychology in relation to the robot.

The robot will certainly determine the development of a reality other than today, but to design the future tomorrow's world we must consider the needs and necessities of man, ensuring that technology saturation never causes an alienation of man by himself. To what extent are we willing to live with robots, relying on them in daily life, in the care and in the treatment?

Therefore the task of roboethics is to look in the long term to seek solutions to ethical problems, linked to all aspects of reality, before they occur, to avoid being caught unprepared with the technologies that can potentially destroy humanity with extreme ease. Debate and regulation, together with public knowledge and public consciousness are the only solutions.

Fully relying on technology means, often, to unlearn self-domination, becoming dependent on a machine, something that still happens today and which is hardly avoidable. However, this must imply reflections and possible technical changes in the design phase of a robot or other technological instrument. And we believe it is now indispensable to provide at school an education for healthy use of technology.

The robot model is man, with its characteristics and intelligence. And we think it is important to valorize the divergent thought of the human being, opposing to the converging thinking of the machine, in order to give importance to human expression in all its forms, with its emotional and interpersonal intelligence, and to its own characteristics. All these questions must remind us to address the interests of science and robotics to the whole humanity, in the wonderful diversity of the subjects that make up it. And we must transfer the goals of humanity such as solidarity and peace among peoples to robotic consciousness.

Here roboethics is fundamental to regulate, with its interdisciplinary studies, the ethics of robots, which are increasingly active and independent subjects. Robotics and roboethics in par-

ticular push us to reflect on what makes the man a man. To ask what is the essence of humanity, that characteristic so connected to the human being at it can not be reproduced by a machine. They are certainly questions of a difficult answer but they are useful to a true and profound reflection on our Life. By placing man and machine in comparison, we realize that if the machine has speed, productivity and effectiveness on its side, some of the more personal characteristics of man are creativity, the irrational part of human mind, the plasticity of our being, able to adapt to many situations with its characteristic ability to self-determine.

And on the other hand if man necessarily needs more time and easily distracts himself while doing a job where he often does not have full expertise, the machine usually has huge limits on programming software and reaction to unforeseen circumstances.

Philosophical reflection can help us to find answers to these questions making us realize the fundamental limitation of human knowledge and the prudence that we must maintain in the application of scientific knowledge. It reminds us the importance of changing the point of view from which we look at the world and the relevance of our most irrational and creative part. We thought to read a piece of Plato's Law that reads like this:

"Even that small fragment that you represent, miserable man, always has its intimate relationship with the cosmos and an orientation to it, even though it does not seem that you realize that every life rises for the Whole and for the happy condition of the universe harmony. It is not for you that this life takes place, but you are rather born for cosmic life."

We have analyzed the perspective of a machine which is able to have the same ability of a human being, the Artificial Intelligence. The Artificial Intelligence is a technology that taking as a model the Human, tries to copy his behaviors and his functions, in order to create a new era of "thinking" machines that can provide all those lacks previous machines had, for example cognitive skills such as classifying, organizing and developing output.

For these reasons, robotic will become an inter-disciplinary science, which will connect and combine Computer science, Biology, Technology of Material, Anatomy and Psychology by means of Engineering. This technology is going to be used in so many fields, such diagnostic one, therapeutic one social one... joining in the invention of a humanoid, which will be able to feel emotions.

Therefore a deepened study of the model it is gonna be necessary to reproduce his functionality, and so, lots of new research programs have been developed by the last years with the help of new techniques as Neural Coding (studying of the brain code what allows the brain to operate), Brain Imaging (a detailed image of the brain, its sections and its mode of operation). All of these and more techniques have brought to the development of the AI and other project as Neurolink of Elon Musk (its aim is enriching the human brain with "artificial ingredients").

Another technique, used is the Persuasive Technology, developed thanks to the previous ones; it is used to make animated what is not and creates artificial feelings in robots, those will be able to laugh, to cry, to be frightened, answering to different situations described in their databases, and although those situation would be well-described, they are never going to recreate the infinite situations of the real and the infinite not-written social conventions which would

deal with, but they will keep going to react in an automated way.

An example of AI could be KOMODOROID, a robot where have been created a perfect human appearance and it is used to as a TV speaker, it doesn't need any attempt and it can not make mistakes. Another one il the clone made by Ishiguro Hiroshi, a professor at Osaka University. This AI allows him to designate some task, like lessons, in order to dedicate himself to new works and researches. That realizes the ancient dream of the mankind to free himself from working, and increasing free time.

An Italian example is the IIT (Italian Institute of Technology) in Genoa, which has studied Robot that are progressively more and more independent and can work in an non-structured place and interacting with a human being. At this point of our reflection, we understand they created mind without any body, or we can say better, we have body that lost their real function of communication with the outside because the only means between the environment and a mind is its own body, so this robot will continue to analyze outputs in a mechanical way.

In the end we don't have to forget the ethics has to put a limit, or anyway it has to control what the science is doing, and one of the major scholar in this field is Hans Jonas. He was a Jew, born in Germany and Anna Arendt's husband, compelled to flee to England and then he moved to Palestine and America, he was also a Hiddeger's student. Jonas was certain the Western mindset would be characterized by the separation between Man and Nature, that could explain a lacking concern about the world which surrounds all of us, in a period when both religious morals and sciences develop set problem indeed new, thus the philosopher reflects on the necessity to create a new ethics which adapts itself to modernity. The philosopher, calling to mind Kant's Imperatives, and adapting them to his necessity, says that our action should be execute thinking whether their consequences would destroy life on the Earth.

Nowadays we live in a world where men are able, thanks to the developed technique, to modify in an irreversibly way their own environment (just think about pollution, greenhouse effect, nuclear bombs...), in a way that before the could not even imagine. For these reasons the imperative does not correspond anymore to an universalization of his own doing, but to mankind survival because we have to start thinking not just what we are doing right now but how our actions will affect on the future generations, which aren't responsible for themselves yet.

For the future we expect robotic will develop principle such "simplicity", or the ability of doing something automatically, even the most complex actions with the use of less power possible, like the human body; we will be able to solve the market saturation due to the incredible amount of technology we are using which makes us addicted to it.

Moreover, with Als advancement, mind with-no-body that feel emotion, it's necessary to decide if we want to evaluate them as real people or whether they remain simple machines. Emotions, fancy, abstract thoughts are still property of the human, and a robot can't take decision by himself, but the robot still remise an ALTER-EGO, something that we redress with our fears and hopes, something that breaks science boundaries and becomes a challenge for abilities and human creativity.



“Dr. Robot”

Veronica Romano & Alessio Consoli, Liceo Antonio Pacinotti - La Spezia, Italy

This article will deal with recent developments in medical robotics scientifically and social-economically, but mostly from an ethical and juridical point of view. We will consider the phenomenon of artificial intelligence, of the legitimacy of action of robots and men in the use of particular machines.

Because of our interest in the developments of robotic technologies and in the ethical and juridical implications they might have, we have decided to examine in depth the field of medical robotics. In order to speak about medical robotics, it is necessary to be well informed about its period of origin and development; indeed, the rapid developments of robotics in the last twenty years of the 20th century gave great impulse to the creation of robotic systems for surgery, diagnosis, rehabilitation, and prosthetics.

Medical robotics is a multidisciplinary field of research requiring the convergence of specific knowledge and skills of robotics, medicine and information technology, both in the phase of individuation of the required functionalities and in the various phases in which the process of design, development and assessment of robotic systems is divided. Together with scientific and technological issues, we have therefore to face relevant ethical, political and economic questions ranging from informed consent and attribution of moral and objective responsibility to the themes of equity and distributive justice in the allocation of advanced technological resources to the sanitary system.

We should bear in mind that - in this field as in many others - there is a balance between advantages and drawbacks. If we consider, for example, robotic surgery, the advantages deriving from its application are essentially the same of mini-invasive surgery with the addition, however, of the benefits deriving from actions, enacted by a robot, which would be impossible for a human surgeon (a robot can, for example, rotate its hand of 360° or work in uncomfortable positions for a very long period of time). Another advantage might be the possibility to carry out surgery at a distance thanks to the availability of a broadband connection. This might however be interpreted as a possible disadvantage because of the deriving emotional detachment between surgeon and patient. A further disadvantage would be represented by the high costs, which, however, due to the developments of the systems, are becoming more and more accessible.

In order to introduce the subject of artificial intelligence, it is necessary to distinguish between operating machines and automatons. Operating machines are “sophisticated, one- or multi-limbed robotic systems, capable of performing with precision the actions dictated by a doctor, who can operate the system locally or remotely”. They are therefore machines which can, because of their mechanical functionalities, overcome human possibilities in particular actions, but which need nevertheless human intervention to start and are not gifted with intelligence yet. The most common example is the famous Da Vinci machine.

Because of the incessant steps forwards made in medically-applied robotics, although we can’t yet talk of completely autonomous machines, we can however find some semi-autonomous

specimens. Once started, these devices act not only according to the programming received, but also in function of their own experience, therefore elaborating some data autonomously.

In 1956 John McCarthy invented the discipline of "Artificial Intelligence" (A.I.), whose purpose was to have machines perform tasks which would require intelligence if done by human beings. It is important to remark that, in man, brain and body are inseparable and only through a mental process can we distinguish rational and calculating intelligence from emotional and bodily intelligence. A.I. made us aware of the existence of cognitive activities and allowed us to discover, by difference or analogy, many kinds of them that are extremely different to those typical of humans, being in particular devoid of awareness or emotional and affective components.

An ethical-philosophical problem arises: up to a few decades ago, the concept of rational intelligence was very close to an abstract idea, a model unattainable by man in actual reality. It was identified with the hypothetical ability -both human and non-human - to elaborate thought linearly, consequentially, without mistakes, in order to reach perfectly logical and rational solutions. With the invention of computers, however, man suffered a heavy defeat in this respect: this new machine is actually able to "think" absolutely and compulsorily in an objective way, and this capacity allows it to get far superior results than human beings, at least in some aspects of human activity. Not always, however, do computer-made calculations and previsions have a contact with reality. This observation has different and important effects on human thought. On the one hand, it represents the defeat of technology, which proved itself deceptive, shattering the dreams of those who looked up to it as the key to understand and control the world. On the other hand, we have a powerful revaluation of human intelligence in its emotional essence: if the objectivity of artificial intelligence cannot give us all the answers, then this is not the only yardstick of human brainpower.

Nowadays there are robots specifically programmed in order to simulate as closely as possible emotions, and, consequently, to arouse them in human beings. The results obtained by robotics in this respects are impressive. A question, however, arises: in which ways and in which circumstances is it appropriate to allow a robot to take direct part in dealing with situations typically controlled by men such as surgical procedures? The choice of appropriate therapeutic procedures based on the active intervention of robotic systems requires a deep understanding of the mechanisms coordinating perception and action, of the effects of central or peripheral lesions on motor control, and finally of the mechanisms overseeing the plastic adapting of the nervous system.

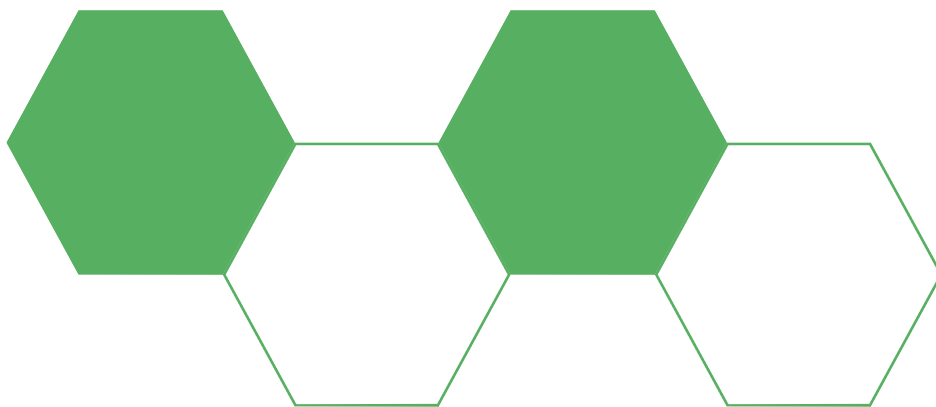
The great development of robotics and of artificial intelligence, as well as many benefits, might generate ethical problems, not only concerning its possible influence on the job market, but also of social and moral nature. From the point of view of applied ethics, we must face the issues connected to the protection and promotion of the doctor's and of the patient's autonomy, to the creation of appropriate criteria to ascribe moral and objective responsibilities, to the fair distribution of technological resources. In a moment in which experience gains such a great significance in the development of a robot, which can therefore acquire new skills in addition to those pre-set, various ethical problems occur, starting from the need to limit the "free enterprise" of a robot in order to minimize the possibility of accidents thus limiting, however,

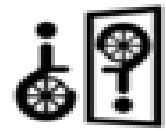
also, its cognitive and productive ability. Science fiction has been speculating for years about possible scenarios which might occur because of the exigency of limiting the efficiency of too-clever robots. Asimov, the greatest author in this respect, with his famous laws drew the boundaries which technological science has been following since then in order to achieve a sustainable robotic development, thus turning fiction into reality.

A very important issue is also represented by prosthetics and the idea of a post-human body. The sacred conception of the human body in its wholeness has been transcended for many decades by corrective surgery replacing damaged parts with similar components or with the same functions both taken from animals or artificial. Ethically, we are called to face the problem of inhumanity or post-humanity which has become particularly cogent in recent years. Once a body is not one hundred per cent human, we might legitimately say that it is no longer human; but when exactly can we define a body as post-human?

The ethical debate is still open and fierce: some claim that the humanity of a body and the preservation of the concept of person is maintained until the brain works autonomously and retains all the capacities of a brain and body "entirely human". Others argue that we can define post-human a body kept alive by internal mechanic-robotic components and that we should instead define still human a body supported by robotic components which are not necessary to survive but only support vital functions. However, the latest technological achievements compel us to reject also this definition, as it is difficult to consider "more human" a body integrated with robotic limbs, already successfully tested, rather than a body in which the heart maintains its functions thanks to an internal mechanical valve, but otherwise human in every respect.

The question calls for a different approach towards active eugenics, in which robotic parts are implanted in addition to natural ones in order to increase the body capabilities, and negative and substituting eugenics, in which missing or damaged parts are replaced by mechanical implants. It is not, however, possible to list a prior inventory of every hypothetical case and of its relative degree of bioethical admissibility, but, at the same time, it is hard to draw the line concerning the legitimacy of the use of robotic technologies in the "restructuring" of a human body.





Concentrating the view on disability: a change in perspective

Alessandra Fabbri, Genoa University, Italy

What does "disability mean"?

Can the terms wellness and disability coexist? If yes at what conditions ?

It's difficult to answer, but they stimulate important reasons to spur ideas for reflection.

The ONU Convention on people affected by disabilities (conceived between 2003 and 2006 and presented to be signed by the Countries on March 30, 2007), gives the following definition: << long lasting impairments, physical, mental, or sensory which, interacting with various barriers, may hinder the full and actual participation to social life >>.

The Disability degree may be higher or lower: it's strictly connected to the type of interaction established between the community and the disabled. So, person's well-being depends on the answers and on the strategies implemented by both the society and the person with disabilities.

The Disability is characterized by two elements: the first biological, a damage suffered in a pre-natal, perinatal or postnatal period, which causes a physical, psychic or sensory impairment;

The Disability is characterized by two elements: the first biological, a damage suffered in a pre-natal, perinatal or postnatal period, which causes a physical, psychic or sensory impairment; the other social, as the bearer of the disruption is excluded, because he fails to adapt to the norms of effectiveness and efficiency typical of today's society.

The society is formed by individuals who often share a stereotype; a rigid and simplified perception of people or groups which are placed in comfortable and privileged categories. It seems that, in order to have a right to a satisfactory relational and working life, it's necessary to be normal. But what is this so much mentioned and desired normality? The concept of norm is not absolute, but it's an interpretation related to the social, ethical and political values of a particular community. It is therefore variable and dependent on the time and type of society. It is in fact a behavioral model adopted by the majority.

As Canguilhem remembers, it is the abnormality, the deviation from the norm, defined by the majority, which has a painful and negative effect on the well-being of a disabled person. It is the daily impact with requests that can't be satisfied, it's to be confronted every day with barriers appearing insurmountable, creating the disadvantage. Barriers not only architectural.

In particular I would like to mention two barriers identified by Marianna Gensabella, in her article. The Transparent Barriers: The image barrier and the one of time. The image of your own body, not conforming to the norm, is often not accepted, because it is not considered pleasant by those who look with insistence. So you create a barrier, the image barrier , but what is really

behind this barrier?

The mirror returns to us an image that's ours, but in which we never fully identify ourselves, because we are not completely satisfied; A difficult recognition, due to the matrix of our ego, formed in early childhood through our mother's eyes, which gives us confirmation. Growing, we continue to need the look of the others for reassurance; Not any look, but a look of love and consideration, to accept the image that the mirror shows us. A metaphor of identity, the mirror makes visible the distance between what we believe we are and what we are for others. The image the mirror sends to the disabled is a deformed one, between his view and the one of others.

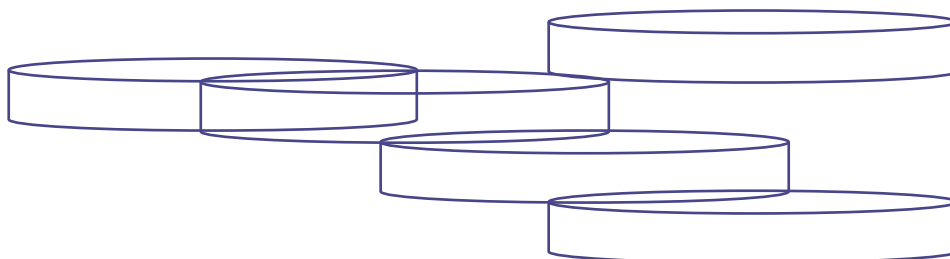
From this perspective, the mirror is a transparent barrier separating and removing the disabled person from the others. Overcoming this barrier is possible, if we find out what the barrier hides: a discomfort uniting us in different ways and degrees, and that can be overturned through being together for and with the others.

The disability condition often forces us to express and / or move slowly. This contrasts with the lifestyle typical of today's society, characterized by the "time of the hurry".

I know for personal experience, how difficult it is to see and experience daily the impossibility of carrying out daily activities, to overcome that time barrier, always requiring speed, the fear of being slow, making visibly oppressive the condition of not being able. As for my personal experience, the fear of slowness is a feeling of uneasiness, stemming from the clash between an energy that drives me to act, and the action, slowed down by my disability. A discomfort causing a rage with myself, coming from the impossibility of changing the situation, coupled with the fear of being inadequate, and to be considered not adequate by others. I am convinced that in order to overcome the physical limits imposed by a disability, one must above all have courage.

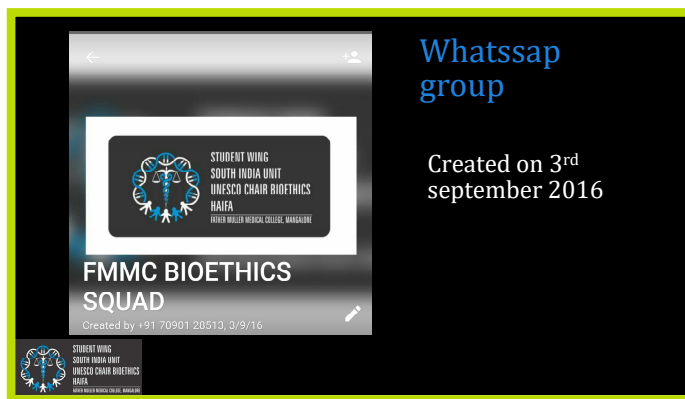
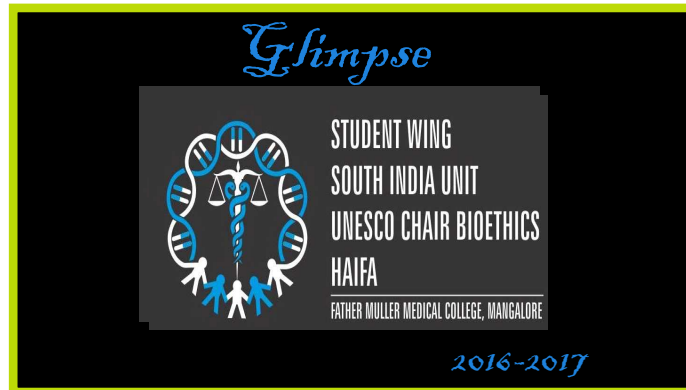
The greatest obstacle I believe is in recognizing this disability and to make it fluid and modifiable. A disability has always hidden inside some possibilities, albeit small, that can be made visible, giving motivation for action.

A change can only be activated through networking: the relationships that support it, where the disabled person does not passively pass on, but acts with energy, challenging his limitations to transform them, at least in part, into opportunities.



Student Wing

SOUTH INDIA UNIT



Whatsapp group

Created on 3rd september 2016



Blog spot

Created in 2014 & redesigned in 2015



PRAYER SONG



WELCOME



ETHICS OF CARING AND
ETHICAL DECISION MAKING IN
CLINICAL ROUNDS



TOKEN OF
APPRECIATION



STUDENT WING
SOUTH INDIA UNIT
UNESCO CHAIR BIOETHICS
HAIFA
FATHER MULLER MEDICAL COLLEGE, MANGALORE

Programme

Instillation of executive committee 2016-2017



STUDENT WING
SOUTH INDIA UNIT
UNESCO CHAIR BIOETHICS
HAIFA
FATHER MULLER MEDICAL COLLEGE, MANGALORE

*Kartavya bhari
vasthradharan*

03-10-2016



Nishabd guru

06-10-2016





STUDENT WING
SOUTH INDIA UNIT
UNESCO CHAIR BIOETHICS
HAIFA
FATHER MULLER MEDICAL COLLEGE, MANGALORE



UNESCO Chair
in Bioethics
(Haifa)



ANNOUNCEMENT

As a part of world Bioethics Day 2016 Celebrations
we are conducting 2 exclusively FMCI Intra-collegiate competition



Debate Competition

Topic: "SHOULD FREEDOM OF SPEECH BE
SOMETIMES RESTRICTED"

- Rules:
- 1 team of 2 people per college
(one for & the other against the Motion)
 - 3 minutes talk & 2 minutes rebuttal
 - Judges decision is final

Poster Competition

TOPIC: HUMAN DIGNITY & HUMAN RIGHTS

- Rules:
- Maximum of 2 teams per college
 - One team consists of not more than 3 people
 - Poster size 22 x 28 inches

Any colour and embellishments can be used
essentiality is the message.
Judges decision is final

To be held on 15th October 2016 at 3.30pm in Exam Hall,
Block-B, 3rd Floor, Father Muller Medical College, Mangalore.

Organized by:



Come One...

Come All...



Registration Ends on
10th October
5.00pm



UNESCO Chair
in Bioethics
(Haifa)



ANNOUNCEMENT

As a part of world Bioethics day 2016 celebrations
we will conduct an



Essay Competition

For all Degree College Students

Topic: "HUMAN DIGNITY & HUMAN RIGHTS"

- Rules:
- 2 individual entries per college
 - Word count 1000-1500
 - Plagiarism leads to automatic disqualification

Call and Register with
Tareesh S. Naik - 8088925100
Ansel E. Crasta - 9090128513
Dr. Princy L. Palatty - 9845104505
Email: bioethics@fmc.org
drprincy@palatty@gmail.com

Giving your full name & that of your college,
along with phone number & email id.
To claim your prize please carry along with you your college ID.

Announcement & distribution of prize will be on 19th October 2016,
at the Celebration of World Bioethics Day at 2.30pm,
Decennial Memorial Hall, Knowledge Centre,
Father Muller Medical College, Mangalore.
Last date for Submission: 15th October, 2016 by 5.00pm

Organized by:



Come One...

Come All...



Registration Ends on
10th October
5.00pm



STUDENT WING
SOUTH INDIA UNIT
UNESCO CHAIR BIOETHICS
HAIFA
FATHER MULLER MEDICAL COLLEGE, MANGALORE



DR. RAVINDRANATH
SHANBAGH -
CHIEF GUEST -
HUMAN RIGHTS



BIOETHICS DELIBERATIONS AND DISCUSSIONS

DR. M. S.
BALLIGA -THE
INDIAN
TUSKEGEE

MISS
SUNANDA -
TISSUE
ENGINEERING

DR. HAREESH
GOUDA -
CONSUMER
PROTECTION
ACT-BOOSTER
INOCCULATION

Knowledge Centre Hall



"Report bioethics deliberations and discussions "

Date: 20-01-2017

Place: Knowledge Centre Hall, Father Muller medical college, Mangalore.

The meeting began at 3:33 pm with the mc desk consisting of libnus and anjaline (1st MBBS batch 2017) who welcomed the gathering and the invocation for Gods blessings with a hymn. The first speaker was Dr. M. S. Balliga who spoke on the "the Indian Tuskegee". This talk set the motion for research integrity and scientific conduct. Miss Sunanda spoke on "tissue engineering and ethical aspects " which was an eye opener and brought forth probable ethical dilemmas in this emerging field of regenerative medicine. Professor of forensic medicine Dr. Hareesh gauda who spoke on the "consumer protection act- booster inoculation" this talk was exemplified by two cases and the lessons learnt there from this initiative would be carried sporadically for 5-6 times in order to inculcate safe practices and learn things the right way ("unlearning" the wrong practice and introducing the right way of doing things). As per the agenda the students discussed the change in the constitution and probable election date and change of job description of the posts. The meeting drew close at 5:20pm.

Student wing, UNESCO chair Bioethics Haifa

DAY-1 HBTMC

AGENDA: DISCUSSING THE PLIGHT OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN AFRICA WITH SPECIAL FOCUS ON ORGAN TRAFFICKING AND FLESH TRADE HBTMC

One of those very few prestigious MUNs (Model United Nations) which are privileged to be affiliated to the UNESCO and UNITWIN commenced at 10 am on the 11th of February. The conference witnessed participants (also called delegates) from medical and engineering colleges across the city. The lecture auditorium awaited 2 days of enlightening experiences.

The event started off with the rules of procedure by the coveted executive board which had two experienced MUNers on it. Post thorough explanation, the committee started rolling with the relatively experienced delegates driving the committee discussions. The first timers took everyone by surprise while they had a few outstanding pointers up their sleeves. While day 1 focussed more on the influence of and the plight caused by an insurgent group called Boko Haram in the African subcontinent, the delegates also suggested various measures to curb their atrocities.

The executive board then tried stirring up the committee with a few really polarizing speeches as guest delegates of organisations like the Al Qaeda and Boko Haram. This would also exemplify the correct way of delivering speeches at MUNs and help participants understand the concept of delegation. The committee was not only interesting but also humorous because of constant use of sarcasm and innuendos. Blame game was at its very best when certain delegates made blatant accusations against others. The USA faced quite some heat from the African Union during the course of day 1.

We also witnessed appreciation and acknowledgment to some stunning articulated speeches made by the delegates of the French Republic, the Russian Federation and Rwanda. Moderated Caucuses (allotted time for sub discussions) paved the way for some really good interpreta-

tions to the agenda at hand. The African nations presented their stance very clearly and the superpowers were well informed of what was ideally required of them. Economic, social and political issues were put on the table and the dots were connected well.

Apart from interesting questions from the audience and faculty members which were addressed at the earliest, we saw a sudden hike in involvement of the participants who sent across a lot of chits that are a way of communicating your point with the EB and other delegates. Day 1 also saw some good paper work by a couple of delegates who lobbied to have a majority on board with them. The working paper was impressively passed before the final session and the conference had started to get productive with its very first official document already bagged. The executive board looked at this situation with an opportunity to test the delegates not only on the basis of their research but also on their impromptu understanding of the global issues thereby introducing a crisis. Update 1 was welcomed with a lot of radical changes in foreign policies by a few nations with some of them like the UK almost cutting trade relations with the Russian Federation. Day 1 was certainly filled with almost every emotion right from aggression to humour and even touched by sentiments.

DAY-2 HBTMC

AGENDA: DISCUSSING THE PLIGHT OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN AFRICA WITH SPECIAL FOCUS ON ORGAN TRAFFICKING AND FLESH TRADE.

Day 2 of the conference witnessed delegates flaunting Indian traditional as against western formals on the previous day. The formal session commenced with the roll call. An air of renewed vigour and aggression swept through the theatre credits to the blame game involved in the speeches of certain delegates. Update two was quickly brought in by the chairpersons and this followed certain delegates instantly modifying and even revamping their set of foreign policies.

A number of really relevant moderated caucuses once again reaffirmed that the first timers were not going to give in easily and would fight hard to make it through. While a couple of unmoderated caucuses ensured significant developments to the paper work (also called communicae), lobbying by the delegates of Russia and DRC made the proceedings slightly smoother. Update 3 involved a couple of fun elements to restore the committee's interest after an exhausting first session. The crisis was dealt with and the delegates finally reverted to the agenda at hand.

Post crisis, the conference witnessed certain mayhem with almost no caucus being passed and no delegate wishing to put points across in the GSL. The working paper was rejected by the majority and the next paper was in its budding stages. That is when the EB stirred up the committee yet again as guest delegates of nations like the Syrian Arab Republic and the United Kingdom. Motion for entertainment quickly followed while the final formal document was being ratified and made error free by the chairpersons. A few inconsistencies in the opinion of the authors followed the introduction and discussion during the amendments and almost 1/3rd of the clauses of the document were modified by the committee.

The voting rules of procedure were clarified and the committee was nearing its end with an

obvious suspense building up too. The organising committee was asked to leave the room for the voting procedure. An extremely one sided voting preference was made note of when everyone but one voted in favour of the draft resolution and the committee was a success.

Two days had finally seen almost every emotion that existed. Accusations, support, offensive speeches, sarcastic remarks, rhetoric questions and so much more had finally come to a halt. The committee gave its valuable feedback to the general secretary and the delegates received their part from the executive board prior to the prize distribution ceremony. A set of fun awards like the lady gaga award for the best dressed delegate or the Navjot Singh Siddhu award for the happiest delegate preceded the actual ones. It was indeed very close but the French republic and the Russian federation made it to the top 2 positions with their outstanding blend of content, confidence, impact, paper work and style.

The organizing committee was appreciated for their unprecedented hard work through the 2 days and the delegates for their participation. The certificates and cash prizes were handed over by the secretary general and group photographs ensured hearty memories for the delegates as well as the executive board.





RESOLUTION 1.0

Sponsors: DROC, South Sudan, Russia.

Signatories: Ethiopia, Nigeria, Angola, Sierra Leone, Thailand, Morocco, Mexico, Libya, Central African Republic, Chad, Cameroon, South Africa, Rwanda.

The United Nations General Assembly,

Thanking the Secretary-General for the report of 12 March 2013 and taking note of the analysis and recommendations contained therein, but remaining deeply concerned over the slow implementation of important aspects of resolution 1960 (2010) to prevent sexual violence in armed conflict and post-conflict situations and noting as documented in the Secretary-General's report that sexual violence occurs in such situations throughout the world,

Reaffirming all previous resolutions on the problem of trafficking in persons, especially women and children, in particular General Assembly resolutions of December 18, 2008,

Recalling from the Article 3 of Declaration of Human Rights, everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of a person,

Recalling the Article 4 of Declaration of Human Rights, no one shall be held in servitude or slavery, slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all forms,

Recalling from Article 9 of Declaration of Human Rights, no one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile,

Affirming that women's political, social and economic empowerment, gender equality and the enlistment of men and boys in the effort to combat all forms of violence against women are central to long-term efforts to prevent sexual violence in armed conflict and post-conflict situations,

Emphasizing the importance of the full implementation of resolution 1325 (2000) and subsequent resolutions on women and peace and security, and recognizing UN-Women's efforts in this area,

Recalling the inclusion of a range of sexual violence offences in the International Criminal Court (ICC),

Recognizing that victims of trafficking are particularly exposed to racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, and that women and girl victims are often subject to multiple forms of discrimination and violence, including on the grounds of their gender, age, ethnicity, culture and religion, as well as their origins, and that these forms of discrimination may themselves fuel trafficking in persons,

Recalling that international humanitarian law prohibits rape and other forms of sexual violence,

Taking note to the recent developing in the United Nations General Assembly and stressing on the fact that past resolutions have been a failure in quick implementations,

Welcoming especially the efforts of Governments, United Nations bodies and agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to address the problem of trafficking in persons, especially women and children,

1. *Affirms* that it is essential to place the protection of human rights at the centre of measures taken to prevent and end trafficking in persons, and to protect, assist and provide access to adequate redress to victims, including the possibility of obtaining compensation from the perpetrators;

2. *Calls* upon Member States to comply with their relevant obligations to continue to fight impunity by investigating and prosecuting those subject to their jurisdiction who are responsible for such crimes;

3. *Urges* Governments:

(a) To take appropriate measures to address the root factors, including external factors, that encourage trafficking in persons for prostitution and other forms of commercialized sex, forced marriages and forced labor, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs, including by strengthening existing legislation or by considering the enactment of anti-trafficking legislation and the adoption of national plans of action;

(b) To penalize and criminalize trafficking;

(c) To ban child pornography;

4. *Encourages* Member States to include the full range of crimes of sexual violence in national penal legislation to enable prosecutions for such acts;

5. *Emphasizes* on the need to empower women and on the safety of the women;

6. *Emphasizes* on the need to increase the percentage of women representation in the Governments;

7. *Emphasizes* on the pre-deployment of forces in the Sub Saharan regions so as to curb the rising insurgence of various extremist groups and put an end to terrorism;

8. *Urges* the World Bank to provide funds in order to make each individual African nation independent on the grounds of financial security;

9. *Urges* the UN Women, to help set up start ups for women and rehabilitation centers for sexually abused women;

10. *Recommends* the implementation of the AGOA;

11. *Urges* all the Member Nations to come together to fight against the rising Islamophobia;

12. *Ensures* protection and assistance to the victims of trafficking with full respect for their hu-

man rights, including, where appropriate, through legislation;

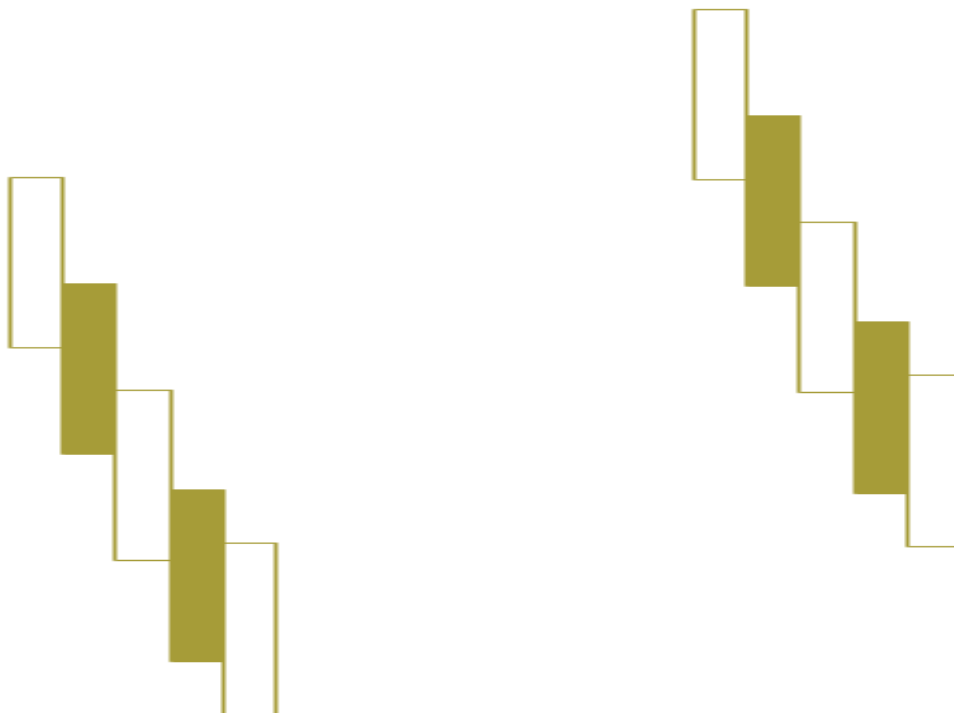
13. *Recommends* nations to devise, enforce and strengthen effective gender- and age-sensitive measures to combat and eliminate all forms of trafficking, especially in women and children, including for sexual and labour exploitation, as part of a comprehensive anti-trafficking strategy that integrates a human rights perspective, and to draw up, as appropriate, national plans of action in this regard;

14. *Recommends* adoption and strengthening of legislative or other measures to discourage the demand that fosters all forms of exploitation of persons and leads to trafficking in persons, including the demand created by sex tourism, especially in children, and forced labour, and to enhance, in this regard, preventive measures, including legislative measures, to deter exploiters of trafficked persons and to ensure their accountability;

15. *Recommends* establishing mechanisms, where appropriate, in cooperation with the international community, to combat the use of the Internet to facilitate trafficking in persons and crimes related to sexual or other forms of exploitation, and to strengthen international cooperation to investigate and prosecute trafficking facilitated by the use of the Internet;

16. *Recommends* supporting the allocation of the necessary resources, as appropriate, in cooperation with inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations, to strengthen preventive action, in particular education for women and men, as well as for girls and boys, on the human rights of women and children, gender equality, self-respect and mutual respect;

Recognizes the role of United Nations peacekeeping contingents in preventing sexual violence, and, in this respect, calls for all pre-deployment and in-mission training of troop- and police-contributing country contingents to include training on sexual and gender-based violence, which also takes into account the distinct needs of children; further encourages troop and police-contributing countries to increase the number of women recruited and deployed in peace operations.



Research

PROJECT PROPOSAL

Wellness and distress in health care professionals dealing with bioethical issues in their everyday working life

Project Coordinator

Anna Giardini, ICS Maugeri of the European Centre for Bioethics and Quality of Life - UNESCO Chair in Bioethics Italian Unit

Funds: None. The research will be conducted on voluntary participation

Type of study: Observational cross-sectional international study

Nations that already expressed its interest to collaborate to the study: Portugal and Colombia.

CALL FOR PARTICIPATION - Who is interested in participating to the project, please write to: anna.giardini@icsmaugeri.it

Rationale: Burnout, fatigue and distress are well known in health care providers (1-2), with different percentages when considering different health care professionals groups. But little is known about its' relation with the necessity to deal with bioethical issues.

Aim of the study: to assess positive aspects, meaning in life and distress in professionals dealing with bioethics issues in their working life and to consider the possible relations among variables.

Instruments (to be discussed and, if needed, modified within the working group):

- SMILE - Schedule for Meaning in Life Evaluation(3)

<http://www.psychotherapie-muenchen.de/forschung-lebenssinn.html>

Test free of charge, available in German, English, French, Italian, Spanish, Japanese, Hindi, Dutch, Persian, Turkish.

- PANAS - positive affect and negative affect scale(4)

<http://cw.routledge.com/textbooks/9780415366656/downloads/panas.pdf>

Test free of charge, available in English, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Hungarian, Dutch, Persian, Turkish.

- IANUS – tool aimed at assessing distress and positive aspects (5)

Test free of charge, available in English and in Italian

- Maugeri Stress Index – tool aimed at assessing stress in working environments (6)

Test free of charge, available in English and in Italian

- LOT-R – Life Orientation Test Revised (aimed at assessing optimism towards life) (7)

<http://www.psy.miami.edu/faculty/ccarver/sciLOT-R.html>

Test free of charge, available in English, Italian, French, Serbian, Spanish

- Tool purposely designed for the study, to assess bioethics issues job related. To be constructed within the working group.

If there will be resources available, a sub group of subjects will be assessed both quantitatively

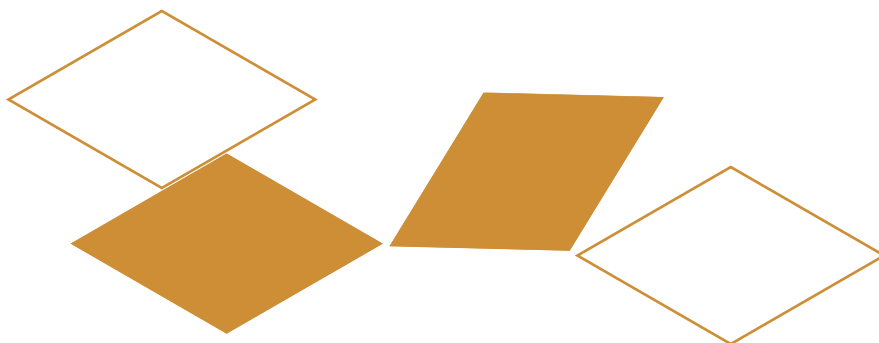
and qualitatively. A specifically aimed semi-structured interview will be designed and administered by a senior psychologist. Data will be analysed phenomenologically by an expert in qualitative studies.

Timing:

- Literature review, design of the study, instruments translations (if needed) and bioethics tool construction. Qualitative interview design (12 months)
- Recruitment and data entry (six months)
- Data analysis (six months)
- Deliverables, dissemination, writing of scientific paper (six months – one year)

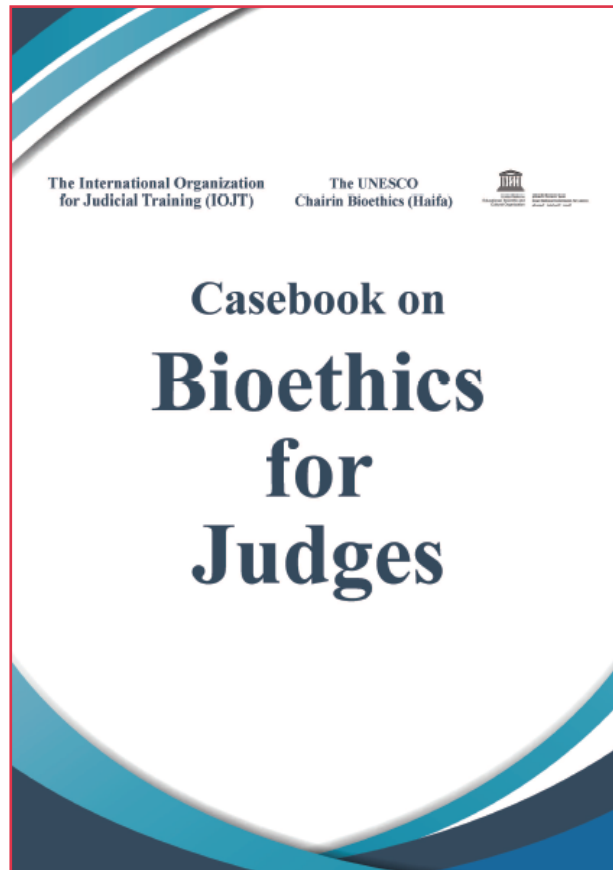
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Publications

"Casebook on Bioethics for Judges"



The Judges Book on Bioethics is edited and published by two international organizations: the International Organization for Judicial Training (IOJT), and the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics (Haifa). The IOJT was established in 2002 in order to promote the rule of law by supporting the work of judicial education institutions around the world. The UNESCO Chair in Bioethics was established by UNESCO in 2001. The Chair was authorized to build and activate an international network of Units and to develop an up-to-date syllabus for medical ethics education which will satisfy the requirements of medical schools in the world. In their development through history, the disciplines of ethics and medical law upon which the concepts of duty and obligation are founded, have known different approaches. This book offers an opportunity to examine and critically evaluate these different concepts in order to capture their valuable insights. It will inquire about the interaction and tension between morals and law and analyze new trends concerning their causes and effects. The UNESCO Universal Declaration on Bioethics and Human Rights (hereinafter the Universal Declaration) is thoroughly discussed throughout the book. Special attention is paid to the phenomenon of patients' rights, espe-

cially in the context of health care. More specifically, the book examines the various aspects of medical "paternalism" and judicial "imperialism", the content and scope of informed consent, the rules of confidentiality, end-of-life dilemmas, as well as additional issues such as medical research, the human genome project, assisted reproduction, vulnerable patients, malpractice and risk management, and benefit versus harm considerations. The new technologies that are currently introduced into clinical practice require courts and legislators to reconsider certain rationales underlying the existing regulatory framework. Amongst their other tasks, Judges are called to make health care decisions. Many of these legal resolutions have ethical considerations built into them. And while moral perception is universal, moral experience may vary – for example between cultures and over time. Consequently a better understanding of the relationship between law, ethics and medical practice is required. On 19 October 2005, the 33rd Session of the General Conference of UNESCO adopted the *Universal Declaration on Bioethics and Human Rights*. The Declaration embodies a set of bioethical principles that has been agreed upon by 191 Member States of UNESCO, and that provides a common global ethical platform. The educational message for judges is not easy and simple. On one hand, the Declaration provides them with ethical principles. On the other hand, the wording or the phrasing of the articles are open to interpretation. The ball returns back to the judge, who is expected to cope with the specific circumstances of the individual case while following the general guidelines. Ethical dilemmas arise where judges confront two or more conflicting ethical principles. As each case poses its own special circumstances and Judges should be trained to cope with the ethical issues, and taught how to handle the difficult cases. The book possesses heuristic and pedagogical characteristics, thereby attempting to translate complicated ethical dilemmas and convey their messages in an easy and clear manner. The editors of this book have collected and chosen cases as the tool to teach ethical concepts. While as a teaching tool the use of cases may have its detractors, these are used to convey, in a few paragraphs, both the central elements of a case and the bioethical considerations involved, thereby to demonstrating-- in practice -- the application of various bioethical concepts. The cases are collected from many countries worldwide and reflect a universal perception. The problems that the vignettes depict are similar everywhere, and judges have to grapple with them no matter where they practice. The cases in this book cover large segments of issues and topics that most often bedevil the medical practice, and on occasions have become a matter of public debate regarding the propriety of medical interventions. Following the presentation of each case a binary approach is used to indicate the possibilities of at least two opposite answers to the problem. Of course, judges are invited to develop their own favored ethical choices for the resolutions of these case-studies. While this approach may be considered simplistic, the idea is to provide judges with alternatives in thinking ethically, without encumbering them with deep ethical concepts for which texts and other books have been specifically written. The cases are drawn from real-life experiences. They are based on simple fact situations, so judges can address their ethical elements, rather than evading ethical engagements by resorting to technical means or development of additional facts. Through case studies, judges will learn, firstly, to develop sensitivity for ethical problems and to describe an ethical conflict; secondly, to identify and analyze the underlying ethical principles and values which are relevant to the case, and, thirdly, to stimulate ethical decision-making in the practice of health-care. This book should be considered as just a "primer" in ethics with no pretend to be a scholarly text. The editors do not profess to solve all the ethical issues, but rather to inspire the readers to think about all of them more closely and more carefully.

AUSTRALIA

"The Bio-science ethics education curriculum for preschoolers to elementary age children"

a new electronic book, that was written by Dr. Irina Pollard and Dr. Amara Zintgraff, is freely available: (irina.pollard@mq.edu.au)

INDIA - AURUNGABAD

"Human Dignity and Human Rights" Bioethics – letting humans be Rightfully Dignified

in the journal IOSR Journal Of Humanities And Social Science (IOSR-JHSS) Volume 21, Issue12, Ver. 2 (December. 2016) PP 01-02 authored by Dr.Shubhangi Mishra, Dr.Jyoti D Bhavthankar, Dr.Shankar Dange

IOSR Journal Of Humanities And Social Science (IOSR-JHSS)
Volume 21, Issue 12, Ver. 2 (December. 2016) PP 01-02
e-ISSN: 2279-0837, p-ISSN: 2279-0845
www.iosrjournals.org

"Human Dignity and Human Rights" BIOETHICS – letting humans be Rightfully Dignified !!!

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²(Associate Professor, Department of Oral Pathology & Microbiology, Government Dental College & Hospital, Aurangabad, India)

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Abstract: Medicine is a branch that has since eras worked only for the welfare and betterment of human survival. Since its inception centuries ago, it has witnessed diverse diseases, diverse outcomes, diverse complications while dealing with the same and diverse response towards it from the mankind. In order to combat these issues, it entered into an era of research that brought in the solutions and better therapeutic outcomes; but on the darker side also ensued complications in terms of the violations of the rights for humans for their survival and also pushed the dignity of their survival in danger. Not only such issues happened to be seen during the research but were also seen in day to day practice of medicine. Its time today to just revitalize an already inherited virtue within us, by reviving the need for the study of "bioethics".

Keywords – Bioethics, Human Dignity, Human Rights

I. INTRODUCTION

"to do" or "not to do", "how to do" and "when to do", "what to do" and "why to do" – each of us falls prey to such dilemmatic situations; either seldom or more often. The torment in our minds fetches possible solutions all and sundry. Yet, the most manipulative part of human body, the mind, drags itself to the easiest one; the one that shall be easy to do, the one that shall be easy to rationalize, the one that shall return easy gains; however possibly leaving the merits of "dignity" and "rights" for the humans unheeded. Condemn this to be 'selfishness' or commend it to be 'unawareness'!! More aptly to mention is, it's the unawareness of the morals that one owes towards his fellow humans. More so, now the necessity to pay heed to such morals has ensued due to the upcoming issues of violence of human dignity and rights through the recent past. To encompass such morals, is the word "ethics",more out of philosophy, less out of practicality, but, thorough largely out of humanity.

II. THE PROFESSION OF MEDICINE NEEDING BIOETHICS

Medicine is a profession considered to be one of the most divine ones. To render its healing powers to the needy has been the sole aim of it and noteworthy is its long journey in doing so through eras consistently. But while paving the path, it had to come across with problems bearing undisclosed solutions; the problems concerned to the newly evolving diseases, to the newly evolving complications and to the newly evolving expectations[1]. And that to maintain the competency, it entered into a phase called "research" – letting a large burden of queries invade the path of it that promptly demanded the rationalization by ethics. And here entered the term "bioethics", literally, the ethics of medical and biological research, but figuratively, a word encompassing a very wide arena of professionalism, compassion, competence, laws of the nature and laws of humans, the rights of the individuals and the dignity for survival, the justice, the equality and so on. In simple words, a discipline that combines the biological knowledge with the knowledge of human value system.

III. BIOETHICS IN BRIEF

A call for bioethics represents a necessity which is crucial in thousands of issues, but sometimes actually neglected and even unknown or ignored, and frequently misinterpreted, not everywhere and always clearly conceptualized. Bioethics is the study of morality, careful and systematic reflection on and analysis of moral decisions and behavior, whether past, present or future. The language of morality includes norms such as

ITALY

"Bioethical Issues"

published by CIRB (Naples Interuniversities Center for Bioethics Research) in occasion of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics 9th World Conference, Naples, November 2013) Editoriale Scientifica srl, Naples 2013 Download for free:

<http://www.unibioetica.it/Pubblicazioni/Bioethical%20issues,%20by%20the%20C.I.R.B.,%20Naples,%202013.pdf>



"A challenge of an adequate law concerning informed consent and advance directives"

In the Biolaw Journal, 3/2016 authored by Prof. Patrizia Borsellino, Milan Bicocca University

Abstract: The paper is inspired by the 'new' bills concerning 'rules on informed consent and advance directives' recently presented to the Italian Parliament. The paper aims at tracing the contours of a legislation equipped with robust legal criteria useful to make decision in the most critical health care situations whenever individuals are nearing the end of life. The paper also defines the features of such a legislation with regard to the complex interrelationship between rights, duties, and responsibilities of the actors involved. The paper marks the ideal limits within which the law ought to be framed. For this purpose, references are made to the current legal and ethical framework and to 'secularism', which is the supreme principle of the Italian legal order, as stated by the Constitutional Court in 1989.

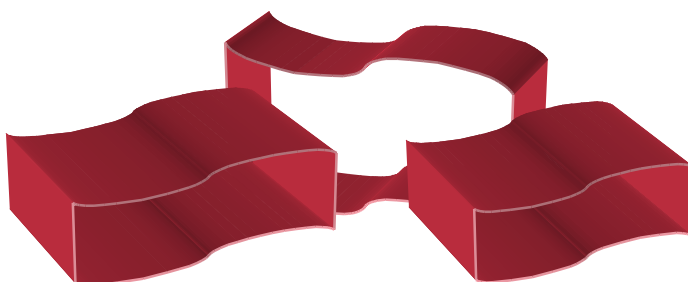
<http://www.biodiritto.org/ojs/index.phpjournal=biolaw&page=article&op=view&path%5B%5D=183>

"Minors and the decision-making process at the end of life: self-determination v. paternalistic protection. A short ethical-legal restatement"

In the BioLaw Journal, 3/2016 authored by Dr. Silvia Salardi, Milan Bicocca University

Abstract: In bioethical issues, the major role played by the self-determination principle in the decision-making process has completely redefined the hierarchy of principles inspiring medical profession. Concretely, this means that in principle the decisional power is no longer exclusively exercised by doctors according to the well-known paternalistic model. In the new scenario, where self-determination plays a key role in health care relationships, the patient has the definitive say on acceptance or refusal of medical treatments. In fact, not only has the self-determination principle gained widespread acceptance and plays a leading role in ethical theories and medical ethics, but it has been legally ruled. The self-determination principle has undergone a paradigmatic process of extension and specification also with regard to minors' participation in the decision-making process at the end-of life. The aim of the paper is to restate the ethical and legal status of minors as regards decisions at the end of life. The first step will be contextualization of this extension with regard to decisions concerning minors' health within the framework of the European continental legal tradition. Second, the analysis will focus on the main legally binding and non-binding documents that contribute to outlining minors' rights at the end of life. Finally, it will argue that whenever minors are involved in sad and painful decisions like the ones at the end of life, parents or the legal representative and physicians should always try to include them in the decision-making process, that is, to decide 'with' and not 'for' the minor.

<http://www.biodiritto.org/ojs/index.phpjournal=biolaw&page=article&op=view&path%5B%5D=188>



Education

The Department of Bioethics and the Holocaust UNESCO Chair of Bioethics, Haifa

June 2017

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The Holocaust was the systematic, bureaucratic, state-sponsored persecution and murder of approximately six million Jews by the Nazi regime and its collaborators. "Holocaust" is a word of Greek origin meaning "sacrifice by fire". The Nazis, who came to power in Germany in January 1933, believed that Germans were "racially superior" and that the Jews, deemed "[genetically] inferior", were an alien threat to the so-called German racial community. During the era of the Holocaust, German authorities also targeted other groups because of their perceived "racial inferiority": Roma (Gypsies), the disabled, and some of the Slavic peoples (Poles, Russians, and others). Other groups were persecuted on political, ideological, and behavioral grounds, among them Communists, Socialists, Jehovah's Witnesses, and homosexuals.

In the decades since the Second World War there have been many instances of large scale mass murder. Many of these recent genocides have their roots in racism. *But in Germany what took place not only had its roots in racism but in a racism that found boisterous support from mainstream medicine.* And the consequences of that racism were implemented using scientific and engineering technologies administered by doctors and healers. Scientists and physicians were not bystanders. They were not pawns. It is probably as fair to state that the Nazi racial policy emerged from within the scientific community as it is to say that it was imposed upon the scientific community. It took a powerful state to concentrate and unleash the destructive forces within German medicine, and without that state, science would have remained politically impotent. In the midst of war engineered by a brutal expansionistic state, Nazi ideologues were able to turn to doctors and scientists to carry out programs that even today stand as unparalleled examples of evil.

This is the definition of the Holocaust according to the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, Washington, D.C., USA. <https://www.ushmm.org/wlc/en/article.php?ModuleId=10005143>

Caplan A. The Relevance of the Holocaust to Current Bio-Medical Issues. In Michalczyk JJ ed. *Medicine, Ethics and the Third Reich. Historical and Contemporary Issues*. Sheed & Ward, 1994:3-12 (emphasis added)

It has been clearly established that the majority of German physicians, even if they were not party members, were prepared to accept the promises and temptations of the new authorities [Nazi regime]. Doctors joined the Nazi Party earlier and in greater numbers than any other professional group. They were not compelled to do so. They joined of their own free will. Recent historical research has shown that the initiatives for almost all the intrusive or atrocious medical activities came from physicians and biomedical scientists themselves.

German physicians began to elevate service to the state above medical ethics well before the Holocaust occurred. In the early years of the 20th century German physicians promoted policies of racial hygiene and eugenics in their eagerness to limit the reproduction of people believed to have hereditary disorders. Using eugenics as a scientific rationale enabled the Nazi physicians to promote a forced sterilization program in which an estimated 400,000 Germans with psychiatric, mental and other disorders were sterilized. German physicians designed and implemented the notorious T-4 program, where they performed medical murder on 360,000 mentally and physically handicapped patients in the name of "Euthanasia". The goal of producing a pure Aryan race took precedence over fundamental ethical medical principles. German medicine became an arm of state policy. Nazi doctors failed to see themselves as physicians first, with a calling and an ethic dedicated to healing and caring for the well-being of human beings. Instead they were seduced into believing that the welfare of the state was to take precedence over their patients, and that the subsequent extermination of millions of people was considered as "treatment" for the state.

The Nazis promulgated a political program that claimed to be founded in biology and that enabled both political institutions and medical scientists to differentiate between human beings according to their supposed biological value. As a consequence of the hegemonic and uncontested belief in the eugenic-racial hygienic paradigm's potential to differentiate between human beings according to their supposed biological value, the human individual lost his place in the center of medical care.

The Nazi physicians not only believed that what they were doing was morally right, but they taught this to their medical students as well. In 1939, Germany introduced mandatory lectures on ethics as part of the medical curriculum. Lectures on ethics were an integral part of the medical curriculum in Germany between 1939 and 1945.

Proctor R. Racial Hygiene: The Collaboration of Medicine and Nazism. In Michalczyk JJ ed. *Medicine, Ethics and the Third Reich. Historical and Contemporary Issues*. Sheed & Ward, 1994:35-41.18

Roelcke V. Medicine during the Nazi Period: Historical Facts and Some Implications for Teaching Medical Ethics and Professionalism. In Rubinfeld S, ed. *Medicine After the Holocaust: From the Master Race to the Human Genome and Beyond*. New York, NY: Palgrave Macmillan; 2010: 17-28

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Chelouche T, Brahmer G, Benedict S. Introduction: *Casebook on Bioethics and the Holocaust*, UNESCO Chair Bioethics, Haifa, 2013. The casebook can be found online at: <http://www.unesco-chair-bioethics.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/09/Casebook-on-Bioethics-and-the-Holocaust.pdf>

Roelcke V. Medicine during the Nazi Period: Historical Facts and Some Implications for Teaching Medical Ethics and Professionalism. In Rubinfeld S, ed. *Medicine After the Holocaust: From the Master Race to the Human Genome and Beyond*. New York, NY: Palgrave Macmillan; 2010: 17-28

In the German medical community, as in other Western countries at that time, ethical thinking was expressed primarily in medical literature and codes of conduct rather than didactic teaching. Nazi officials established lecturer positions for the new subject area, named Medical Law and Professional Studies, at every medical school. The appointed lecturers were mostly early members of the Nazi Party and imparted Nazi political and moral values in their teaching. These values included the unequal worth of human beings, the moral imperative of preserving a pure Aryan people, the authoritarian role of the physician, the individual's obligation to stay healthy, and the priority of public health over individual-patient care. It has been shown that there existed not only a Nazi version of medical ethics but also a systematic teaching of such ethics to students in Nazi Germany.

It has been widely accepted that the Nazi experiments were "pseudoscience" perpetrated by a group of crazy, irrational doctors. This is a gross misconception. While some of the research may have been outdated and controversial, most of the experiments were in tune with the forefront of the international scientific community at the time. The physicians performing these human research activities simply acted with total disregard for the suffering of the subjects (and other ethical principles of experimentation) who were concentration camp inmates or patients in psychiatric or mental homes. These horrific experiments were made possible because of the racist Nazi regime policies during wartime. None of them ever apologized. On the contrary: they utilized explicit moral and ethical arguments to defend their actions. One of the defense rationales they used was the utilitarian virtue of valuing the wellbeing of society as a whole over the wellbeing of the individual; another was that all was permissible in time of national crisis - the war. In the course of the Nuremberg medical trial in 1946 and 1947, it became evident that physicians who had participated in medical crimes not only felt no remorse or guilt but continued to espouse the moral correctness of their conduct. Ethical reasoning was not alien to Nazi medical officials or physicians.

The Holocaust was not an abstraction, but rather a succession of daily actions taken by human beings like ourselves. The icon of evil did not present itself whole, but happened an hour at a time, a decision at a time, a decision evaded at a time. Physicians and other health care professionals made the choice to abandon accepted ethical norms and behaviors and proceeded to betray their commitment to healing. This extensive participation of German physicians in the atrocities of the Holocaust raises many questions concerning the potential for ethical decline in medicine. As a result, for medicine, the Holocaust is the seminal event of the 20th century in the historiography of its ethics.

Bruns F, Chelouche T. Lectures on Inhumanity: Teaching Medical Ethics in German Medical Schools Under Nazism. *Ann Intern Med.* 2017; 166:591-595

Caplan AL. Too Hard to Face. *J Am Acad Psychiatry Law* 33:394-400, 2005

Chelouche T. Compilation of a Casebook on Bioethics and the Holocaust as a Platform for Bioethics Education. *Med Law* 01 Mar 2013, 32(1):1-11

Wynia MK, Wells AL. Light from the flames of hell: remembrance and lessons of the Holocaust for today's medical profession. *IMAJ Isr Med Assoc J* 2007; 9 (3):186-8

70 years ago physicians, were tried for crimes against humanity in what is known as "The Doctors' Trial". Only twenty doctors stood trial, and a small number at later trials, but in effect the whole German mainstream medical community was involved. In their final judgment condemning the experiments the Doctors' Trial Court articulated what is now known as the Nuremberg Code. This ten point code governing human experimentation was based on what the American judges heard at the trial. A series of international documents on human rights and human experimentation were subsequently created including the World Medical Association's Declaration of Geneva, the Helsinki Declaration and the UNESCO Declaration on Bioethics and Human Rights. Although these documents on bioethical and human research ethical tenets had their foundations in Nuremberg, they do not relate to this in any form. But it has been argued that modern bioethics was born at the Nuremberg Doctors' trial and not in the 1960s, as is generally perceived.

Nuremberg, while seen as an important historic event, had almost no formal impact on medical ethics and for many decades it was discomfiting to the medical profession to address these moral failures of our history.

The first and main precept of the Code is the doctrine of informed consent; the subsequent doctrine of modern bioethics considers the principle of autonomy to be one of the basic tenets of ethical clinical care. Autonomy can be viewed as the empowerment of patients with the right of informed consent. Both of these issues, as well as many others in present bioethics, have their roots in medicine's past 'discomforts', including in what occurred during the Third Reich.

Almost every aspect of contemporary bioethics is influenced by the history of physician involvement in the Holocaust. There are significant similarities in basic conceptions and behavior patterns between medicine in the Nazi context and medicine before and after Nazism. This is the rationalization behind our perception that this discourse needs to be addressed in the present. This history informs modern debates about economic and social forces in medical practice, abuse of power in medicine, dual loyalty, resource allocation and access, genetic testing and therapies, abortion, human experimentation, public health research and practice, equity in care and care for minorities, physician involvement in the military, prisoner interrogations and executions, end-of-life decision making, euthanasia and physician assisted suicide, medical decisions under duress and many other issues.

Annas GJ. The Legacy of the Nuremberg Doctors' Trial to American Bioethics and Human Rights. In Rubenfeld S, ed. *Medicine after the Holocaust: From the Master Race to the Human Genome and Beyond*. New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2010: 93-105

Weindling P. Consent, Care and Commemoration: The Nuremberg Medical Trial and Its Legacies for Victims of Human Experimentation. In Roelke V, Topp S, Leppicard E. *Silence, Scapegoats, Self-Reflection. The Shadow of Nazi Medical Crimes on Medicine and Bioethics*. Gottingen, 2014: 29-48

Chelouche T, Brahmer G, Benedict S. Introduction: *Casebook on Bioethics and the Holocaust*, UNESCO Chair Bioethics, Haifa, 2013. The casebook can be found online at: <http://www.unesco-chair-bioethics.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/09/Casebook-on-Bioethics-and-the-Holocaust.pdf>

Roelcke V. Medicine during the Nazi Period: Historical Facts and Some Implications for Teaching Medical Ethics and Professionalism. In Rubenfeld S, ed. *Medicine After the Holocaust: From the Master Race to the Human Genome and Beyond*. New York, NY: Palgrave Macmillan; 2010: 17-28

We believe all medical and health care education should include curricular material addressing the difficult lessons of this history. In a recent survey it has been shown that only 22 of 140 (16%) medical schools in the United States and Canada have any required curricular elements on the roles of physicians in the Holocaust. All 5 medical schools in Israel provide a form of instruction on Medicine and the Holocaust. In Germany many medical schools now include reflection on this discourse, as they do in Spain and Italy. But there is still much to be done in order to achieve worldwide education on this topic.

In 2011 a medical student published his thoughts after participating in a Fellowships program at Auschwitz for the Study of Professional Ethics and offered a medical student's perspective on the ethical issues encountered in clinical training and the practice of medicine: "As I will soon be entering the clinical rotations portion of my medical education, these thoughts and fears weigh heavily on me. Will my ethical principles remain intact throughout the course of my training, or will the practice of medicine change my opinions in permanent and unpredictable ways? Will such a transformation affect the way in which I interact with patients and, if so, will it be for the better? These are not easy questions to answer, yet the history of physician participation in the Holocaust necessitates contemplation of these issues, especially with regard to the doctor patient relationship and the responsibility of physicians to act in the best interests of their patients under all circumstances."

How can we ensure that future healthcare professionals will retain their ethical and moral principles? We are of the opinion that all educators should make effective use of sources drawn from the humanities to depict both professional and unprofessional conduct. Paramount among these sources are historical accounts of the role of physicians and the medical profession in enabling the Holocaust. Developing a strong moral ethos within the healthcare profession that values the dignity of the individual above the potential for scientific progress is essential to creating future generations of ethical professionals.

With this firm conviction and under the guidance of Professor Amnon Carmi, Head of the UNESCO Chair of Bioethics (Haifa), we, Dr Tessa Chelouche (Israel) and Dr Stacy Gallin (USA), have been given the privilege of creating the Department of Bioethics and the Holocaust to form an international group of interested professionals who will work together to provide various tools for educating undergraduates, graduates and professionals in the field of healthcare regarding the continuing relevance of bioethics and the Holocaust for current issues in society pertaining to medical practice, public policy and human rights. We plan to achieve these goals through the use of varied research programs, scientific meetings and conferences and publications of educational materials, both online and in other formats, which will be offered at various international institutions in different languages.

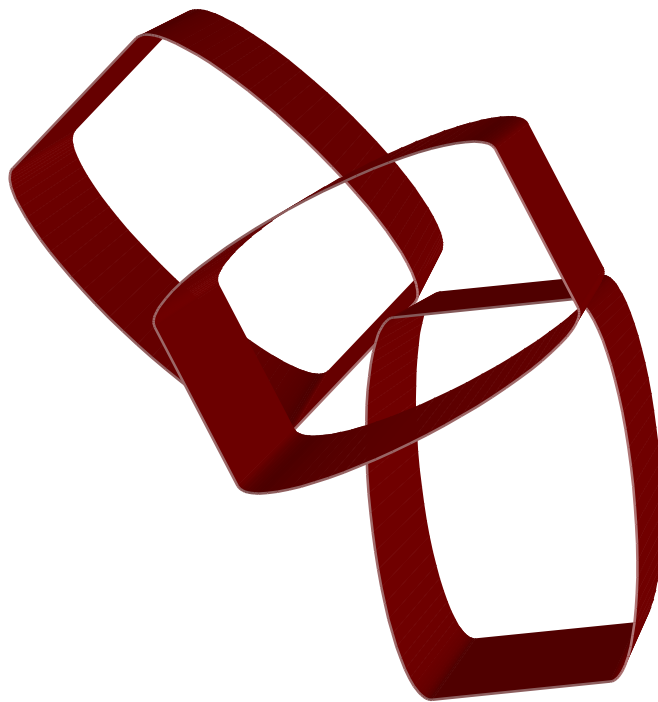
Wynia KM, Silvers WS, Lazarus JA. How Do U.S. and Canadian Medical Schools Teach About the Role of Physicians in the Holocaust? *Academic Medicine*, Vol. 90, No. 6, June 2015

Reis SP, Wald HS. Medicine in the Third Reich: A New Agenda. In *Medical Education. Global Perspectives, Challenges and Future Directions*. Giardano AP, Giardano ER, eds. 2013:261-288

Leibowitz J. Moral erosion: how can medical professionals safeguard against the slippery slope? *J Med Ethics; Medical Humanities* 2011;37:53-55

Cohen J. Medical professionalism: Lessons from the Holocaust. In: Rubinfeld S, ed. *Medicine After the Holocaust: From the Master Race to the Human Genome and Beyond*. New York, NY: Palgrave Macmillan; 2010:201-208; see also Chelouche T, Brahmer G, Benedict S. Introduction: *Casebook on Bioethics and the Holocaust*, UNESCO Chair Bioethics, Haifa, 2013. The casebook can be found online at: <http://www.unesco-chair-bioethics.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/09/Casebook-on-Bioethics-and-the-Holocaust.pdf>

An important goal of this new department will be to have this subject included as a requirement for graduate medical education and/or continuing medical education on an international level. This discourse is imperative to the education of medical professionalism and can inspire students and professionals to practice with greater compassion, knowledge, tolerance, respect and justice on behalf of their patients. The Holocaust is unquestionably the most extreme example of unethical behavior on the part of physicians, but it should not be approached with the presumption of being more moral and enlightened than the doctors and researchers in Nazi Germany. Physicians were instrumental in allowing for the Holocaust to happen, and therefore the lessons of the medical profession's involvement in the Holocaust are universal and pose a challenge to our personal, and above all, our professional humanity.



Bruns F, Chelouche T. Teaching Medical Ethics in German Medical Schools Under Nazism. *Ann Intern Med.* 2017; 166:591-595

“AKTION T4” PROGRAM AFFECTS THE DOLLS’ WORLD, TOO: ANOTHER STEP AWAY FROM A “NORMAL” CIVILIZED SOCIETY

Dr. Alessandra Pentone, European Centre for Bioethics and Quality of Life—UNESCO Chair in Bioethics Italian Unit

1940-Germany, Berlin: Tiergartenstrasse 4 was the street address where was set up a Chancellery department recruiting Nazi physicians in order to perform the Aktion T4 (Tiergartenstrasse 4) program through which thousands of mentally and physically disabled were murdered in the name of euthanasia.^{1,2}

2017-USA, El Segundo, California: one of the most famous toys companies stopped the production of “Share-a-smile Becky”, a doll using a shiny pinky wheelchair, belonging to the most famous B. doll’s family. She was created 20 years before to reflect “*the world girls see around them*”³.

Despite its great success, Becky disappeared from shelves and the reason why it was discontinued shall be found in the impossibility of Becky’s wheelchair to fit through the doors and inside the elevator of B. Dream House, one of the most popular accessories of B. doll’s world. The toy’s company instead of changing the house tried to change Becky creating “*Becky, I’m the School Photographer*,” then “*Sign Language ‘I Love You’ Becky*” and then “*Paralympic Becky*.” As the company’s producer R. G. reported, it was even considered to make Becky’s wheelchair smaller to let it be suitable for the Dream house. The only solution seemed to be “fixing disability” instead of “fixing society”. So, even in our fantasy society, Becky’s “euthanasia” shows that there is no place for disability. Shall this still be the mirror of our society? At the very end, Becky doesn’t exist anymore. But why should we care about it?

We could not explain it better than as follows: “*Becky’s absence matters. Her re designed matters. Her presence mattered. All of it matters, because representation matters. It is important for disabled toys to exist because it reinforces the idea that disabled people are a natural part of the world, just like everybody else. Representation in toys is so important, but in order for it to make a difference, it has to be real. Having a doll in wheelchair sends a great message to disabled and non-disabled children alike, but if that doll cannot fully participate in the fantasy society it is a part of it just reinforces the message that disabled people are different, and disability is problematic. I want to live in a world where we fight to change the dream house, instead of trying to change the people in it.*”⁴

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aktion_T4

² Chelouche T, Brahmer G, Benedict S. Introduction: *Casebook on Bioethics and the Holocaust*, UNESCO Chair Bioethics, Haifa, 2013. The casebook can be found online at: <http://www.unesco-chair-bioethics.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/09/Casebook-on-Bioethics-and-the-Holocaust.pdf>

³ <https://www.pri.org/stories/2017-04-09/becky-barbies-wheelchair-bound-friend-was-discontinued-heres-why>

⁴ <http://mijava.com/2017/04/25/becky-barbies-friend-who-uses-a-wheelchair-was-discontinued/>

Focus on Units

FRANCE



Prof. Henry COUDANE is since 2012 the Head of French Unit of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics, Haifa

1)-Titles and administrative positions :

UNIVERSITY PROFESSOR, exceptional class C2, University of Lorraine

SURGEON HOSPITAL Department Head Arthroscopic Surgery, Traumatology and Arthroscopic of the Locomotor Apparatus (ATOL) CENTRAL UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL, NANCY 54000 F

Head of Department Forensic Medicine Department and Health Law FACULTY OF MEDICINE, NANCY
Director University team,: Professional Practices: methodological, ethical and legal (UNIVERSITY OF LORRAINE), Director of the Master “ Ethics and health law, Forensic science :practical aspects” at the UNIVERSITY of LORRAINE

What does Bioethics mean to you?

The notion of Bioethics, in France, is framed by a specific regulation (“Lois de Bioéthiques”) which had been published in “Journal Officiel de la République Française” (Official Journal of the French Republic). Apart from the legal side, the notion of bioethics covers larger dimensions as doctor / patient relationship, and all the topics related: preoperative information, patient consent, palliative care, respect for patient dignity, end/beginning of life...

About Bioethics: since when have you been involved in this field and how? (specify your particular expertise and interest, please)

The French team is composed of Professors of surgery, psychology, psychiatry, forensic medicine, health law. Indeed, not only physicians are taking part of this undertaking, besides, there is also a nurse (PhD, member of FINE-Europ) who has for mission to study the new health professions within the framework of delegations of competence provided by the French Ministry of Health.

How much is your place of work, your University, your Country interested or involved in Bioethics?

The work of the French team focuses mainly on the notions of consent to the medical procedure, the criminal and civil liability of doctors, forensic expertise, respect due to the human body. PhD students prepare their thesis within the French team (ie :ethical aspects of the amputation of the upper limb in adults ; ethical behaviours to treat the face’s burn in adults and children)

Can you describe which kind of problems you found talking about Bioethics and spreading bioethical message, if any, and why?

The concept of clinical research in ethics is currently poorly valued by French universities that favor the basic sciences. It is always difficult to propose research in high impact journals factor on the ethical aspects of the behaviours of caregivers or doctors.

What were the positive sides talking about Bioethics and spreading bioethical messages?

During the next Limassol's congress the French Unit will present a paper untitled « No Go in Orthopaedic Surgery ». The "No Go" is a frequent cause of dysfunction in planned orthopedic surgery ; the causes of "No Go" are numerous and highly varied. Investigation demonstrated that 66 % of the surgeons orthopaedist meet this complication at least once in their professional exercise. In case of realization of a "No Go process", in France , lawyer of the patient can lodge a complaint on the penal or civil court of justice when the patient was not warned of this procedure. The goals are to obtain a better understanding of the frequency, causes and consequences of the No Go in order to reduce the number of such incidents.

Conclusions: The French team is multidisciplinary, multi - professional to fulfill its research missions and thus pass strong messages to universities and ministries on the importance of the concepts of ethics in the care of patients.

GHANA



Name of Head: Rev Fr. Dr. John Kwaku Opoku

University Affiliation: Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology (KNUST), Ghana

Country of origin: Ghana

Professional Qualification/Academic Degrees with dates

Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) (Radboud University, Nijmegen) - 25th March 2016

Master of Bioethics (The Medical Colleges of the Universities of Leuven, Belgium; Nijmegen, The Netherlands; Basel, Switzerland and Padova, Italy) - 28th June, 2007

MA (Th.) Intercultural Theology (Radboud University, Nijmegen) - 29th June, 2005

B.A. (Hons) Religion and Sociology (University of Ghana) - 24th Sept., 1993

Certificate in Theological Sciences (St. Peter' Major Seminary, Pedu, Ghana) - June 1994

Other Institutions attended with dates

St. Paul Major Seminary (Sowutuom, Accra) 1987 - 1990

St. Hubert Minor Seminary (Kumasi) 1979 - 1986

When was your UNESCO Chair in Bioethics Unit established?

June 2016

What does Bioethics mean to you?

Ethics and bioethics as academic fields not only look at moral and ethical ideals that we should have, but also examine actual codes of conducts that people do indeed follow and use in medical science research, whether consciously or unconsciously. In medicine, the ethics of medical and biological research (bioethics) is an important development. As a result, a lot of emphases need to be placed on its teaching and promotion in Africa, especially in West Africa.

About Bioethics: since when have you been involved in this field and how? (specify your particular expertise and interest, please)

Since June 2007

Not to undermine and reject contributions made in the study of bioethics and ethics by the established centers in African bioethics education, it has always been my main objective as well as that of the Ghana Unit, to promote bioethics education through academics and voluntary public sensitization. In the host country, Ghana, it is our prime motive to ensure an independent ethics and bioethics education in Ghana universities through the Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology (KNUST), the host university, in an era where many ethical and moral challenges confront the Ghanaian health care sector.

How much is your place of work, your University, your Country interested or involved in Bioethics?

My university shows a lot of interest in the establishment of the center since June 2016. There have been a lot of interests by other lecturers to join the unit, while other students keep indicating their preparedness to voluntarily work for the unit on vacation. But the unit unfortunately at the moment has not the room for such vacation services.

Can you describe which kind of problems you found talking about Bioethics and spreading bioethical message, if any, and why?

Through many research works done in bioethics by myself and by the unit, the idea of bioethics is not known by many hospital clients.

Also Bioethics seems to be a familiar subject among medical practitioner and students. However, not all medical personnel are really familiar with bioethics and bioethical terms as identified through various researches.

Many bioethical principles that form the basis for the actions of health professionals towards their clients and vice versa are not dully upheld in medical practice in Ghana. Many hospital clients are unconsciously unaware of bioethical principles, but through investigation we identified that they unknowingly apply these principles whenever they sought medical care in Ghana.

Sensitisation on bioethics proves a tedious activity due to people's lack of knowledge on the importance of bioethics and ethics in their medical as well as social live.

I will therefore advice that awareness is created among management of higher Tertiary institutions on the necessity of bioethics, and to educate stakeholders in the health care industry on bioethical issues affecting Ghanaians and Africans. This will help to promote patients' well-being. This is because all human beings are potentially patients.

What were the positive sides talking about Bioethics and spreading bioethical messages?

Many individuals especially students show a lot of interest in studying bioethics. They indicate the preparedness to educate/sensitise others on the course. Meanwhile many hospital clients also showed interest in bioethics when interpreted to them. Interestingly, their interest is based on the fact that

they may through their understanding improve their relationship with the doctor (physician).

Describe your Unit's future projects, and your contribution for the next Cyprus Conference.

A paper will be presented in Cyprus on practitioner-patient relation. This paper presents the perceptions and knowledge of Ghanaians on this relationship. Starting in the Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology (KNUST), the unit will in the coming month organize a seminar for the student section of the unit. It is hoped that this seminar equip students as educators/instructors especially in KNUST. A course on end of life issues Books on ethics and The Relationship of bioethics and medical law.

GREECE



Short presentation: name, professional qualification, university affiliation, and Country of origin

I am Evangelos D. Protopapadakis, an Assistant Professor of Applied Ethics at the National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, Greece. I am also the Director of the UoA Applied Philosophy Research Laboratory (<http://en.philosophylab.ppp.uoa.gr/>). I have published four books as the single author in Greek, edited another four also in Greek, one in English and one in Serbian. More than sixty papers of mine have been published in philosophical and medical journals. I was born in Athens, Greece.

When was your UNESCO Chair in Bioethics Unit established?

The Greek Unit of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics was established in the National and Kapodistrian University of Athens in August 2015.

What does Bioethics mean to you?

To me Bioethics more and above everything else is Ethics. Without disregarding the fact that Bioethics is a multidisciplinary field that equally needs the contribution of disciplines such as Biology, Law, Psychology, Medicine, and others as such, I strongly believe that in the core the questions Bioethics need - and is purposed - to answer are primarily moral and ethical, since in each one of them the prevailing challenge is to determine what exactly one ought to do or ought to avoid.

About Bioethics: since when have you been involved in this field and how? (specify your particular expertise and interest, please)

I got involved in Bioethics ever since 1996 as a PhD candidate with a PhD Thesis on Euthanasia and Contemporary Bioethics. Although I met him in person only recently, my mentor has been Peter Singer through his books and papers. Ever since I have dealt mostly with issues concerning the cloning of humans, genetic engineering, moral enhancement, autonomy and dignity issues, truth telling in medical practice and human rights.

How much is your place of work, your University, your Country interested or involved in Bioethics?

The interest for Bioethics is constantly increasing in Greece; the contribution of the Department of Philosophy of the National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, as well as - since recently - of the Greek Unit of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics is quite significant as far as maximization of awareness and enriching the debate is concerned. For the time being I supervise more than ten PhD Theses on Bioethics, which is quite telling for the increased interest in the field.

Can you describe which kind of problems you found talking about Bioethics and spreading bioethical message, if any, and why? bioethical message, if any, and why?

None. Really none.

What were the positive sides talking about Bioethics and spreading bioethical messages?

Greek students and academia traditionally have a profound interest in Ethics, therefore discussing Bioethical issues apart from being a smooth and easy calling, is also extremely rewarding. People get really involved with Bioethical issues and this makes debates lively, interesting and fruitful.

Describe your Unit's future projects, and your contribution for the next Cyprus Conference.

The Greek Unit of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics has contributed to the Cyprus Conference by successfully spreading the news in Greek academic community; this - combined with proximity - has resulted in more than 20 participants from Greece in the Cyprus Conference. My Unit's plans for the future include participating in common projects together other Units of the Chair, translating into Greek the Chair's material (especially the books), and securing the funds for hiring on permanent basis dedicated secretariat.

INDIA - CHENNAI Sri Ramachandra University, Porur



Name : Dr. P.V. Vijayaraghavan

Professional qualification: MBBS, D.Ortho, DNB (Ortho), FAOI (Swiss), MCh (Ortho), FAIMER FELLOWSHIP (2012), Fulbright Scholar (2015)

University affiliation: Sri Ramachandra University, Porur, Chennai
Country of origin : India

When was your UNESCO Chair in Bioethics Unit established?
11th January 2017

What does Bioethics mean to you?

Introduction of ethical values and ethical principles in the practice of medicine and biological sciences.

About Bioethics: since when have you been involved in this field and how? (specify your particular expertise and interest, please)

I have been involved in the teaching and training of students and faculty through a program for Professional Development since 2005.

How much is your place of work, your University, your Country interested or involved in Bioethics?

Our University has been practicing PRODEV program since 2005 in a problem based approach.

Can you describe which kind of problems you found talking about Bioethics and spreading bioethical message, if any, and why?

The issue of Informed Consent, Professionalism, Breaking Bad News and Right to information on Health issues are some of the topics which I deal with.

What were the positive sides talking about Bioethics and spreading bioethical messages?

Positive sides include sensitization and motivation to interact with patients on the ethical issues. Also helps in cost effective management of patients.

Describe your Unit's future projects, and your contribution for the next Cyprus Conference.

After being allotted the Bioethics Chair in our University from UNESCO, we propose to do Faculty Development program at least twice a year.

INDIA - KERALA Sun Medical & Research Centre, Thrissur



Dr E.Mohandas Warriar MBBS, MD Psych (AIIMS), Sun Medical & Research Centre, Thrissur, Kerala, India

When was your UNESCO Chair in Bioethics Unit established?

2015 First Unit in Kerala. Inauguration and 3T-IBHSC (Teach, Train, and Transfer) conducted in since 2016 at Kerala Health University, Amruta Institute of Medical Sciences, Jubilee Medical College and Sri Gokulam Medical College. Medical College unit was proposed, but inauguration was not done

What does Bioethics mean to you?

My involvement is in teaching and training in Bioethics nationally has significantly contributed to awareness about bioethics, dissemination of knowledge and efforts to improve professionalism, character development and 'humane' aspects of caring apart from orienting the need for environmental and animal ethics.

About Bioethics: since when have you been involved in this field and how? (specify your particular expertise and interest, please)

Since 2015, I am closely associated with Russell D'Souza and team. Involved in Bioethics teaching and training nationally and internationally (eg. Surabaya, Indonesia). My interest is in all areas of bioethics especially Psychiatry Ethics, Neuroethics etc. as I am a Psychiatrist with special interest in neurobiology and psychopharmacology

How much is your place of work, your University, your Country interested or involved in Bioethics?

Within 2 years the bioethics concept could be spread throughout India, from Sikkim to Trivandrum. Around 1500 aspirants could be trained, 25 training programmes (3T-IBHSC) could be conducted thanks to the leadership of Russell D'Souza. Bioethics student programmes are also being conducted in some units. Advocacy through university Deans and Vice Chancellors, Medical Associations and Government establishments are successful leads in the ramification of bioethics awareness, teaching and training.

Can you describe which kind of problems you found talking about Bioethics and spreading bioethical message, if any, and why?

Initial skepticism was due to competitive 'bioethicists' working as per their tunes. When an organized way of teaching and training was imparted, the concept could be driven to others who were 'shaky'. The case based teaching methods; role plays and involvement in diverse 'learning/teaching' techniques are well appreciated. If we focus on the 'purpose' than the 'person', some of the issues can be circumvented.

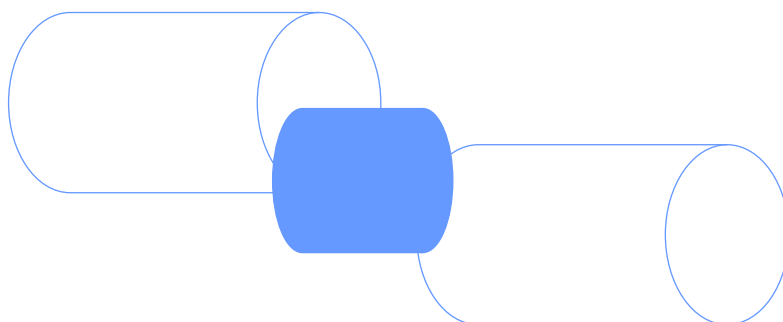
What were the positive sides talking about Bioethics and spreading bioethical messages?

The message is very clear. Young ones are really interested. An outcome measure has to be done to gauge the magnitude of change.

Describe your Unit's future projects, and your contribution for the next Cyprus Conference. for the next Cyprus Conference.

Participating, presenting at Cyprus.

Shall get involved in teaching and training depending on my other commitments



INDIA MUMBAI TERNA MEDICAL COLLEGE NERU WEST NAVI



Name: Dr. (Mrs.) KANCHANMALA GHORPADE

Professional qualification: MBBS,MD,FIC (Path)

University affiliation: Maharashtra University of Health Sciences

Country of origin: India

When was your UNESCO Chair in Bioethics Unit established? 18th January 2016

What does Bioethics mean to you?

Bioethics means ethical issues emerging from science , biology ,research and scientific advancements. science, biology ,research and scientific advancements.

About Bioethics: since when have you been involved in this field and how? (specify your particular expertise and interest, please)

I have been involved in Bioethics since March 2015 following Invitation for inauguration of National Centre of Bioethics by MUHS. My areas of expertise is Ethical Issue s in cancer.

How much is your place of work, your University, your Country interested or involved in Bioethics?

We have a UNESCO Bioethics Unit affiliated to the International Network UNESCO Chair in Bioethics, Haifa. One of our II year undergraduate medical student Ms Hansel Misquitta is National co-ordinator of Student wing. We have a students wing actively participating in all bioethics events of the institution. We also have National accredited 3T trainers.

Can you describe which kind of problems you found talking about Bioethics and spreading bioethical message, if any, and why?

In the Indian scenario, Doctor patient relationship, Communication skills, Breaking the bad news are important aspects in Bioethics that need to be taught to undergraduate medical students. This training would help students in ethical decision making when they start medical practice.

What were the positive sides talking about Bioethics and spreading bioethical messages?

Students appreciate and learn bioethics better from case discussions, role plays, skits, symposiums, seminars, watching bioethics films . They are able to identify the ethical dilemmas , have a ethical deliberation and arrive at a solution when faced with ethical issues in medical practice.

Describe your Unit's future projects, and your contribution for the next Cyprus Conference.

We plan to contribute towards capacity building by training more teaching staff of medical, dental, physiotherapy and nursing faculty on bioethics. Also increase awareness in the MBBS Dental Physiotherapy and Nursing students by conducting Essay competitions, poster competition, Bioethics Skit competition. We are following the University laid Bioethics curriculum. We shall present research papers at next Cyprus conference.

KENYA



Short presentation: name, professional qualification, university affiliation, and Country of origin:

Prof Marion Mutugi PhD (Edinburgh University 1993).

Medical Genetics

Deputy Vice Chancellor in charge of Planning Research and Development, University of Kabianga, Kenya

When was your UNESCO Chair in Bioethics Unit established?

UNESCO Chair in Bioethics Unit at the University of Kabianga was established in 2016

What does Bioethics mean to you?

Bioethics is the study of the what is acceptable or not in the moral, philosophical, social, and legal issues and implications of new discoveries and advances in life sciences such as medicine, genetics and drug research studies

About Bioethics: since when have you been involved in this field and how? (specify your particular expertise and interest, please)

I have been involved in bioethics as a geneticist for the last fifteen years in research and academia.

How much is your place of work, your University, your Country interested or involved in Bioethics?

The University of Kabianga is interested in mainstreaming bioethics in biomedical sciences, agriculture and technology.

Can you describe which kind of problems you found talking about Bioethics and spreading bioethical message, if any, and why?

The subtle difference between bioethics and religion requires careful navigation to avoid entanglement in a heterogeneous environment such as is if found in Kenya where certain groups strongly hold

views influenced by their cultural or religious beliefs regarding various medical, biomedical or technological procedures.

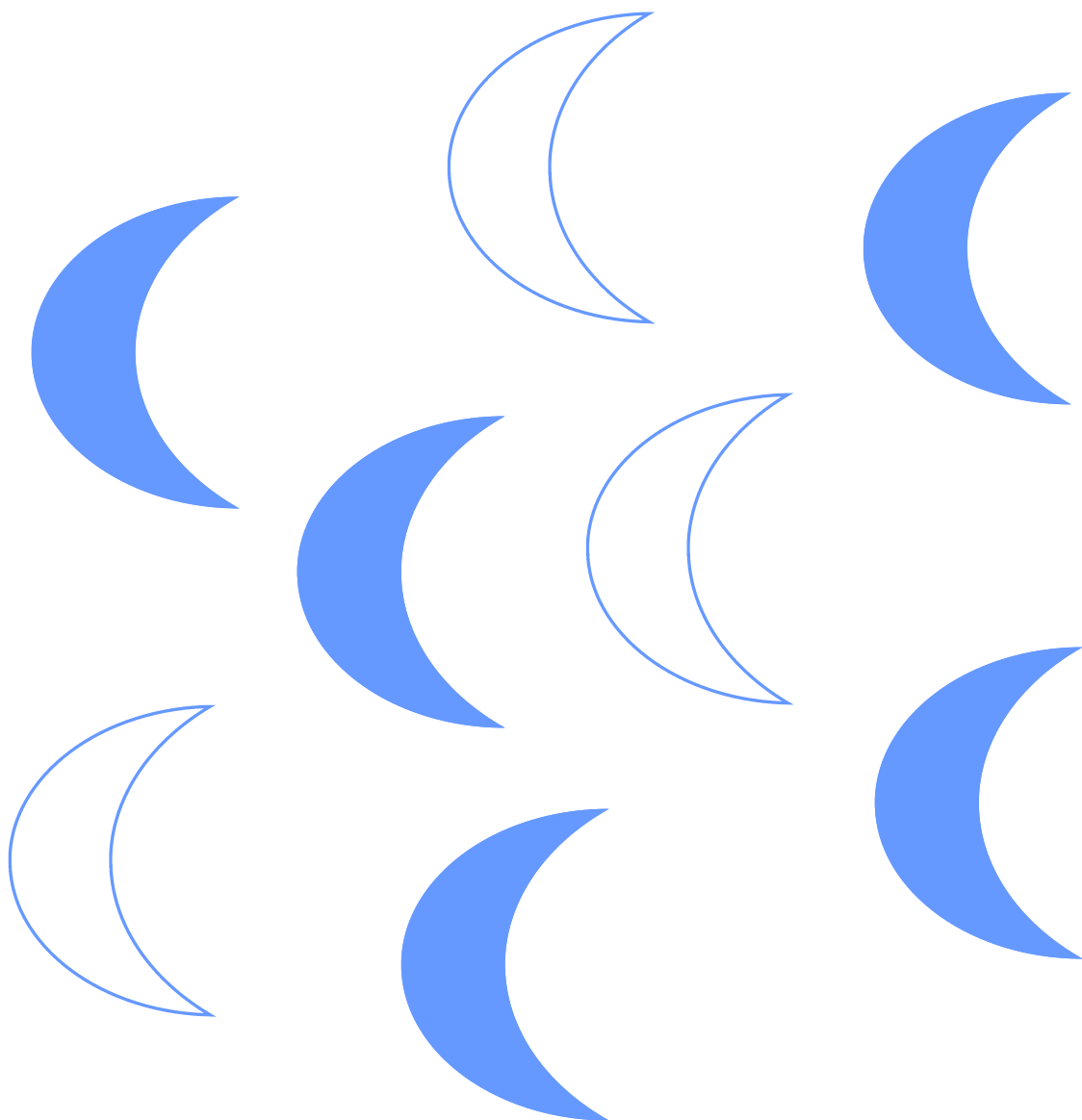
What were the positive sides talking about Bioethics and spreading bioethical messages?

The positive aspect of this initiative is the importance of ensuring bioethics is mainstreamed in Kenya considering the rapid availability of advances without commensurate legal and regulatory frameworks.

Describe your Unit's future projects, and your contribution for the next Cyprus Conference.

The new Unit at University of Kabianga is in the process of identifying opportunities of mainstreaming bioethics within the curriculum and research programs

I will be presenting a paper at the Cyprus Conference entitled "Who is a Parent? Bioethical and Legal Challenges of Infertility Solutions in Kenya"



LATVIA



Ivars Neiders, Assistant Professor, Department of Humanities, Rīga Stradiņš University, Latvia

When was your UNESCO Chair in Bioethics Unit established?

Our unit was established on November, 2016.

What does Bioethics mean to you?

Well, that is something that I do almost all the time I am awake, so it means a lot to me. I find the issues exciting and important for general public.

About Bioethics: since when have you been involved in this field and how? (specify your particular expertise and interest, please)

My background is in philosophy. I did my Phd Thesis on Ancient philosophy. It was on early Platonic dialogues, to be more exact. But already before that I was offered to teach philosophy course to medical students. This motivated me to pay attention to the issues that might be relevant to them. Therefore, I developed interest in philosophical bioethics and medicine. Currently I am interested in ethical issues around modern genetic technologies such as gene editing, human enhancement, and others. I am currently working on paper about ethical issues of mitochondrial replacement techniques.

How much is your place of work, your University, your Country interested or involved in Bioethics?

I teach Bioethics and Research Ethics to medical students of our university. So, do my colleagues in our unit who are also members of our department. The course of Bioethics is a mandatory course for medical students. Besides this course, we offer other elective courses that are related either to bioethics or different philosophical issues in medicine such as "Research ethics", "Phenomenology of Body", "Death and dying", "Ethics in Genetics" and others.

Can you describe which kind of problems you found talking about Bioethics and spreading bioethical message, if any, and why?

I usually try to address topics that people for one or another reason find socially relevant to discuss.

For example, last summer the Parliament wanted to pass the law which would ban childless women from donating oocytes. Many women right activists saw it as violation of women rights. Thus, I found myself involved in public debates about the issue.

What were the positive sides talking about Bioethics and spreading bioethical messages?

The most important thing about addressing bioethical issues is the feeling that you do something meaningful. I hope that in the end it might make the lives of other people better. But besides that, I find bioethics extremely interesting.

Describe your Unit's future projects, and your contribution for the next Cyprus Conference.

We plan to develop new elective courses for our students. My plan is to design a course which address bioethical issues through films. This might make bioethics more accessible and engaging. Besides that, we plan to engage wider public in bioethical issues by organizing public discussions on the current problems and by developing different ways to inform wider audience about bioethics related news. As for the Cyprus conference, I planned to present a paper on problems around conscientious refusal in medicine with particular focus on situation in Latvia. Unfortunately, due to funding issues I found myself unable to attend the conference this time.

NIGERIA



Dr Halima Bello-Manga

Professional qualification: Haematologist

University affiliation: Kaduna state University, Nigeria

When was your UNESCO Chair in Bioethics Unit established ?

2012

What does Bioethics mean to you?

Bioethics to me means being Fair and equitable when doing everything in life and most especially when dealing with life.

About Bioethics: since when have you been involved in this field and how? (specify your particular expertise and interest, please):

I have been directly and indirectly involved in bioethics for a long time. Being a doctor, the Hippocratic oath is an affirmation of the ethics involved in medicine. In my profession as a Haematologist, I encounter a lot of bioethical issues especially in the field of sickle cell disease, where my interest lies. Such issues include genetic counselling and dilemmas encountered by couples that want to get married but both have the sickle cell gene, do they go ahead and get married knowing fully well there is a 25% chance that they will have a child with sickle cell disease. Other issues include prenatal diagnosis of sickle cell fetuses and the willingness or not of parents to abort? Other aspects of bioethics that I encounter in my profession is the dilemma of whether to start treating patients with blood cancers (leukaemias, lymphomas) and other disorders in a resource-poor setting knowing fully well that the supportive facilities are not available so patients may eventually run into complications of therapy.

How much is your place of work, your University, your Country interested or involved in Bioethics?:

My university is quite interested in Bioethics but unfortunately we have encountered a set back due to change of leadership. Therefore, a lot of advocacy has to be done so that the current leadership will key in and support the unit further.

Can you describe which kind of problems you found talking about Bioethics and spreading bioethical message, if any, and why?

Most people think about Bioethics only as it relates to medicine. I find it quite challenging and I spend a lot of time explaining that it goes beyond medicine and it should be reflected in every facet of life.

What were the positive sides talking about Bioethics and spreading bioethical messages?

People are beginning to understand that bioethics is all about morality and preserving the sanctity of life and this should be reflected in the daily activities of people and not just researchers or medical practitioners.

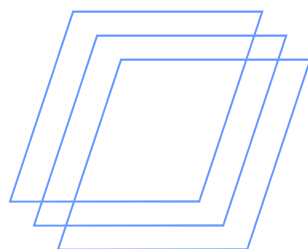
Describe your Unit's future projects, and your contribution for the next Cyprus Conference.

We are looking forward to developing the unit further by involving the whole university community. We plan on having various sensitization workshops during the second half of the year (possibly also during the world bioethics day in October). We have started collaborating with the Nigeria bioethics forum and we key into their activities by getting actively involved. We have 7 presentations (4 oral and 3 poster presentation) from our unit at the upcoming conference in Limassol, Cyprus. Exploring ethical issues in different areas such as male involvement in family planning.

Members of the unit are also active members of the International Forum of Teachers.

One of the members of our unit participants (Dr. Joshua Istifanus) has been nominated co-chair of one of the scientific sessions.

Some members of the units are part of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics International Research Group Bioethics and Human Rights forced displacement in conflict scenarios' with members from other units such as Colombia, Spain, Argentina and Ireland.



SOUTH AFRICA POTCHEFSTROMM CAMPUS



Riaan Rheeder, Th.D., Northwest University, Potchefstroom, Northwest Province, South-Africa.

When was your UNESCO Chair in Bioethics Unit established?

2016

What does Bioethics mean to you?

In the context of South Africa with many health related challenges, Bioethics is a very important discipline which is much desirable.

About Bioethics: since when have you been involved in this field and how? (specify your particular expertise and interest, please)

Since 1994.

How much is your place of work, your University, your Country interested or involved in Bioethics?

Both the faculties of Theology and Health Sciences (where I work) practice and teach Bio-ethics. The University established a registered Health Research (bio-)ethics committee in 2015. In general there are big awareness of and openness to Bio-ethics at the Northwest University.

Can you describe which kind of problems you found talking about Bioethics and spreading bioethical message, if any, and why?

Financial support is a great challenge.

What were the positive sides talking about Bioethics and spreading bioethical messages?

Most students and other people I teach Bio-ethics is very receptive to the theme and concepts of bio-ethics.

Describe your Unit's future projects, and your contribution for the next Cyprus Conference.

My Contribution

Global inequality is a huge reality and there are different forms of inequality in the health environ-

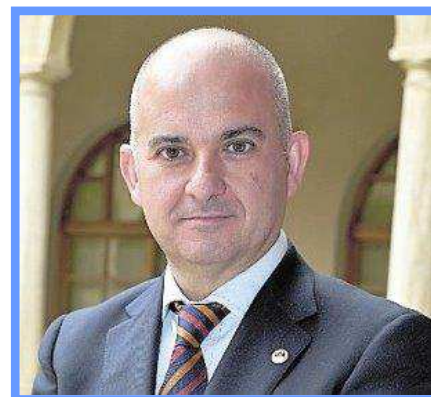
ment. It is impossible to deal with all the global bioethical issues in this study. The focus will therefore only be, as an example, on the unequal spending of global research funds. At present, less than 10% of global funds are spent on the research of diseases and conditions that affect more than 90% of the populations in the world. Less than 1% of globally available research funds are spent on tuberculosis; take also into account that there is globally an increase in the recurrence of tuberculosis as a result of drug resistance (e.g. South Africa). South Africa has one of the largest incidences of tuberculosis in the world. This incidence has increased from 300 per 100 000 in the 1990s to more than 950 per 100 000 in 2012. In the light of this fact, the bioethical question arises whether a nation state or global community has the moral right to request greater equal justice in the spending of global research funds aimed at the promotion of health (and addressing other global inequalities in the health environment).

Projects:

Teaching the principles of the Universal Declaration of Bio-ethics and Human Rights.

Writing research articles on the Universal Declaration of Bio-ethics and Human Rights.

SPAIN



María Magnolia Pardo-López and Julián Valero-Torrijos are the Heads of the Spanish Unit of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics (University of Haifa, Israel). They both are Professors of Public Law (Administrative and Constitutional Law) at the University of Murcia, Spain.

When was your UNESCO Chair in Bioethics Unit established?

The Spanish Unit was established in January 2014.

What does Bioethics mean to you?

As lawyers, Bioethics is the point where Life, Ethics and Law meet.

About Bioethics: since when have you been involved in this field and how? (specify your particular expertise and interest, please)

Our interest in Bioethics started ten years ago, in 2006. Professor Valero-Torrijos' main field of work is New Technologies applied to Healthcare. Professor Pardo-López is focused in the study of fundamental rights and Health Law. Another paramount research line in the Unit is Equality, Gender and Social Se-

curity under the direction of Professor Belén García-Romero.

How much is your place of work, your University, your Country interested or involved in Bioethics?

The University of Murcia understood long ago the importance of Bioethics in many fields (Environment, Social Security, Health Assistance, Patients' Rights, Genetics and Scientific Research in general terms, including experiments with animals and many others). That is the reason why the CEBES (Centre for Biolaw, Ethics and Health) was founded.

Can you describe which kind of problems you found talking about Bioethics and spreading bioethical message, if any, and why?

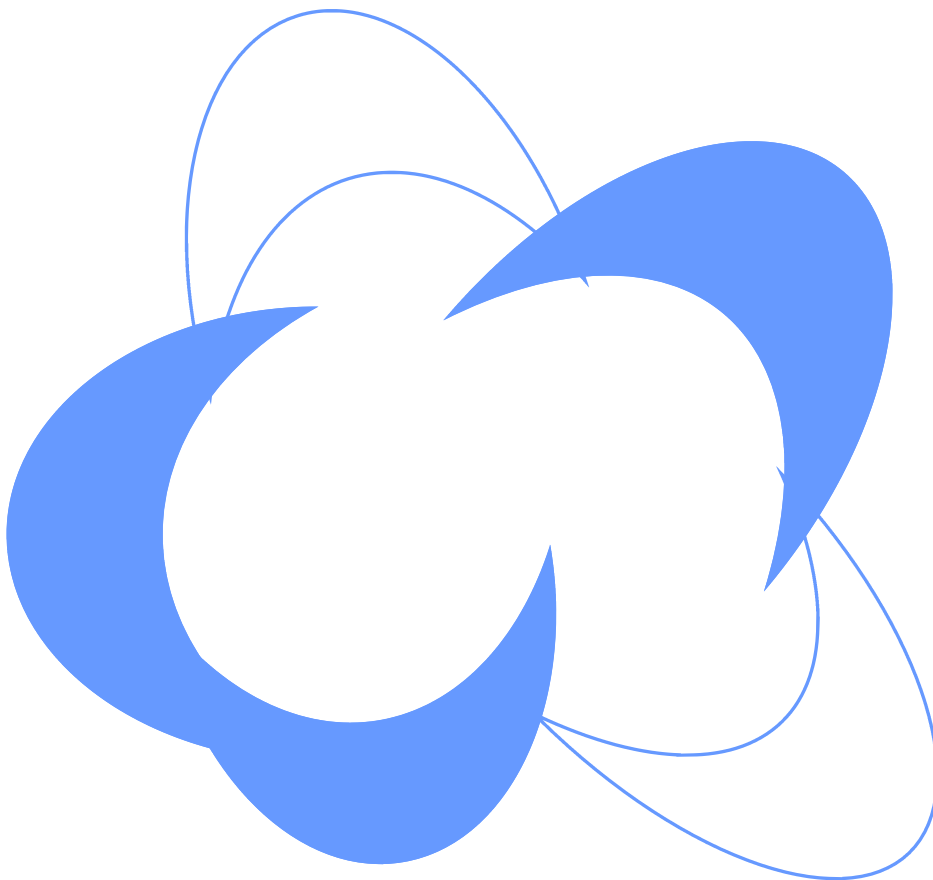
Not only have we not encountered any problems whatsoever but it has been a very satisfying experience from a theoretical and a practical point of view.

What were the positive sides talking about Bioethics and spreading bioethical messages?

Bioethics has given us the opportunity to undertake an interdisciplinary approach to many of the topics and issues we deal with in our everyday work.

Describe your Unit's future projects, and your contribution for the next Cyprus Conference.

The Spanish Unit is very active. In the following years we will be hosting two International Conferences on Rare Diseases in our University, since one of our members, Gemma Chicano-Saura, is a member of EURORDIS. Six of our members are presenting poster or oral presentation during the 12th World Conference in Cyprus about several topics such as assisted suicide, rare diseases, surrogacy or health care for irregular workers.



About Units

AUSTRIA

“Healthcare in Europe and Health Right Entitlements”

A highly debated topic and focus of the upcoming 6th Conference of the European Association of Health Law (www.eahl.eu) in Bergen, Norway:

Distribution of healthcare, standard of care and health right entitlements are highly debated topics in Europe nowadays. In September 2016, the Austrian Unit of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics (Haifa) in cooperation with the European Association of Health Law (EAHL) and local Universities (LFU, MUI, UMIT and MCI) organised an international conference in Innsbruck. With around 160 participants from 21 nations the conference received strong national and international feedback. Students and experts from 4 continents discussed on the standard of care from a multidisciplinary perspective (impressions of the conference can be found under: standardofcare2016innsbruck.mci.edu/impressions).

Reason enough to continue the debate: on 28th/ 29th September 2017, the European Association of Health Law (EAHL) in cooperation with the University of Bergen, Faculty of Law, will hold its 6th bi-annual conference in Bergen, Norway. This conference will focus on challenges in European and national health laws from a patient's rights and social perspective. Questions about accessibility, affordability and quality of health services are raised in all European countries and especially affect vulnerable groups of patients such as elderly, refugees, migrants, children or homeless people. Abstracts for this conference can be submitted until May 1, 2017. For further information see the conference website: eahl2017.org/.

By: Verena Stühlinger, Health Lawyer and Senior Scientist at the Department of Public Health, Health Services Research and Health Technology Assessment (HTA), UMIT, Austria (www.umat.at). Verena Stühlinger is member of the Board of the European Association of Health Law (verena.stuehlinger@umat.at).

GREECE

Following the extremely successful WBD 2016 in Athens that was attended by more than 500 registered participants (700 estimated in total), the Greek Unit of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics (Haifa) organized in Athens on the 9th and 10th of December 2016 the Panhellenic Conference in Bioethics with the title "Medical Responsibility and Bioethics: The Child" with the invaluable collaboration of the University of Athens Applied Philosophy Research Laboratory and the Laboratory for Technology and Information of the Ionian University, and was sponsored by LEADERFOODS S.A. Greece. The Conference was attended by more than 300 participants who had the opportunity to listen to and discuss with 28 key speakers. For the full program of the Conference (in Greek) .

See <http://mrbc.gr/2016/conference/speakers/>. For more information and relevant material see <http://en.philosophylab.ppp.uoa.gr/proboli-newn/medical-responsibility-and-bioethics-the-child.html>.

The Executive Committee of the Greek Unit now consists 17 members, having recently included five more, namely [1] His Eminence Nicholas (Chatzinikolaou), Metropolitan of Mesogaia and Lavreotiki, [2] Miltiadis Vantsos, Associate Professor, Aristotelian University of Thessaloniki, [3] Joannis N. Markopoulos, Professor, Aristotelian University of Thessaloniki, [4] Apostolos Nikolaidis, Professor, National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, [5] Tania Kiriakou, PhD, Lawyer.



ITALY

RECONSIDER DISABILITY: THE CHALLENGE OF ROBOTICS -

Genoa, 2 May 2017



Istituto Italiano di Bioetica

Università degli Studi di Genova
DISFOR - Dipartimento di Scienze della Formazione

Associazione Scientifica - Culturale - ETHOS
Dipartimento di Antichità Filosofia e Storia - DAFST
Università degli Studi di Genova

Martedì 2 maggio 2017 ore 14,30
DISFOR - DIPARTIMENTO DI SCIENZE DELLA FORMAZIONE
CORSO PODESTÀ, 2 - Genova
Aula Magna
RIPIENSARE LA DISABILITÀ: LA SFIDA DELLA ROBOTICA
Convegno in memoria del Prof. Giuseppe Cartelli

H. 14.30
SALUTO DEL DIRETTORE DEL DISFOR - DIPARTIMENTO DI SCIENZE DELLA FORMAZIONE E DEL DELEGATO DEL RETTORE PER I SERVIZI AGLI STUDENTI DISABILI E CON DSA

TAVOLE ROTONDE

h. 14.45
Con e nonostante la disabilità, potenziare l'autonomia: l'apporto della robotica
Coordina:
Luisella Battaglia (Comitato Nazionale per la Bioetica, Università di Genova, Istituto Italiano di Bioetica)
Partecipano:
Gloria Bardi (Università di Genova, Istituto Italiano di Bioetica)
Mauro Laffranchi (Istituto Italiano di Tecnologia-INAIL joint lab)
Lorenzo Natale (Istituto Italiano di Tecnologia, Genova)
Gianmarco Veruggio (Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche, Istituto di Elettronica e di Ingegneria dell'Informazione e delle Telecomunicazioni, Genova)

h. 15.45
Conoscere per comprendere: il premio di Laurea Giuseppe Cartelli

h. 16.15
I caregivers e il ruolo innovativo della bioetica
Coordina:
Claudio Puppo (Regione Liguria)
Partecipano:
Mauro Borgia (Assessorato La Spezia)
Silvia Dini (Istituto Chiosone)
Valentina Pennaudo (Università di Macerata)
Paolo Aldo Rossi (Università di Genova, Istituto Italiano di Bioetica)

h. 17.15
Disabilità e UNESCO: dare voce alle persone con disabilità
Coordina:
Alessandra Fabbri (Università di Genova, Istituto Italiano di Bioetica)
Partecipano:
Gabriella Filzotti (Maugeri Bioethics Research group of the European Centre for Bioethics and Quality of Life, UNESCO Chair in Bioethics Italian Unit)
Ines Giovi (Maugeri Bioethics Research group of the European Centre for Bioethics and Quality of Life, UNESCO Chair in Bioethics Italian Unit)
Carlo Pasenti (UNESCO Chair in Bioethics Italian Unit, European Centre for Bioethics and Quality of Life)
Claudio Todesco (European Centre for Bioethics and Quality of Life, UNESCO Chair in Bioethics Italia)
Mirka Vasileva (UNESCO Chair in Bioethics Honorary Member, UNESCO Chair in Bioethics Italian Unit Head, European Centre for Bioethics and Quality of Life President)

h. 18.15
Vivere la disabilità: donne con disabilità realizzazione personale e integrazione lavorativa. Quali possibilità?
Coordina:
Isabel Fano Cortes (Università di Genova, Istituto Italiano di Bioetica)
Partecipano:
Cinzia Leone (Università di Genova)
Silvia Serlisi (Ospedale Gaslini, associazione infermieri di Area Critica Anarti)
N.B. Si rilascerà un attestato di partecipazione, per gli studenti di Scienze Pedagogiche e gli educatori Professionali, da presentare alla sessione d'esame dell'insegnamento di Bioetica

Conference in memory of Prof. Giuseppe Cartelli
DISFOR - DEPARTMENT OF TRAINING SCIENCES
Genoa University, Italy

Challenging a disability means coping with it and, as far as possible, reducing the resulting limits. To draw attention to a condition still having a low consideration and often removed, such as disabilities, and to give voice and recognize dignity to people with disabilities and to their families, a Conference on Disability Issues has been organized annually since 2004, in honor of Professor Giuseppe Cartelli, Professor of Special Pedagogy, thanks to an idea by Prof. Luisella Battaglia, Professor of Philosophy and Bioethics at the Department of Social Sciences of Genoa University. This year the Conference titled "Thinking Disability: The Challenge of Robotics" was held on May 02 at the Department of Education Sciences, with the patronage of the Italian Unity of the Chair of Bioethics of UNESCO, of the Italian Institute Of Bioethics and the Scientific-Cultural Association-ETHOS-Team.

Among others, the Speakers were Professor Luisella Battaglia, representatives of the UNESCO Italian unity and experts from the Italian Institute of Technologies, who have developed such robots .

The conference aimed to emphasize the possibilities offered by technology to limit the consequences of handicaps and to give increased autonomy.

Consideration was given to the important ethical dilemmas associated with the use robots to support people with disabilities.

The works have been articulated in round tables, according to the following program.

14.30

WELCOME BY THE DIRECTOR OF DISFOR - DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND
EDUCATION SCIENCES DEPT.T FOR SERVICES FOR DISABLED STUDENTS AND WITH
DSA

14:45

With and despite disability, boosting autonomy: the contribution of robotics

Chair:

Luisella Battaglia (National Committee for Bioethics, University of Genoa, Italian Institute of Bioethics)

Speakers:

Gloria Bardi (University of Genoa, Italian Institute of Bioethics), Matteo Laffranchi (Italian Institute of Technology-INAIL joint lab), Lorenzo Natale (Italian Institute of Technology, Genoa), Gianmarco Veruggio (National Research Council, Institute of Electronics and Information and Telecommunication Engineering, Genoa)

15:45

Learn to understand: the Laurea degree Giuseppe Cartelli

16:15

The caregivers and the innovative role of Biorobotics

Chair. Claudio Puppo (Regione Liguria)

Speakers: Mauro Borgia (Councilor La Spezia), Silvia Dini (Istituto Chiossone), Valentina Pennazio (University of Macerata), Paolo Aldo Rossi (University of Genoa, Italian Institute of Bioethics)

17:15

Disability and UNESCO: giving voice to people with disabilities

Chair:

Alessandra Fabbri (University of Genoa, Italian Institute of Bioethics)

Speakers:

Gabriella Fizzotti (Maugeri Bioethics Research Group of the European Center for Bioethics and Quality of Life, UNESCO Chair in Bioethics Italian Unit)

Ines Giorgi (Maugeri Bioethics Research Group of the European Center for Bioethics and Quality of Life - UNESCO Chair in Bioethics Italian Unit), Carlo Pasetti (UNESCO Chair in Bioethics Italian Unit, European Center for Bioethics and Quality of Life Scientific Director), Miroslava Vasinova (UNESCO Chair in Bioethics Honorary Member, UNESCO Chair in Bioethics Italian Unit Head, European Centre for Bioethics and Quality of Life President)

18:15

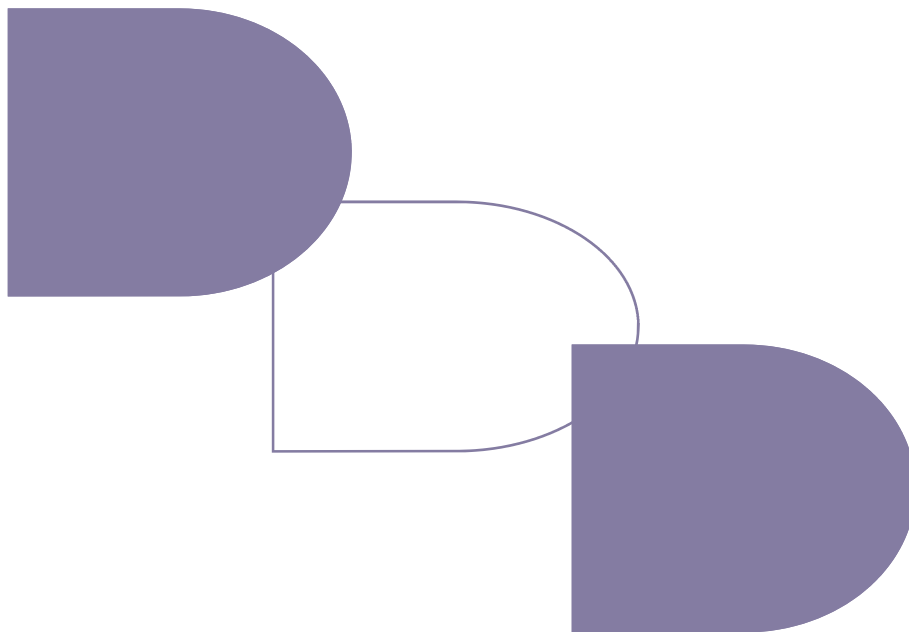
Living Disability: Women with Disabilities Personal Realization and Work Integration. What possibilities?

Chair:

Isabel Fanlo Cortes (University of Genoa, Italian Institute of Bioethics)

Speakers:

Cinzia Leone (University of Genoa), Silvia Scelsi (Hospital Gaslini, Association of Aniarti Critical Area Nurses)



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МИХАИЛ ДМИТРИЕВИЧ ГУТЕРМА
«МЫ ПРИНОСИМ В КАЗАХСТАН НОВЕЙШИЕ РЕШЕНИЯ
И ИННОВАЦИОННЫЕ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ ОСНАЩЕНИЯ
МЕДИЦИНСКИХ ОБЪЕКТОВ «ПОД КЛЮЧ»»

МЕДИЦИНСКИЙ КАЛЕНДАРЬ



Садикова А.Б.
президент РОО
«Национальная Медицинская Ассоциация»

**19
ОКТАБРЯ
ВСЕМИРНЫЙ
ДЕНЬ
БИОЭТИКИ**



Садикова Айбек Бейгалировна, кандидат медицинских наук, президент Республиканского общественного объединения «Национальная Медицинская Ассоциация», заместитель председателя Международного общественного координационного комитета по биоэтике, эксперт Национального аккредитационного центра МОН, член экспертного совета НААЭ, член Национального координационного совета по охране здоровья при Президенте РК, член Всемирной Медицинской Ассоциации, член Европейского Форума медицинских ассоциаций, член Провинции Юго-Восточно-европейского медицинского форума, член Европейского комитета по клинической клинической практике, член Европейского комитета стран СНГ, член Комиссии по здравоохранению при Национальной палате предпринимателей РК.

18 октября 2016 г. в г. Алматы пройдет Крутой стол на тему: «Достоинство и права человека», на котором будут подведены итоги мероприятий, посвященных Всемирному Дню Биологии.

В 2015 г. на базе ТОО «Институт психологии и психотерапии» было создано удаленное представительство кафедры ЮНЕСКО по биоэтике, которую возглавляет проф. А. Кария (Израиль, Хайфа). Более 100 кафедр в разных странах мира активно участвуют в проведении Всемирного Дня Биологии.

Кафедра ЮНЕСКО, созданная в Казахстане, организовала конкурс по написанию лучшего эссе на тему Всемирного Дня Биологии «Достоинство и права человека».

Для участия в работе Крутого стола были приглашены руководители медицинских ВУЗов, научно-исследовательских институтов, научных медицинских центров, Научного центра экспертизы лекарственных средств, изделий медицинского назначения и медицинской техники, члены Центральной Комиссии по биоэтике МЗСР РК, руководители локальных комиссий клинических баз Республики Казахстан, руководители государственных и частных клиник, президенты медицинских ассоциаций, представители Службы внутреннего аудита и поддержки пациента, студенты медицинских ВУЗов, резиденты, представители средств массовой информации, а также руководитель Комитета по биоэтике Республики Казахстан г-жа Телесенко У.М. и представители Комитета по биоэтике Казахского государственного медицинского университета (Россия) г-жа Гурьева М.З.

С докладами выступили: «История развития биоэтики в Республике Казахстан и в странах СНГ» - Садикова А.Б., президент РОО «Национальная Медицинская Ассоциация»;

AVE VITAE

МЕДИЦИНСКИЙ КАЛЕНДАРЬ

Тема 2016 года: «Достоинство и права человека».



Участники мероприятия:

- Ушбаев И.С., руководитель Департамента Комитета по контролю за деятельностью МЗСР РК, «Вопросы биоэтики при научных исследованиях в медицине ВУЗов» - проф. Рахымбе К.Д., президент Ассоциации фармакологов и фармацевтов Республики Казахстан; «Защита прав пациента и роль независимой экспертизы в улучшении качества медицинской помощи» - Ушбаев М.С., руководитель департамента Комитета по контролю за медицинской и фармацевтической деятельностью МЗСР РК по г. Алматы; «Обучение членов этического комитета на этапе перед внедрением его деятельности» (в режиме онлайн трансляции) - Гурьева М.З., член этической комиссии по биоэтике (Россия).
- Садикова А.Б. и Ушбаев М.С.
- Садикова А.Б. и Айдыл Ураханов, Казахский национальный медицинский университет им. С.Д. Асфендиярова.
- Гурьева М.З., представитель Комитета по биоэтике Республики Казахстан, член этической комиссии по биоэтике (Россия).

«Перспективы развития фармацевтической отрасли в рамках ЕАЭС» - Пав. Л.Ю., и.о. председателя Комитета по контролю за деятельностью МЗСР РК, «Вопросы биоэтики при научных исследованиях в медицине ВУЗов» - проф. Рахымбе К.Д., президент Ассоциации фармакологов и фармацевтов Республики Казахстан; «Защита прав пациента и роль независимой экспертизы в улучшении качества медицинской помощи» - Ушбаев М.С., руководитель департамента Комитета по контролю за медицинской и фармацевтической деятельностью МЗСР РК по г. Алматы; «Обучение членов этического комитета на этапе перед внедрением его деятельности» (в режиме онлайн трансляции) - Гурьева М.З., член этической комиссии по биоэтике (Россия).

По итогам были вручены благодарственные письма активным общественным и государственным деятелям, внесшим большой вклад в развитие этической экспертизы в Республике Казахстан.

ПОБЕДИТЕЛИ КОНКУРСА НА ЛУЧШЕЕ ЭССЕ ПО БИОЭТИКЕ:

- Мухит Кулмаганбетов**, Казахский национальный медицинский университет им. С.Д. Асфендиярова;
- Айдыл Ураханов**, Казахский национальный медицинский университет им. С.Д. Асфендиярова.

Они были отмечены Сертификатами, им были вручены памятные подарки. Всем участникам Крутого стола были вручены сувениры с логотипом Всемирного Дня Биологии.

Уважаемые коллеги!

Дорогие др. Вашего сведения, что в адрес РОО «Национальная Медицинская Ассоциация» поступила информация о спонсировании 21-23 марта 2017 г. 12-ой Всемирной конференцией по Биоэтике, Медицинский этический и медицинскому законодательству, Юго-Притон.

Организатор Конференции ЮНЕСКО по Биологии (Израиль). Приглашаются: медицинские работники всех уровней, социальные работники, юристы, учителя, научные работники, доктора, члены этических комитетов. На конференции будут рассмотрены следующие темы:

- Биоэтика, Медицинская этика и медицинское законодательство;
- Образование;
- Этические комитеты;
- Биомедицинские исследования и эксперименты;
- Судебная медицина, законодательство и этика.

Желающие принять участие в конференции могут обратиться в НМ по адресу: diaktor_sadykova@mail.ru

Академия. Здоровья.KZ, № 10 (56), 2016, www.akademiamed.com.kz 13

Cyprus UNESCO Chair in Bioethics World Conference 2017



Press Release 2017, January 10

Save the date: 2017, March 21-23 Cyprus

The isle of Cyprus will soon host an extraordinary event: the XII UNESCO-Haifa Chair in Bioethics World Conference that will take place on March, 21-23 in Limassol at St. Raphael Hotel & Resort Congress Centre. Almost 500 speakers coming from more than 70 Countries of the 5 Continents will give their contribution during 9 parallel sessions that will be daily held for three days concerning the following issues:

*Bioethics general • Health Law and Ethics * Forensic Medicine Ethics • Dentistry, Law and Ethics • Nursing, Law and Ethics • Clinical Trials • Confidentiality • Discrimination • End of Life • Equality • Ethics and Immigration • Ethics and Disabilities • Ethics and Speech and Language Therapy Ethics • Ethics Committees • Ethics Education: Tools and Methods • Youth Bioethics Education • Forensic Medicine • Genetics: Ethical Aspects • Human Dignity • Human Rights • Medical Negligence • Medical Research • Mental Disorders • Organ Transplantation • Reproduction • Assisted Suicide.*

High qualified professionals in the field of medicine and health law and experts in bioethics from all over the world will meet in Cyprus for this special occasion of debate, sharing their ideas and exchanging their opinions. Forensic doctors, surgeons, psychiatrists, child psychiatrists, dentists, biologists, geneticists, legal experts, psychologists, philosophers, teachers as well as educators, nurses, speech therapists, physiotherapists, and operators belonging to multiple different fields will take part to this Conference, giving their original contribution and taking their personal experience.

Moreover, in this particular occasion, the President of the Conference, Professor Amnon Carmi, Holder of the UNESCO-Haifa Chair in Bioethics, will call the 144 Heads of the Chair's Units for their world annual meeting. The Units were established in the following Countries of the 5 Continents: Albania, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bosnia Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cameroon, China, Colombia, Cyprus, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, France, Ghana, German, Greece, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kosovo, Latvia, Lithuania, Macedonia, Malaysia, Malawi, Mexico, Montenegro, Moldova, Nepal, Nigeria, Netherland, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Serbia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Taiwan, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States of America, Ukraine, Venezuela, Vietnam.

UNESCO CHAIR IN BIOETHICS 12th WORLD CONFERENCE
BIOETHICS, MEDICAL ETHICS & HEALTH LAW
Press Release 2017, February,10

Save the date: 2017, March 21-23 Cyprus

Cyprus will host next UNESCO World Conference- the twelfth- about Bioethics, Medical Ethics and Health Law. This upcoming event will take place in Limassol on 2017 March, 21-23.

We are going to mention the titles of some bioethical issues that will be the core of the conference's debate: medically assisted procreation, surrogate motherhood, embryo development outside the womb, end of life assistance, withdrawing nutrition and hydration, assisted suicide. All in order to answer the question that's moving the public opinion of many countries; if my life is drained and cannot offer me nothing else of positive, do I have the right to die with the help of a State health care doctor? In the meantime, bioethics has achieved beyond the medical field, requiring a greater civil awareness. In fact, bioethics commitment encompasses many other areas of interest, generally involving world social and environmental problems in addition the ones related to health.

This event in Cyprus will be an occasion for thinking, studying and debating about lots of various issues, some usual ones like the aforementioned beginning and end of life or other ones taken from current news and reports: for example, the refugees and migrants flow's phenomenon with its dramatic epochal implication and the environment's protection. Not neglecting other like the human beings' trials and the rights of animals, the moral consideration of the difference of gender and the ethics concerning the interaction between humans and robots. All these issues are very close to people's and communities' life; some of them arise due to habits, lifestyles and communities evolution, while others come from research and technology implementations fast development in the field (but not only) of biology, healthcare and life sciences.

Since several years the most various adjectives and characterizations (clinical, economical, environmental and that's why we are talking about eco-bioethics, global, geriatric, animal, laical, religious, as well as bio-technologies, bio-terrorism, etc.) have been added to the term "bioethics". Thus confirming how wide is the semantic range of this word to which more recently has been added even a bioethics of the arts.

Bioethics by its own definition is grounded on discussions; that's why Cyprus' proscenium will become the special location of exchanging information and knowledge, dialogues and debates, of comparing positions sometimes completely different because bounded to different local contexts and to the heritage of values and ideas belonging to each person. There are also divided positions because the experiences and the answers can be completely different according to reference values, but they are never marked as simply and narrow ideological contrasts.

So, on the one hand the value of plurality will be reinforced while on the other hand it will be highlighted the Chair's function as a reliable "compass" giving every time with its conference an orientation among this «mare magnum» of bioethics. This way, it will offer a unifying criterion for such different cases which arise ethical problems recalling in every circumstance people's dignity, even before the unquestionable right of science to continuously progress.

See you in Larnaca from the 21st to the 23th of March.

The President of the Conference will be Professor Amnon Carmi, UNESCO Chair in Bioethics Holder

Dr. Giacomo Sado, Press Office Director

In attachment a contribution of Prof. Patrizia Borsellino concerning withholding and withdrawing treatments as two forms of limitation of the therapeutic effort (LTE).

LIMITATION OF THE THERAPEUTIC EFFORT: ETHICAL AND LEGAL JUSTIFICATION FOR WITHHOLDING AND WITHDRAWING LIFE SUSTAINING TREATMENTS

By Prof. Patrizia Borsellino, full professor of Philosophy of Law and Bioethics at University of Milano—Bicocca , Italy

Withholding and withdrawing treatments are two forms of limitation of the therapeutic effort (LTE). This consists in not applying pharmacological therapies or instrumental procedures, more or less invasive, generally considered scientifically adequate to treat diseases which put life at risk. LTE, framed within the question ‘to what extent and under which conditions is it justifiable to decide not to initiate a treatment or to withdraw it in case it has already been established?’, presupposes a wide availability of lifesaving therapeutic tools. Thus, LTE is strictly connected with the extraordinary advances in modern technology and medicine, occurred in the second half of the XX century. Since then, modern medicine has constantly increased its power to control the process of dying, by means of procedures able to prolong survival, termed ‘lifesaving medical treatments’. This term refers to a wide range of interventions and treatments including not only resuscitation practices and mechanical cardiopulmonary ventilation, but also procedures useful to support or replace basic compromised vital functions. The majority of the scientific community also includes in LTE artificial nutrition and hydration and pharmacological treatments like antibiotics. Consequently, administration of lifesaving medical treatments concerns different categories of physicians and diseases. Not only physicians dealing with resuscitation and intensive therapies are indeed faced with it, but also those who take care of terminal patients with chronic degenerative diseases or of a growing aging population with serious forms of cognitive impairment due to Alzheimer’s disease or other forms of senile dementia. Therefore, the first, albeit not unique, prerequisite for LTE is the great availability technological tool sable to prolong biological survival. This feature distinguishes modern medicine from the pre-modern one characterized by the scarcity of therapeutic tools. LTE also presupposes the “problematization” of the assumption that any available therapy, being lifesaving or not, has to be administered. In other words, LTE brings the ‘therapeutic privilege’ into question, that is, the idea that any means a physician can use to keep an individual alive ‘ought’ also to be used. According to this ‘privilege’, the physician has traditionally had the exclusive power to decide whether to administer a treatment or to intervene to restore health, or at least to intervene to keep the patient alive at any cost. Today, LTE has become part of the options compatible with the good clinical practice. This is in accordance with the deep changes undergone by medicine in the last decades and with the increased importance attributed to the quality of life. Despite these considerations, LTE remains a controversial issue, especially in the Italian context lacking an ad hoc legislation concerning end-of life issues. The Italian Parliament is currently discussing a bill on informed consent and advance directives. But is it justified to address LTE as a totally controversial issue? Are arguments against LTE tenable? In her talk, Professor Patrizia Borsellino will highlight the criteria that can guide decisions and actions from an ethical-legal viewpoint and that can help to consider LTE a reasonable option beyond any doubt.

UNESCO CHAIR IN BIOETHICS 12th WORLD CONFERENCE BIOETHICS, MEDICAL ETHICS & HEALTH LAW

Press Release 2017, March 20

Next Tuesday, March, 21 at 10.30 a.m. in Cyprus, Limassol, at St. Raphael Hotel & Resort Congress Centre it will start the World Conference “Bioethics, Medical Ethics & Health Law”. The ethical reflection, as the science of surviving and as a bridge toward a future otherwise at risk, will be proposed and promoted among its different field of implementation. It will be an occasion that cannot be missed for an in-depth analysis and debate at international level about the main medical issues- the beginning and

the end of life, health in general- and also about the most important current subjects concerning dignity of the human being and of the community- infringed on all over the world, in poor countries as well as in the rich ones, and the protection of the environment, overlooked so many times.

The working sessions will start at 8.30 a.m.

To the Conference will take part 550 participants coming from 61 Countries of the five Continents. Under the aegis of UNESCO, physicians, nurses, speech therapists, lawyers, psychologists, philosophers, teachers will give their contribution, sharing their own experience. The President of the Conference will be Professor Amnon Carmi, UNESCO Chair in Bioethics Holder who established 141 international Units all over the world.

See you in Limassol

Panorama Hall St. Raphael Hotel Congress Centre

2017 March, 21 at 10.30 a.m.

UNESCO CHAIR IN BIOETHICS 12th WORLD CONFERENCE
BIOETHICS, MEDICAL ETHICS & HEALTH LAW
Cyprus 2017 March, 21-23

Press release 2017, March 21

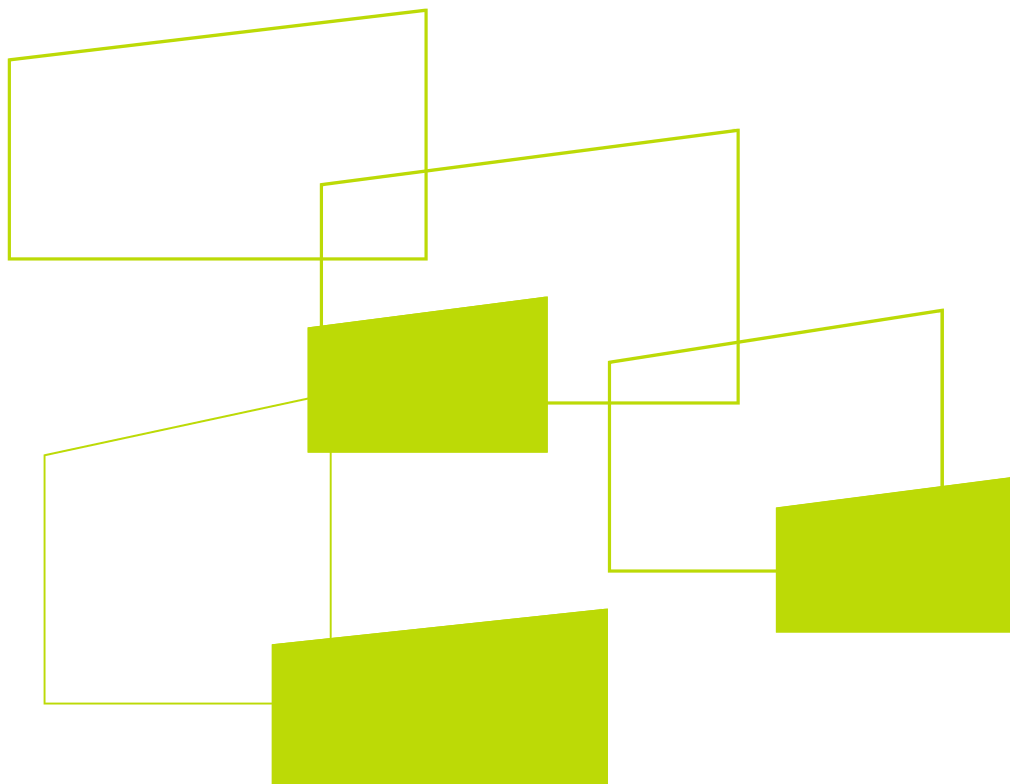
**LEADERSHIP OF MEDICAL FACILITIES:
THE ROLE OF THE MORALITY FACTOR AND OF EMPATHY**



Prof. Jonathan Halevy
general director of the Shaare Zedek Medical Centre in Jerusalem

During the opening session ceremony of the XII UNESCO Chair in Bioethics World Conference, after the welcome greetings of Professor Amnon Carmi, Head of the Chair and Master of the ceremony, and of the main representative authorities, Prof. Jonathan Halevy, general director of the Shaare Zedek Medical Centre in Jerusalem, literally captivated the whole audience of the Conference participants attention presenting a speech entitled “Leadership of medical facilities- the role of the morality factor and of empathy”. Talking about the accountability of the director of medical facilities and his “ministerial responsibility” for individual patient care, with simple, effective and sensitive words, he explained how a

“correct” combination of professional and character traits should be the new model for an ideal medical staff. The considerable evidence in medical literature that physicians and nurses taking care of their patients with EMPATHY results as effective for better health outcomes underlines how compassion in medicine is now formally recognized as equal in value to academic success. Hi-tech skills of cutting-edge medicine with hi-touch skills of communication, empathy, and compassion. All in the light of a modern version of the Hippocratic oath: “I WILL REMEMBER THAT THERE IS ART TO MEDICINE AS WELL AS SCIENCE, AND THAT WARMTH, SYMPATHY, AND UNDERSTANDING MAY OUTWEIGH THE SURGEON’S KNIFE OR THE CHEMIST’S DRUG.”¹ LOUIS LASAGNA, DEAN, TUFTS U MED. SCH., 1964



OFFICIAL MEETINGS HELD DURING CYPRUS' CONFERENCE



21.03.17

14.00 - 15.00 African Division

Director Prof. A. Dhali

15.00 - 16.00 Research Department

Director Prof. R. Nunes

16.00 - 17.00 Youth Bioethics Education Department

Director Dr. M. Vasinova

17.00 - 18.00 Chair's Newsletter

Director Dr. G. Sado

22.03.17

09.00 - 10.00 Chinese Delegation

Director Prof. Ch. Wu

10.00 - 11.00 Ibero American Division

Director Prof. M. Benyakar

11.00 - 12.00 World Bioethics Day

Director Dr. P. Arora

14.00 - 15.00 Chair's Journal

Director Prof. R. D'Souza

15.00 - 17.00 Asia Pacific Division

Director Prof. R. D'Souza

23.03.17

09.00 - 10.00 Educational Department

Director Prof. S. Popova

10.00 - 11.00 International Forum of Teachers

Director Prof. S. Popova

11.00 - 12.00 European Division

Director Prof. V. Rakic

AFRICAN Division Meeting

Agenda

1. Welcome and apologies.
 2. Introduction of participants
 3. Matters arising from the Unit Heads General Meeting.
 4. Implementation of UNESCO Bioethics at country level – status, operational aspects, positive accomplishments, challenges.
 5. UNESCO African Bioethics drive
- Election of Chair for the African Region

Report

Date: 21st, 22nd & 23rd March 2017.

Venue: St Raphael Hotel resort and Congress Center, Limassol, Cyprus.

Introduction

A meeting of delegates from some African countries comprising of Cameroon, Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, and South Africa, who attended the 12th UNESCO World Conference on Bioethics, Medical Ethics and Health Law was held at the lobby of the venue of the conference at 6pm on three successive evenings. The objectives of the meeting were to:

1. Introduce African delegates to each other through their respective Bioethics Unit Heads
2. Commence the African division's Bioethics collaboration.
3. Develop some action points to strengthen the African division's Bioethics collaborations.

Agree on next steps

Discussions during the meeting centered around the following:

1. Most of the Bioethics centers in Africa are relatively new and at early stage of development.
 2. The need to fully establish and operationalize various Bioethics units being set up in the different African countries.
 3. Sharing of information and tools that will be used to further strengthen established and upcoming Bioethics units across Africa.
 4. The need to liaise with and key into the Pan African Union's Bioethics policy thrust.
- Mobilize support for enhancing activities of Bioethics centers in various African countries through high level stakeholder engagements especially at country ministerial levels.

Prof Carmi attended part of the meeting held on the last evening (22nd March). Action points as follows:

1. Units to focus on bioethics education in their respective institutions.
2. Resources to be downloaded from the UNESCO Chair's website – Units to use these as a starting point with taking bioethics education forward.
3. Prof Carmi stated that the UNESCO Teacher Training Program offered by Daphna Feinholz could take up to 3 years to materialize. The head of the Asia-Pacific region had established trained teachers and this could be a possibility.
4. UNESCO does not have finances to assist Units – Units to check with institutions when back as to whether there will be support financially from them,
5. There is a fully-funded Fogarty Postgraduate Diploma in Research Ethics headed by Prof Moodley at Stellenbosch University that one could consider applying for.
6. Ames Dhari to go ahead and contact Daphna Feinholz.

Stephen Muhudhia had completed the Masters in Bioethics and Health Law and the UNESCO Teacher Training Program. He would work with Marion Mutugi on establishing similar programs in Kenya. Following far-reaching deliberations, key resolutions reached and action points generated were as reflected in table below.



S / N o	Action Points	Person responsible	Time Line	Remark
1	Share the Terms of Reference (ToR) of teaching bioethics in Pan African University	Prof. Pierre Effa	7 th April 2017	
2	Letter from the head of African Division to the Prime Minister of Cameroun through the High Commission in Pretoria. Contents; · Introduction of the members of the African division of the UNESCO chair in bioethics. · Request to be technical partners in the organization of the world Bioethics Day Celebration and the 20th anniversary of the AU resolution on Bioethics development in Africa.	Prof Ames Dhai	14 th April 2017	
3	Each Bioethics unit head/team to sensitize their respective ministers regarding the African Unit of UNESCO Bioethics Chair, attending the meeting in Younde (June 2017)	All Heads of unit	21 st April 2017	Prof Pierre Effa to provide the list of ministers attending the meeting
4	Make contacts with the National commission of UNESCO in respective African countries and sensitize them on bioethics. (they are a potential funding body through the government)	All Unit Heads	21 st April 2017	Each unit should decide how best to make the contact.; i.e. either directly or through the minister of education
5	Ride on the activities of pre-existing organizations that have a stake in bioethics e.g. medical associations, Law associations, nurses, physiotherapists, regulatory bodies, specialized agencies, research institutions, other relevant professional associations, etc.	All members of units.	28 th April, 2017	Members to be assigned to different organizations by heads of unit
6	Follow up on the possibility of holding the UNESCO teacher training in one the African units.	Prof Ames Dhai	7 th April 2017	Prof Dhai to discuss with the Head of UNESCO Bioethics. (Consider Prof Mutugi's Institution)

RESEARCH DEPARTMENT MEETING

21.03.17 - 15.00 - 16.00

Report

Steering Committee:

Rui Nunes (Chair), Daniel Fu-Chang Tsai, Gerhard Fortwengel, Helena Siipi, Juan Jorge Michel Farina, Miriam Kotler, Sunčana Roksandić Vidlička, Vojin Rakic

1- Welcome of the participants by Prof Amnon Carmi and Prof Vojin Rakic.

2- Presentation of the structure and organisation of the Research Department (RD) by Francisca Rego, Ivone Duarte and Natalia Oliva Teles, in representation of Rui Nunes that was absent due to a medical condition.

3- Discussion of different modalities of collaborative research in the Research Department:

- a) Research projects of specific centres or institutions, although with the general oversight of the Research Department;
- b) Research projects of the Research Department that may be performed in partnership with different institutions worldwide.

4- General Guidelines:

- a) Any member of the Research Department that wants to participate (or to suggest someone to participate) in a specific project, should contact the chair of that project directly (with Prof Carmi and Rui Nunes in cc please);
- b) The chair of any of the projects should keep Prof Carmi and Rui Nunes updated of the evolution of the research;
- c) Any paper or study should have the affiliation of the institution to which the researcher belongs to;
- d) Unless the Research Department itself endorses a specific report or study, there should not be a review process of the members' research by the Research Department;
- e) There could exist authors not belonging to the Chair;
- f) The affiliation "Research Department of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics-Haifa" could be present in the *Acknowledgments* section of the paper, study or report.

5- Evaluation of the 5 lines of research of the RD at a worldwide level. Presentation of the projects so that all members of the RD are updated of the evolution of the research:

- a) The principle of beneficence and its implications and application in medical research (chair Gerhard Fortwengel)
- b) Autonomy and dignity in medical research and practice (chair Evangelos D. Protopapadakis)
- c) Bioethics and human rights, forced displacement in conflict scenarios (chair Andrea Hellemeyer)
- d) Wellness and distress in health care professionals dealing with bioethical issues in their everyday working life (chair Anna Giardini) (this project was added by consensus after the presentation at the Cyprus meeting)
- e) Gender equality (chair Rui Nunes).

6- Research Department International Competition: Promotion of a universal competition so that new researchers can be supported worldwide. Creation of a specific jury, chaired by Prof Amnon Carmi, that would evaluate the studies, papers or projects (guidelines to be defined).

7- Prospect of the creation of a scientific journal of the Research Department of the UNESCO Chair of Bioethics Haifa: The creation of a scientific journal is to be considered only in the future and in accordance with the development of the RD itself.

8- Future Developments: To divulge the activities and projects of the RD so that new members are enrolled, including new members of the Steering Committee

BIOETHICAL VOICES NEWSLETTER FORMAL MEETING

21.3 h 17.00 - 18.00

Agenda

co-chairs: Dr. Giacomo Sado & Dr. Alessandra Pentone

This agenda will be proposed considering the large number of the Chair's new units established during last year and the partial involvement of the units that already know the newsletter but are not used to give their regular contribution about their activities

- 1 Newsletter's presentation, its periodicity and the dedicated issues
(slides showing the newsletters' cover pages of the published issues)
- 2 Newsletter's and Editorial board's aims
- 3 illustration of the Newsletter's sections (slides)
- 4 The need to receive the Units' contributions in English language and with specific requirements
- 5 The Newsletter reference's name and e-mail addresses
- 6 The Units and their expectations and proposals for the next issues of the Newsletter
- 7 The possible Newsletter's enhancement
- 8 Discussion

The Bioethical Voices Newsletter today

by Giacomo Sado, Editorial Board director

Our Newsletter is in English language; it is published almost quarterly and deals with the news of the Chair's Units, the agenda of the upcoming events all over the world, offering a space for debating and in-depth analysis, and an archive for the documents. News, worldwide events, evidence of experiences.

As the entire newsletter it needs to be from time to time updated to be captivating. We are thinking about the possibility to introduce graphic changes but, first of all, we need to recommend a greater and stronger involvement of all the units to the project. We can undoubtedly wish your further participation because we believe that a real global newsletter, representing as better as possible different realities (we can image it as an indented and lively archipelago), will promote and deliver bioethics all over the world.

It should be clear to everyone the reason for this repeated insistence. We can express it through a motto like: “if you don’t communicate, you don’t exist.”

That is the truth. Doing, acting, proposing is not enough. Whatever event is not adequate by itself but it might rely on communication resources. Our newsletter was born to make “visible” all the events organized by the Chair’s Units during the year, in order to offer a picture rich of proposals and ideas, well defined and available for all the readers. That’s why it is necessary to pause for a moment on the strategy of communication to adopt to let us improve.

The best articles suitable for the information and in-depth analysis requirements are always needed. But how can we improve? I immediately dare to tell you that our information and in-depth analysis will be clearer and easier to be understood by a public of readers like ours that consists even of not experts. We will prefer short reports, summaries, interviews and flash news to long and cold articles. It could be useful to summarize in a few lines each article that will be long, being careful not using a too much specialized language.

We know that an article cannot always be tailored as a nice story, well-finished in each detail, refined, well-assembled, written in the best way, following a narrative thread capable to untie itself without any stop or interruption. We think that a lot of everything can become “simple and flowing” and described- as Professor Carmi teaches us- even through nice stories and anecdotes, models with a light character.

If we learn to write articles for a journal (because that’s how you can write for a newsletter), avoiding excessive reports sometimes difficult to understand, it will be not any more necessary the editorial board work of “cut” and summarize whose effects will at times face the graphical limits of space and the wish of the Authors.

About the contents, even in this field we have to struggle. In the last period, the research and the bio-ethical debate all over the world enjoyed a fruitful highly respected position. Why does all this fervor (and excitement) not involve the newsletter that should be the mirror of this ongoing situation?

I will continue with this line of reasoning offering two examples.

In the last years the public opinion has been strongly moved by the end of life and withdrawal/withhold of life therapies issues. The lack of a legislative certainty in different countries focused the general interest on the bioethical consideration.

The incontrovertible progress of biotechnologies and the simultaneous fall of values have in turn catalyzed the essential search of answers towards a bioethics that does not only belong to medicine but that becomes, during life, a reference point of debating about social and anthropological aspects.

How many times does our newsletter efficiently succeed in representing this state of the art?

The newsletter will become more and more the suitable place for a freely delivering of ideas, for debating, possibly not in a fruitless and abstracted way, being strongly grounded in reality, in the in-depth description of the undertaken actions, verifying the results of the involved initiatives.

Collecting follow-up is fundamental for a newsletter that aims to be as complete as possible, always hosting a period to make a timely check about the path that till now has been travelled in the world on that bridge visualized by Potter connecting biological knowledge to human values. At the same time, it

should record the right way to proceed on this path in the perspective of a more conscious and safe progress aiming a suitable equilibrium between science and society.

Do we need other examples? Since several years, to the term “bioethics” had been added different and various adjectives (clinical, economical, environmental so we are talking about eco-bioethics, global bioethics, bioethics concerning animals, laical bioethics, religious bioethics as well as biotechnologies, bio-terrorism, and so on) thus confirming how wide is the semantic content of this word.

The Newsletter will be possibly open for all kinds of bioethical research in order to avoid two evident risks: the first one is the repetitiveness; the second one is the self-referentiality that means the danger to make reference to itself by the experts. It could happen to us what happens to many history books that are leafed through by many people, read in depth by a few, and neglected by the historical experts colleagues.

Report

co-chairs: Dr. Giacomo Sado & Dr. Alessandra Pentone

Welcoming of the participants

Newsletter structure's today (Editorial, Bioethics in the World, About Legislation, Bioethics & Disabilities, VIPs& Institutions, Bioethics & Migrants, Research, Education, Publications, Focus on Units, About Units, Events, Next Events, Next Bioethics Conference, Past Bioethics Conference, World Bioethics Day, Message of the Chair's Holder, Editorial Board Announcements, Newsletter's Units Contacts). The Newsletter is published every three months.

Editorial Board :Giacomo Sado – *Director*; Alessandra Pentone – *International Adviser*; Isotta Burlin— *Bioethical Adviser*—Carlo Pasetti – *Scientific Adviser*; Claudio Todesco – *Technical Adviser*; Miroslava Vasinova – *Coordinator*

Proposals to implement the Newsletter's content (Bioethics education through Arts, End of life issue, a new section dedicated to Speech & Language therapies, and so on)

Request of the Editorial Board to the Units for having more interesting contributions (not only many photos of some unit's events) and to have them more constantly, respecting the given deadline.

The importance to have a Newsletter, easy to read, with concise articles (max 300 words) well-summarized and in a good English language, remembering that everyone should be responsible for the content of his/her own text and therefore has to undersign it.

The use of the Newsletter for sharing projects and collaborations among the units all over the world; to notify publications, training courses, masters, and conferences in order to enhance personal and common skills and knowledge, and to promote bioethics education.

The request of the Editorial Board to all the Conference participants to give their feedback about this event and/or to have their personal contribution about their speech during the conference, about bioethics generally speaking, highlighting the new collaborations and projects created in these days in Cyprus.

Chinese Division Meeting

9:00-10:00, March 22nd, 2017

Agenda

Chair: Prof. Wu Chongqi

Opening Address by Prof. Wu Chongqi

Address by Prof. Carmi:

It is my great pleasure to participate this meeting of Chinese division in the 12th World Conference of Bioethics. Prof. Wu Chongqi is a world class expert in bioethics and health law, with whom I have been proudly working with for more than 20 years. I don't know any other person who has written so extensively in the area. In this case, I was very happy that Prof. Wu told me he was ready to take the responsibility to lead the Chair's units in China the year before last. Since then, 12 units were established in China, and 2 more will be admitted during this meeting. It showed the strong leadership of Prof. Wu.

If the units of the chair were the children, the father and mother is bioethics. This world is witnessing a dramatic development in medicine and science, which showed the importance of the research and education in bioethics. Over 30 years ago, the UNESCO asked me to organize the chair of bioethics in the University of Haifa, to promote bioethics education in the world. From then on, the chair works actively in the promotion of bioethics in the world. We have made a lot of achievements all over the world.

China is one of the biggest countries in the world with the largest population. The UNESCO Chair is very eager and proud to take part in the bioethics education in China. We are pleased that Prof. Wu established the China center and keeps on the promotion of the Chair. We are sure our units in China will be successful. The participation of the Chinese delegation to the conference is a very good proof. I hope you enjoy the conference and your stay in Cyprus.

Prof. Wu: Many thanks to Prof. Carmi. Prof. Carmi and I have very long time of friendship and cooperation. We worked together in organizing the World Congress of Medical Law in Beijing, which was a big success. Prof. Carmi asked me to take the responsibility in promoting the UNESCO Chair in China many years ago and I decided to accept the invitation the year before last. Now we have 12 established units and we are sure there will be more and more units in the near future. We will follow the aim of the Chair, promoting bioethics education in China, under the leadership of Prof. Carmi.

Prof. Carmi introduced Prof. Shay Limm to the Chinese delegation and Prof. Shay Limm gave his greetings to the participants.

Ibero American Division Meeting

Agenda

Chair: Prof Moty Benyakar

Related to the meeting of the Ibero—American Countries, I think that has to be two different steps. The first is to have all the names of the participants and head of units that will be in the congress. If I can receive it I will write to them to be present in the meeting.

The second step is related to the meeting its self.

In the time that we will have the agenda is very brief.

- 1) I will be distribute a paper with the names, countries, unites and main activities that they are doing, with the e-mail address.
- 2) I will ask from any of the participants to write the different steps of the meeting.
- 3) Each participant will present himself briefly.
- 4) I will explain briefly the history of our international network and the main principles that Prof. Carmi transmit to all of us.
- 5) I will ask for different propositions of collaboration.
- 6) It will be explain all the sites, and different publications that are done in Spanish, and the way to interact between the different countries.
- 7) I will close the meeting asking to preserve the links between the participants.

World Bioethics Day Committee

22.03.2017

Agenda:

Chair: Dr. Praveen Arora

1. Opening statement by Chairman.
 2. Members' opinion on WBD 2017 Common Program, if any.
 3. Charting of execution plan for WBD 2017 including queries by Regional Coordinators.
 4. Assigning of various responsibilities.
 5. WBD 2017 Banner.
 6. Sponsorship for WBD 2017. Identifying potential sources.
- Any other topic, with the permission of Chair.

Copy to:

1. Hon'ble Chair for kind information and with request to Chair the meeting.
2. Regional Directors. Prof. Ames Dhali, Prof. Russell D'Souza, Prof. Moty Benyakar, Prof. Vojin Rakic.
3. Members of WBD 2017 steering committee.

Office of Hon'ble Chair.

Report

The members present for the meeting were:-

1. Amnon Carmi – Head, UNESCO Chair in Bioethics
2. Russell D'Souza – Head, Asia-Pacific Division
3. Moty Benyakar – Head, Ibero American Division
4. Praveen Arora – Head, WBD Committee
5. M. Vasinova – Head, Italy Unit and Member WBD Committee
6. Daniel Fu Chang Tsai – Webmaster and Member WBD Committee

7. Gerhard Fortwengel – Member WBD Committee
8. Sabina Semiz – Member WBD Committee
9. Pierre EFFA – Member WBD Committee
10. Sashka Popova – Bulgaria
11. Daniella Keider – Israel
12. Smita Deshpande – Head, Central India Unit, India
13. Prasanta Kumar Mitra – India
14. Joseph E. Thornton – Florida, USA
15. Antoniya Yanakieva
16. Toshiko Sawaguchi – Japan
17. Lina Skai
18. Mira Kochanvsky – Israel
19. Maria – Poland – IFMSA

Proceedings of the meeting:-

Welcome address by Prof. Amnon Carmi – Chairperson

The chairperson welcomed all the members for the Meeting of the World Bioethics Day Committee. He congratulated the committee for the success of WBD 2016. He further informed:

1. Collaboration with UNESCO for the celebration of WBD 2017 and that UNESCO shall disseminate the message through its channels.
2. Answering to the queries of members from India, where this year one of the major regional festival of 'Diwali' falls on 19th October 2017, the day of WBD; Chair informed that it is important to celebrate the day. If it is not possible for unavoidable reasons, on the same day, then preferably in that week or at least in the month of October.

3. Members' opinion on WBD Common Program:

Prof. M. Vasinova suggested some changes in the WBD Logo and Banner for the year 2017, which were well taken with agreement to implement the same.

Rest of the common program was unanimously approved by all the members.

4 Charting of execution plan for WBD 2017:

Prof. Russell suggested to include more coordinators for Asia-Pacific region and specially for India, in view of large number of units in the region.

Prof. Pierre Effa informed Africa's plan to celebrate WBD at Unit level, University and Continent levels.

5 Assigning of various responsibilities:

Prof. Sabina Semiz was very kind to accept the responsibility of creating and managing WBD Instagram page.

6 Sponsorship for WBD 2017 prize distribution:

It was suggested to seek sponsorship from member Institutions for prize distribution for various International Competitive events organized by the committee. It was considered practically difficult in the absence of a common bank account, which can be used for the same purpose.

The meeting was concluded with the Vote of thanks, proposed by Dr. Praveen Arora on behalf of WBD committee to all the members for being present and giving their valuable inputs.

The International Forum of Teachers

23.3.2017

Agenda

Chair: Prof. Sashka Popova

1. Reports of the IFT President and Director
 2. Elections of the President, the Director and the members of the Council and the Steering Committee.
 3. General Discussion
- Varia

Report

The Meeting of members of IFT on 23 March 2017 in St. Rafael Hotel, Cyprus got acquainted with the activities of IFT for 2016 and held fruitful discussion on the upcoming activities of the Forum for 2017. Discussions considered methodological issues of training and outlined the main priorities of the Forum in the coming months.

The analysis of the activity of IFT makes it possible to summarize that the past year was a time of a meaningful growth of members of IFT – in May 2016 we had 400 members and a few months later we are already 760. This is a significant success of the Chair.

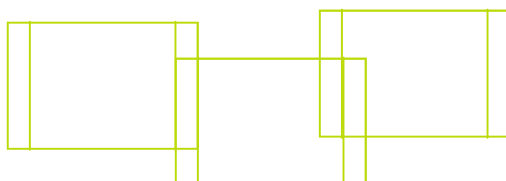
Participants were welcomed to the meeting by Prof. Amnon Carmi, Head and Holder of UNESCO Chair in Bioethics (Haifa) and President of IFT.

Prof. Carmi outlined the main priorities of the Forum in the coming months and gave arguments for the need for more intensive work and enhancement of the abilities of IFT members to pursue the aims of the Statutes of the Forum. Having in mind that the decision the Education department and the IFT to be separated above all require to discuss and give in the near future a clear definition and specific tasks of both structures.

The meeting decided to make amendments to the Statutes of IFT:
The Steering Committee shall consist of the President, the Director and additional five members.
The Council shall consist of 35 members.

According to the Agenda was held an open and transparent process for selecting members of the Council and the various Committees following the Statutes of IFT /Lists of members are attached to the letter/.

With the proposal of Prof. Carmi the meeting decided to begin a process to discuss key issues as:
First, how to teach?
Second, what to teach?
Third, who are the trainers?
Forth, what are the criteria to determine who will train teachers?
Fifth, what will be the methodology of teaching?
Sixth, how to adapt the new very effective methodology in schools in different cultures?



European Division meeting

23rd March 2017

Agenda

Overview of European Division·

o Chair & Steering Committee (Council Members)

o Mission statement, aims & objectives and areas of focus (including review of attached working overview document)

o New roles in the Council

o Feedback from European Division Members

Update on European Division's data-sharing· & migrant project

Suggestions for additional areas of focus for the European Division·

Future plans·

AOB·

MINUTES -

European Division meeting Date: 23rd March 2017 **Time:** 11.00/12.00 **Room:** Hall H

Present: Vojin Rakic (ED Head - Serbia), Amnon Carmi (UNESCO Chair - Israel), Oliver Feeney (Ireland), Helena Siipi (Finland), Gabriele Werner-Felmayer (Austria), Shai Linn (Israel), Gerhard Fortwengel (Germany), Lar Ursin (Norway), Tamar Gidron (Israel), Sabina Semiz (Bosnia & Herzegovina), Lada Zibar (Croatia), Guy Widdershoven (Netherlands), Markus Frischhut (Austria), Andrie Panayiotou (Cyprus), Magdalena Flatscher-Thöni (Austria), Verena Stühlinger (Austria), Emanuele Valenti (Spain), Niklas Juth (Sweden), Evangelos Protopapadakis (Greece), Joanna Różyoska (Poland).

Key points/decisions

Overview of European Division (hereafter ED) was outlined by Vojin Rakic and the printed working document giving the overview of the ED was circulated to all ED members present, including the mission statement, aims/objectives and main research themes (the document was the revised/updated version of document which was previously emailed to all ED members to revise or add suggestions – suggestions received had been incorporated to the working document before the meeting). Israel was noted as being within Europe in the political sense (as in the case of COST, etc) and so was formally admitted to the ED·

The existing document was accepted but it was noted that it was a working document and further changes and suggestions of research themes were welcome on an ongoing basis and would be considered by the ED Council·

Sabina Semiz asked for clarification on the list of research themes and Oliver Feeney noted that they were indicative list of some initial ideas by ED members and the list was to be grown with new ideas. The list of themes was not equivalent to fully developed projects (as in the Migrant Project) but it was envisioned that projects would develop from the themes·

o Niklas Juth noted a project he was working on which might fit with two of the research themes of 'Challenges of new biomedical technologies' and 'Consensus building on priorities at a time of resource shortages and cross-European inequalities'. More details to follow.

The working document (hence the overview of ED) was accepted by all present·

Chair & Steering Committee (Council Members) were circulated and the list was noted to be subject to expansion on an ongoing basis subject to selection by the Council.

In addition to the existing members on the Council, Vojin Rakic wished to nominate Shai Linn, Niklas Juth and Henry Coudaine to the Council·

Three positions of Deputy Heads were assigned: Deputy Head for research (Oliver Feeney), Deputy Head for education (social sciences) (Helena Siipi) and Deputy Head education (natural sciences) (Gabriele Werner-Felmayer). Another role relating to public engagement was highlighted as a possible role to develop in due course.

The positions of Head, Council members, new members and new Deputy Head positions were all accepted by all present.

Vojin Rakic proposed that any decisions to take place outside of meetings would be conducted by means of e-vote. For this, there will be a 7-day period (sometimes less than 7 days, if necessary) in which any objections can be raised to any decision which was emailed to all ED members. When no objections are raised by an ED member during that period, members are presumed to have consented. If the majority of the ED members has not expressed disapproval within the said period, the decision is considered accepted. To minimize email traffic, no reply will be considered as implied approval.

Oliver Feeney gave an outline of the ED migrant project to all present, highlighting the details of an electronic data sharing plan for health information or ehealth that is focused on migrants and that has specific migrant centred ELSI guidelines. The project is currently being submitted for application to Wellcome Trust for seed funding but a) other funding options are also being explored (incl. creation of COST Action) and b) a co-authored publication paper is to be shortly developed.

Gabriele Werner-Felmayer noted the existence of another Chair in Bioethics in Austria. Prof. Carmi said that if time allows, one can work with different Chairs as all have the same overall goals.

Prof Carmi noted four main points:

- o The World UNESCO Headquarters no longer funds teacher training in ethics in Europe any more but such work could be continued (as in India) where a number of courses were partly funded at the local level by the host university and teachers partook voluntary. It was considered useful to form a sub-committee of the ED to work with the Chair in order to explore additional approaches to this.

- o Any books resulting from ED should be done according to the UNESCO specific guidelines and methodology.

- o World Bioethics Day – should be emphasized in the ED overview document

Also to note a new project in Arts (Bioethics in theatre, art, music, dance, etc) and request for members to help coordinate this from ED.§

- o Establishment of new Units – in some cases, there are more than one per country. Additional Units per country is welcomed to spread participation but only if the existing Unit Head's would wish it. If existing Unit is sufficient for the country, then all is good. One method of ensuring national representation was to have members from each of the major universities involved (eg. Austria, Ireland).

Guy Widdershoven outlined the work of the Cambridge bioethics education working groups and highlighted how it was open to areas of mutual cooperation and how the UNESCO ED and Cambridge network's goals in education are similar. Guy is available to be contacted for future queries.

Meeting ends.

Educational department formal meeting

23 March 2017

Report

Chair. Prof. Sashka Popova

The aim of the formal meeting was to stimulate a discussion on the state of the Education Department

as a valuable collaborative resource for the effective and rational execution of the educational program of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics (Haifa).

Participants were welcomed to the meeting by Prof. Amnon Carmi, Head and Holder of the Chair. Prof. Carmi pointed out the actions which need to be taken to countenance teachers based on their competencies to advance students' capacity for decision making on ethical issues and human rights considerations of medicine, health care and life sciences.

The discussion on the activities for 2017 gave prominence to the support for Member Units in implementing new courses and seminars in their areas through facilitating exchange of experience and information of programs and projects, and initiating and encouraging publication and translation of professional materials.

Participants underlined the need of fostering innovation and creativity across all Units to generate mutual understanding and to have a real impact on educational policy. To this end the representatives of the Department have to work in close connection with the Heads of the Units and the Research Department to address the new challenges.

According to the Agenda was held an open and transparent process for selecting members of the Steering Committee.

MEMBERS OF THE STEERING COMMITTEE OF EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Prof. Amnon Carmi, President of the Chair

Prof. Russell D'Souza, Director of Education Department, India

Prof. Sashka Popova, Director of IFT, Bulgaria

Prof. Miroslava Vasinova, Italy

Prof. WU Chongqi, Vice-President of China Law Society, China

Prof. Daniela Keidar, University of Haifa, Israel

Prof. Meri Mathew, India

CYPRUS WORLD CONFERENCE UNESCO CHAIR IN BIOETHICS HAIFA Official Meeting YOUTH BIOETHICS EDUCATION DIVISION

Dr. Miroslava Vasinova, Director

REPORT

22nd arch 2017

Official meeting of the Youth Bioethics Education Department was held at Cyprus on March 22, 2017 from 4.00 to 5.00 p.m., chaired by dr. Miroslava Vasinova, Director and Dr. Alessandra Pentone, International Adviser of the Youth Bioethics Education Pilot project.

Participants: Prof. Amnon Carmi, Prof. Sashka Popova, Mrs Hanna Carmi, Prof. Daniella Keidar, Prof. Carlo Pasetti, Dr. Ines Giorgi, Dr. Anna Giardini, Prof. Federico Gustavo Pizzetti, Prof. Patrizia Borsellino, Prof. Giulia Bardini, Prof. Norma Trezzi, Dr. Alessandra Fabbri, Dr. Giacomo Sado, Prof. Luciana Parac-

chini, Dr. Piero Sirianni, Dr. Tiziana Rossetto, Prof. Henry Coudane, Prof. Pierre Effa, Prof. Gerhard For-
twengel, Prof. Smita Deshpande, Prof. Susanna Davtyan.

1. Welcoming of the Participants by Dr. Miroslava Vasinova, Director of Youth Bioethics Education De-
partment

2. Department's structure:

President: Prof. Amnon Carmi

Director: Dr. Miroslava Vasinova

International Adviser: Dr. Alessandra Pentone

Administrative Coordinator: Prof. Daniella Keidar

Expert Committee: Mrs Hanna Carmi; Dr. Alessandra Pentone; Prof. Claudio Todesco

International Committee: Dr. Altin Stafa, Albania; Prof. Susanna Davtyan, Armenia; Prof. Irina Pollard,
Australia; S. Semiz, Bosnia Herzegovina; Prof. José Thome, Brazil; Prof. Sashka Popova, Bulgaria; Prof.
Daniella Keidar, Israel; Prof. Smita Deshpande, India; Prof Anna Maria Traversa, Italy; Prof. Miftar Zene-
laj, Kosovo; Prof. G. Vysniauskas, Lithuania; Prof. Mentor Hamiti, Masedonia; Prof. N. Nunes, Portugal

3. Presentation of "First Syllabus" of the Youth Bioethics Education Pilot Project by Dr. Alessandra Pen-
tone. The book, based primarily on the educational methodology of the UNESCOs Chair in Bioethics,
was prepared under prof. Carmi supervision by the Italian Unit and published on the Chair's website in
September 2015.

The book was written as a first pioneering edition and, at the moment, the "testing phase" is going on
in Italian schools and kindergarden and in some countries taking part into the project as Israel, Bulga-
ria, Albania, Kosovo, Macedonia.

It is fundamental to involve all members of the International Committee and heads of Chair's Units,
asking to test in schools the pedagogical units of Syllabus. The testing of the single units of First Sylla-
bus has to be done in order to evaluate:

- coherence of the story, which has to be unpublished, or the game with the presented ethical principle
or which is showed to the learners
- presence of the ethical dilemma, consistent with the ethical principle presented in the unit
- clarity of the exposition: language's easy, simplicity and ability to summarize
- consistency of the metodological suggestions with the age of the learners, which have to be able to
rise reflections and to internalize the ethical principle.

The evaluation of the pedagogical units is collected by the Feedback form. The Expert 's Committee will
decide the destiny of the First Syllabus units about: admitted units (with or without the possible revi-
sion) or excluded for the Second edition of Syllabus.

4. The International Committee is invited to produce new pedagogical units and to propose them to
Expert's Committee of the Youth Bioethics Education Pilot Project.

The following guidelines concern the production of the new units candidate to be included in the se-
cond edition of the Syllabus:

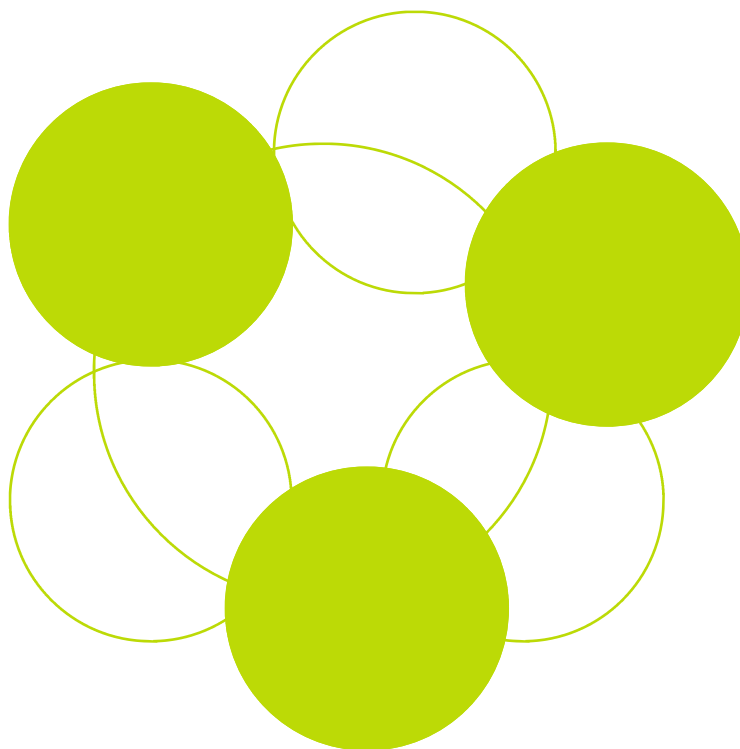
- There could be a case or a story. The story is for the children, the case for teenagers- - Each story/
case should be ORIGINAL and should fit for each age category
- Each case/story should be related to the UNESCO principle
- Each case/story should raise a dilemma focused on the UNESCO principle aforementioned

- For little children after each story we can give the solutions but we can discuss them
- If we introduce a case based on something specific such as a disease or a technical matter, we should give a short information before the beginning of the story/case
- Each story/case should not be related to political, religious or cultural matters
- The length of the case/story should be limited between half a page and one page and should be almost the same for each story/case
- After each story/case it should be the methodological part (the guidelines for this part will be given later).
- At the end of the unit there should be a summary of the UNESCO principle aforementioned.

5. The translation of Syllabus in the mother-tongue is very important. On the Chair's website is at moment disponible First Syllabus in English, French, Italian, Bulgarian, Albanian.

6. The second edition of the First Syllabus will include the session "How to teach".

7. International Courses will be formed and held in order to train potential "trainers for trainers". The participants of these courses will be asked to train local teachers.



INTERVIEWS TO THE HEADS OF UNITS THAT KINDLY ANSWERED OUR QUESTIONNAIRE

Sergio Rego, Head of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics-Haifa Brazilian Unit, National School of Public Health Rio de Janeiro



Short presentation: name, professional qualification, university affiliation, and Country of origin

Sergio Rego, medical doctor, professor of Bioethics at the Graduate Program on Bioethics, applied ethics and public health at the National School of Public Health of the Oswaldo Cruz Foundation

- What does Bioethics mean to you?

Bioethics is the practical knowledge that is dedicated to analyzing the moral issues related to what affects the well being of human and nonhuman animals and their environments in their favorable and unfavorable arguments, to ponder and decide on the best solution that is defensible with Rational arguments.

- About Bioethics: since when have you been involved in this field and how?(specify your particular expertise and interest, please)

I have been work with the relation between education and ethics since de 1990's. I begun to study bioethics during my PhD in 1997.

- When and how did you have your first contact with the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics Chair?

Actually I'm still interest in the teaching-learning process of Bioethics, including its evaluation, and Bioethics and Public Health and clinical ethics.

Actually I'm working in a project about Zika virus infection.

- Is this the first time that you take part to a UNESCO Chair in Bioethics World Conference?

My first contact was with the research Prof Carmi did. i answer his questionnaire. Then I heard about it during a Conference of IAB, when a staff from Unesco told me about one conference that was going to happen the year after.

If not, when and where did you already participate?

I went to the Conference at Naples.

Please, describe your contribution for Cyprus Conference (oral presentation/poster), inviting the audience to follow it (please, specify when, at what time and in which session it will take place)

In this conference I will discuss some ethical issues related with the Zika virus infection and its relationship with issues of gender and inequalities.

Shimpa Sharma, Head of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics- Haifa Indian Unit, Kollapur

Short presentation: name, professional qualification, university affiliation, and Country of origin

Professor Dr Shimpa Sharma

Qualifications: MBBS MD (General Medicine)

University: D Y Patil Education Society (Deemed to be University)

Country: India

What does Bioethics mean to you? Bioethics to me means a world where justice is not served but is the norm. It means no discrimination and equal human rights for all. It can happen through adequate ethical sensitisation and training to the youth.

About Bioethics: since when have you been involved in this field and how?(specify your particular expertise and interest, please) I have been involved in this field since 2012 when I attended the GCP-ICH guidelines training. I was Member Secretary of the Ethics Committee at a medical college in Mauritius from 2012-2015 and now at my current college too.

When and how did you have your first contact with the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics Chair? I learnt about the Chair from our new Vice Chancellor who had been exposed to this in his old institution.

-Is this the first time that you take part to a UNESCO Chair in Bioethics World Conference?

This is my first conference

Please, describe your contribution for Cyprus Conference (oral presentation/poster), inviting the audience to follow it (please, specify when, at what time and in which session it will take place)

My paper on an original research done on translation of medical Ethics in interns and residents has been accepted for oral presentation. I will be making my presentation on 21st March 2017, in Hall E at 1630 pm. It will be my honor to be co-chairing the session too.

Niklas Juth, Head of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics- Haifa Swedish Unit

Short presentation: name, professional qualification, university affiliation, and Country of origin Niklas Juth, Associate professor, Karolinska institutet, Sweden.

What does Bioethics mean to you? Ethics is the study of norms and values, both empirically and normatively. We display our own ethics through how we treat other living beings. Bioethics is ethics that deal with questions within or arising as a result of the life sciences.

About Bioethics: since when have you been involved in this field and how? (specify your particular expertise and interest, please)

I've been actively involved in the area since the year of 2000. My main research interests are in ethics and bioethics, genetics, and the intersection between political philosophy and medical ethics, e.g. autonomy and justice in health care.

When and how did you have your first contact with the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics Chair?

I was invited by the Finnish representative, Helena Siipi

Is this the first time that you take part to UNESCO Chair in Bioethics World Conference?

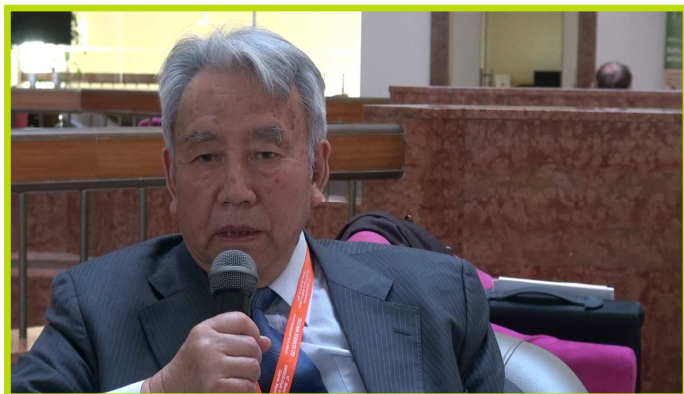
Yes, this is my first UNESCO Chair in Bioethics Conference.

Please, describe your contribution for Cyprus Conference (oral presentation/poster), inviting the audience to follow it (please, specify when, at what time and in which session it will take place)

On Wednesday, 14:30, Hall G I will host the Genetics II session and give the oral presentation Ethical and Metaphysical Aspects on Germline Genetic Modification through Cas-9.

INTERVIEWS TO SOME OF THE CONFERENCE'S PARTICIPANTS

by Giacomo Sado, Alessandra Pentone, Giulia Bardini (Conference Press Office)



I am Prof. Wu, Head of UNESCO Chair in Bioethics China Unit, chief professor of the China Academy of Medical Sciences in Beijing and of Beijing Medical College. I've been dealing in the field of bioethics within the work of philosophy, literature and law, writing many articles and books crossing all these different topics.

Many young professors and researchers grew up with my articles, while my books have been taught as text books in medical and legal schools. I have been awarded in literature and law at national and ministry level. In April 1984, I founded the Chinese Health Law Society and in 1993 it was formally established with the approval of the government department.

I first met Prof. Carmi in 1998 and till now we are friends. Prof Carmi used to be the president of the World Association for Medical Law. At the beginning of 2000, he transferred his focus on bioethics and he encouraged me to bring bioethics in China, providing great support.

During the past years, I focused on health law: I attended many world bioethics conferences, delivering many important presentations during these events. Professor Carmi suggested coming by bioethics education from health law going forward. I am so glad that he encouraged me this way: we will both lead the progress of bioethics in the world.

I studied the beginning of bioethics in China and I found that China started in the field of Bioethics before ancient Greeks, in 460 b.C. I wrote articles about modern bioethics. Bioethics is everywhere. I think that under UNESCO Chair in Bioethics have to be carried out various works. Professor Carmi is still encouraging me a lot.





I am Dr. Nerayanan Dinesh, I am the Head of UNESCO Chair in Bioethics India Cochin Kerala Unit under the guidance of Professor Carmi , Head of the Chair, and of Dr. Russell D' Souza, Head of the Asia Pacific Division of the Chair. We wonderfully created a strong will in ethics, especially in the medical curriculum and in the medical field. This is concerned with what normally is concerned with doctors and with the ethics that is all in the medical curriculum for the students who are involved in this process very much. The UNESCO Chair in Bioethics-Haifa is in connection with the Indian Medical Association, the strongest medical union in India with 40 thousands doctors as memberships: both they are strongly building up the ethical program in all the medical universities toward India, proposing the ethical principles to doctors and the medical professionals. In 42 medical universities we have already adopted this program very successfully under the guidance of the Asia Pacific head, Dr. Russell D'Souza. Now, in Amreda Institute of medical science, where I am a professor and also a doctor, we are planning to conduct next South Asia conference of UNESCO Chair in Bioethics- Haifa during which all the doctors and everybody is leading in bioethics and many other people will come to our institute for this wonderful program

that is planned for October 2017. I hope it will be a great success. Kerala is a very nice place not only to hold a conference but also to live: we need ethical mind for the people of Kerala.



I am doctor Siddharta Dubhashi, I am the director academics and the professor of surgery at the Mahatma Gandhi Mission Institute of Health Sciences, Navi Mumbai India. I've been associated with UNESCO Chair of Bioethics since May 2015 I have been responsible for the creation of two units at Pune the first one at the D. Y.Patil, Pune and the second one at Jaipur at the Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Health Sciences and Technologies Mumbai institute where we have established our unit in August 2016 and we have been very instrumental in implementing the UNESCO Bioethics Curriculum into the undergraduate and post-graduate studies as well. Apart from that, we also have a very vibrant student wing. And at Jaipur as well and they have been involved in a few research projects as well as publications of articles in the journals. Our future plans include starting of PhD bioethics course with the help of UNESCO Chair in bioethics and the creation of a journal exclusively for publication of articles led to ethics by the student forum



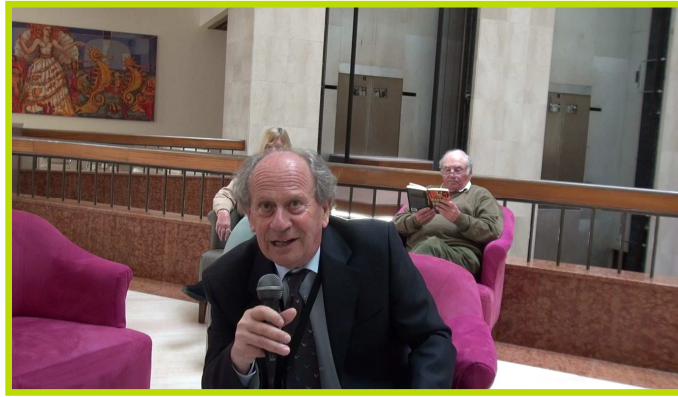
I am Dr. Thangaraju, Pro Vice Chancellor of SRM Medical University, Chennai India. I am professor of veterinary medicine, I teach the ethical issues of animal experimentation for various solutions of animal sufferings and treatment. In 2013, I met Dr. Russell D'Souza for establishing a bioethics unit at SRM University and it was functioning for the last three years: we conducted seven national and five international seminars on bioethics, the 7th Conclave of all universities of India and the ETDC training last year and this year in March. We also conducted the third training for medical teachers on bioethics and its application in medical education. I met Professor Amnon Carmi through Dr. Russell in the 10th world UNESCO Chair in Bioethics conference in Jerusalem, where I presented a paper on conflicts of interests in medical professionals. I also attended the 11th world UNESCO Chair in Bioethics conference in Naples, presenting a paper on dilemmas in animal experimentations. In this twelfth conference, I will chair a session and also present my paper on ethical issues in biomedical research especially on animal perspectives. So bioethics is, on my own definition, the moral values in

all the aspects of life. Definitely, bioethics conferences like this will spread the message on awareness among medical education and all fields of education which are involved in the scientific and technological development for the wellbeing of human kind in this world.



I am Dr. Ravi Wankhedkar, representing the Indian Medical Association as the national president elected for 2017-2018. The Indian Medical Association is the largest professional organization of more than medicine doctors in the world. We have 300.000 memberships, around 700 branches through all the country and 35 thousands local offices. Last three years we have been running successfully the UNESCO Bioethics program in all our branches: through the delivery of the essential ethical values it is fundamental to re-establish the patient-doctor relationship. In this conference, I'm going to present the need of bioethics in a clinical setting underlying the deterioration of the aforementioned relation between the patient and the doctor due especially to the advent of technology that transformed doctors in medical technicians. The incidences of violence against doctors and hospitals are tremendously rising in my country: that's why the importance of bioethics education, especially for the doctors working in the clinics or nursing homes, which constitute the backbone of our healthcare, is going to help in a long way. We are very thankful

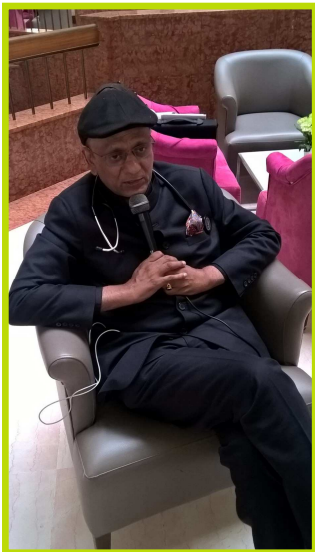
to UNESCO Chair in Bioethics, to Professor Carmi and Prof. D'Souza for their excellent enthusiasm which has overwhelmed us. I represent India where Gandhi taught the principles of non violence. I come from a very small place on the countryside where to large extent we still have a very good patient-doctor relationship while we cannot find the same situation in the metropolis. What we feel is that this UNESCO Bioethics program will definitely help.



My name is Carlo Pasetti, I am neurologist and ethicist. In this conference, I presented a paper about the advanced treatment directives (ATD) for Alzheimer patients. This is a very actual issue while in Italian parliament there is a big debate about the living will. The ATD are internationally accepted but in practice, particularly when facing with Alzheimer's dementia, there are different critical points to take into consideration. First of all, the impossibility of last minute changing decision, then the possible enhancement in medical treatment that offers new therapeutic possibilities after the time the ATD have been signed. Moreover, the change of personal identity that can transform the individual perspective of whom some years ago signed his ATD and now changes his/her mind because his/her feeling, emotions and psychological state modified: he is now affected by Alzheimer disease and still wants to live. Which decision is legally acceptable, the old or the new one? This ethical and clinical dilemma deserves more in depth analysis and is still unsolved.



I am Prof. Yoram Blachar; I am the Chairman of the Scientific Committee of this Conference. I work together with Professor Amnon Carmi for several years now, helping him to organize the annual meetings of the Chair of Bioethics and Medical Ethics in many places around the globe. I am a pediatrician, working as a pediatrician and, in addition, I am teaching in the Peres Academic Centre which is a college in Rehovot, Israel (well-known especially for the Weizmann Institute one the best scientific research institute in the world), in which I am the Head of the Program of Healthcare Systems Administration. Among the other things that we teach, we have on the third year of the B. A. the final project in which many students choose to deal with ethics problems and different types of issues such as end of life and transplantation , and so forth. So, I'm quite busy teaching, mentoring students with ethics dilemmas of real life.



I am Dr. K. K. Aggarwal, the national president of the Indian Medical Association, the largest medical association in the world with over 300 hundred thousand memberships, 1700 local branches and 30 state branches. India ethics, bioethics, medical ethics come from our ancient Ayurveda when five thousand years back, when the origin of the traditional medicine started, the principles of Bioethics started in our epic traditional poem Ramayana. The principle of thoughtfulness, your karma, which is your duty to do, your positive state of mind, the compassion and the care for the person, your purpose of life is to help others and to fulfill to our desire of happiness: all these ethical principles are embedded in the Indian culture. Unfortunately, in the modern system of medicine we are finding a different spectrum. Nowadays, in India we have the Hippocratic Oath, the medical council of India oath, the medical council of India courts and they are coming to the civil and criminal provisions. In practice, today there is no debate about what is ethical or unethical but there is a need to understand it. I come from

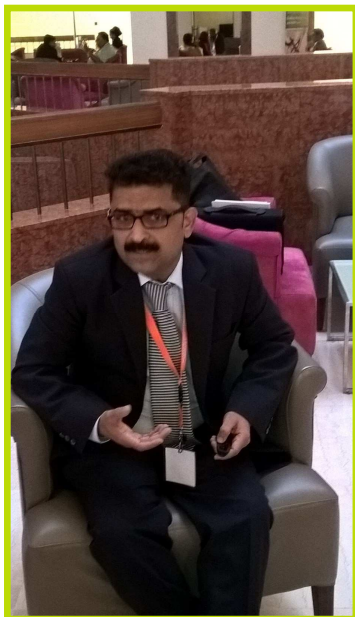
New Delhi, the capital of India. In my country there is a huge mixed population, with rich people, poor people and the middle class as in any other country, so the principles of ethics are to be taken differently because we have a large population.



I am Dr. R.N. Tandon, I am secretary general of the Indian Medical Association, the largest body of doctors in India, where all the members are registered irrespective of their specialty. The Indian Medical Association deals with everything related to the profession like ethics and how to promote it, how to work according to it and what actions should be taken for those who are not working ethically. In India, the number of doctors is definitely less in comparison to the large population so it is difficult for them to serve all the patients. Sometimes, you can miss the meaning of ethics when your most important aim is to treat the patient with each and every possible way. Moreover, the innovations and the latest technologies in medicine are often available but only for rich people creating discrimination even in therapeutic setting. As a result, doctors are not able to offer the best solution they have in their hand for every patient. Ethics is the most important part of medical treatment: when you start treating a patient, you start taking consultation considering each and every aspect of a relationship with the patient, how a patient should be treated and what kind of suggestions should be given, and so on, irrespective of his/her social status. You don't

have to judge or criticize him/her, trying to protect and do his/her best interest, having a good relation with the patient's family treating it as your own. The importance of human life and family relationships are the base of ethics in medicine and they are fundamental to create a wonderful doctor-patient relationship.





I am Dr. Santosh Salagre, I am the head of GSMC-MUHS UNESCO Chair in Bioethics unit affiliated to Seth G S Medical College & K E M Hospital, Mumbai, India. We have this unit since 2015 and the official inauguration happened in November 2015. The main aim of the particular motto we have in our unit is “nurturing ethical values and enriching medical education”. In the original statement we just prepared, we want to inculcate ethical standards and moral values into graduate student’s right from the beginning of the career. We got a lot of inputs and support from our institution so our Dean created a little fund in order to sustain the activities of the bioethical unit and of the students. We had competitions for students such as essay, poster and debate competitions; we had bioethics teaching programs not only for medical students but also for occupational therapy, nursing and physiotherapy students; we had specific debates about the main ethical dilemmas for post graduate students; we completed the basic ethics training for the faculty members not only from our institution; we had five college programs, four medical and one dental, for over sixty faculty members, our steering committee

members of our bioethics unit under the guidance of Dr. D’ Souza; we had guest lectures on issues such as “benefit and harm” or “research ethics” where the students and faculty members participated; we celebrated the World Bioethics Day with multiple and various activities even with cartoons. Along with that, when we began we had two sessions of basic and advanced training where all over Maharashtra teachers were trained with the university support. The Medical Council of India has a common attitude communication module at a national level so the awareness and the need of bioethics training are coming up. Our first challenges are the numbers, having so many teachers to be trained but the sustainability of the program will be there because the need of bioethics education is strongly felt by the teachers and the institutions. We have also to consider the teachers constrain because bioethics training represents an additional agenda to the huge medical program. Another important aspect is to grant at university level the assessment of bioethics. With all this, we are thankful to UNESCO Chair in Bioethics for its great support.



My name is Moses Oyefabi Adegboyega, I am a consultant and a public health physician from Nigeria. I am a member of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics unit in Nigeria. I have been to last UNESCO Chair in

Bioethics world conference in Naples and now I am here in Cyprus presenting a paper about domestic violence in Nigeria and its ethical perspectives. First, we began to observe the contextual factors that actually are affecting the practice of domestic violence in our nation like education, the misuse of alcohol and drugs, the economic status of the family and the location, rural or urban, and the prevalence of these factors. Here we are talking very specifically about violence between the husband and the wife: the issues we discussed were basically based on the national NDHS National demographic and health survey of our country In Nigeria that is taken every five years. I presented the 2013 national demographic survey which highlights these issues. So we made this presentation to watch the damaging effects of this violence, putting an edge to see how we solve this problem. Our country is privileged in comparison to others because it has a law signed by our president in 2015 about the prohibition of violence against women and domestic violence but, in practice, it doesn't act. In fact, implementation is still a problem. Another problem is related to other but the official law such as custom law that permits that the husband beats the wife. So we have to make a transformation in order to have a new single direction. Many people are talking against domestic violence but there is a big difference between the urban society and the local rural communities. In fact, while the higher risk of domestic violence is located in urban centers where we have more stress because of the many residents, when you go to the rural centers we have less educated people and the most severe forms of violence. We strongly believe that as long as we keep on talking about these issues, looking for possible solutions, doing this promotion, we will definitely overcome this problem where bioethical principles like autonomy, equity and justice the humans has been denied.



My name is Marco Vismara, I am a medical geneticist and I did come here to this meeting to present a talk about incidental findings in exome and genome sequencing: this is a new kind of dilemma into medical genetics and into clinical medicine generally speaking. A point of my talk was how to consider secondary or incidental findings in such kind of analysis. For example, a patient comes to my clinic and asks me to sequence his genome to look for, for instance, a retinal problem. Into this analysis maybe I can find a mutation in a gene that causes a familiar cancer like BRCA1, the one who affected Angelina Jolie (she decided to undergo surgery for the hypothetical risk of breast cancer). The problem is what I have to do with my patient: have I to give him his data or I don't have to disclose this finding? In my talk, I tried to point out the consensus between the scientific societies like the American College of Medical Genetics and Genomics and the European Society of Human Genetics: we found out that there are absolutely different behaviors recommended by those societies. In the case of the US, they decided

to point out a list of genes that the scientist or the medical geneticist has to look at while reporting whole exome sequencing or whole genome sequencing analysis while the European society decided to point out a principle to educate professionals to develop their own code of conduct without specifying a precise list of genes. I hope I brought some new information in the bioethical discussion through my talk.



My name is Aryeh Lewis, it's been a long time since we have been organizing these UNESCO Chair in Bioethics world conferences with Professor Carmi: it started with maybe 20-30 unit heads in 20-30 countries at the most and is expanded today so that Professor Carmi has 150 unit heads mostly from academic institutions towards the world 75 countries and is becoming an international conference that once upon a time was based in Israel and now we have been to Italy, Cyprus, and next country is what we are looking for. So it's been a very educational experience and I've enjoyed it. I hope that Professor Carmi and his staff enjoyed it, too. They have been volunteering; we tried to make a living out of it. We, as the organizing company of these conferences, have thirty years of experience in this field and we are not afraid of any possible unexpected problem or event.



My name is Aaliyah Eaves, I am from USA. I have truly enjoyed the conference today, having the opportunity to meet so many people from so many different countries, attending amazing presentations and great conversations between the presentations. I just want to take a second to talk about a little bit about Bioethics in my country, others roles boost the history of bioethics. My particularly background is in health law and bioethics: I work for numerous federal agencies doing clinical research ethics, worth for notary healthcare whether insult affairs specifically. This have been a very enriching experience and I would like to thank everyone who put this together and encourage everyone who wants to attend again.



My name is Maya Peled-Raz, I come from Israel and I am enjoying being here at this Bioethics and Health Law conference. This is the third day; I was co-charing the session where I presented a speech about physician's perception regarding being filmed for the whole operation which was fun. I got a lot of interesting comments. I came here because this is a wonderful way of meeting people really from all over the world. I think this conference really makes a point inviting people from countries who usually you don't hear from, people coming from Africa, far East, South America, which is wonderful offering very diverse voices. I think it's a lovely experience, so thank you for inviting me.



I am father Joseph Tham, I am Chinese from Hong Kong but now I teach Bioethics in Rome for the school of bioethics at Regina Apostolorum Pontific University. My conference by talk is actually on question of the relationship between aesthetics and ethics. The talk is accorded "The good, the bad, and the ugly": I think it is a very interesting topic because it has to deal with this little known relationship about the aesthetic and the ethical experience about beauty. I am trying to analyze the correspondence between beauty-good- true and ugly-disgusting-wrong and how to apply this in bioethics, giving some examples. For instance, the question of using embryos in cosmetic industry: even though you may have different opinions about the state of the embryos, we cannot just use them for cosmetics because it seems to be too much. There is something wrong with that: what is the reason behind that? This is basically something we can apply in the arts and also in ethics and we are trying to analyze and go deeper on this relationship.



My name is Susanna Davtyan, I am the head of the Armenian unit of the international network of UNESCO Chair in Bioethics –Haifa since 2008. In 2002 I met professor Carmi during the 2nd conference about ethics education in medical schools. I participated with great pleasure and fruitful productive work and so sixteen years ago Professor Carmi established his Chair in Bioethics. In 2010 I was called together with Professor Yudin from Russia and Prof. Tatiana Victoria Mischavka from Bielorrussia as an expert to test the bioethics basic educational program of the Chair and in 2011, in Singapore, during the Annual World Conference of the Chair, I presented my report about this work. The results of testing this methodology of all three of us have been published as leading articles in the Journal of Medicine and Law. I am very glad to be here: in 2008 we were only ten units and now we are 156. I am sure that Professor Carmi will live for 120 years so we will enjoy our time with this charismatic man, a locomotive of ideas, thoughts and suggestions. It's very nice to participate in this conference because you have the opportunity to share your opinions and thoughts and ideas to know what the other specialists think. For example, here I was chairing a session about euthanasia and for the participants it was very interesting to know what Armenian physicians and philosophers in the Middle Age thought about euthanasia, dying and suicide.

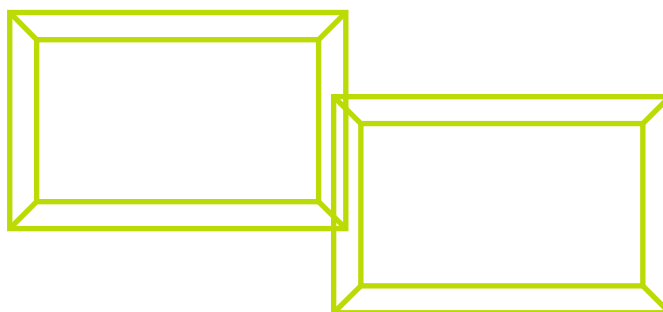


My name is Alessandra Fabbri, I am Assistant Professor at the Faculty of Moral Philosophy and Bioethics at Genoa University collaborating with Prof. Battaglia. We are dealing with projects concerning ethics of care and I am personally involved in the field of disability, in particular the possibility of well-being of people with disability. Moreover we are dealing with bioethical education, in particular for the pupils of secondary schools (mostly 18-19 year-old pupils) we organize every year a national confer-

ence about bioethics because it should be important that bioethics concerning the ethics of care, the respect for our environment and for animals will be studied in the classroom. The feedback of the pupils is positive because when they are properly stimulated they are very interested in subjects that are infrequently debated in the school. In fact, it is important to involve and sensitize firstly the teachers. The aim of my speech in this conference will be to let some people come out from their invisibility, such as people with a disability, who deserve to have a possibility. The first thing to do is to venture and not to hidden ourselves because disability is not a fault. To be brave, to break the wall, to stand up for your convictions, to play at the same level. The difficulty increases if the disable person is a woman because women in our society have still imposed roles. The situation in Italy shows a lack of culture: in fact the normal approach to people with a disability is still full of pietism. It is a game of relationships because there is a limit. The disable person accepting his/her limit should have a voice in the society and come out taking a challenge and claiming his/her rights.



My name is Raffaella Citro, I am a speech language therapist from Italy where I represent the Italian Speech Therapist Federation and the European Speech and Language Therapists Organization (SLTs). We came here to present the ethical dilemmas of our profession. As an example, I spoke about the juvenile justice system and how the SLTs can contribute to this system screening and detecting and treating the communication difficulties of the young offenders. These difficulties are often undetected and so there could be some problems such as behavioral ones at the end these are not behavioral problems but communication difficulties which can be amended with SLTs.





My name is Andrie Panayiotou; I am the Head of the Cyprus unit of the international network of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics. It was a great pleasure when Professor Carmi about a year ago proposed that we hold the conference in Cyprus. We agreed, it was a very good idea and we tried to help in any way we could. Cyprus unit is one of the youngest units of the network but Cyprus was an ideal place for such a conference. So we took the opportunity along with the local organizers and

the national bioethics committee who also helped in the organization of the conference and I think everybody enjoyed these days in Cyprus. Cyprus is a beautiful country: we have sunshine 330 days a year, very welcoming people, beautiful hotels by the sea and by the mountains. You can hold small and large groups, archeological sites, reach history going back centuries, and I think that every conference participant would find here something of interest alongside the conference. Starting from this conference, we had the chance to approach governmental departments, ministry of health and ministry of education, and we are holding seminars to promote education and awareness of bioethics alongside this conference. Starting this fold, we will be holding a week long to promote bioethics both for general practitioners, medical professionals, students and the wider public and this wouldn't have happened if we didn't hold the conference here this year.

My name is Mitsuyasu Kurosu; I am the Head of the Japan unit of the international network of UNESCO Chair in Bioethics. I have a PhD in Bioethics and I come from Tokyo. In my country one of the most important things in medical education at university is clinical ethics. Even if we have many books about bioethics, clinical ethics is not so delivered in our Japan unit. We hold clinical ethics sessions attended by many people who are



involved in the discussion of the different clinical cases presented. These debates are very important to share and understand our feelings and thinking. Normally, physicians ask for the right answer in bioethical dilemmas but, of course, it is not that easy to find it.





My name is Shoshana Golinski, I was born in Israel and I live in Haifa. For already 15 years I am working with Professor Carmi, at Haifa University as Chair of UNESCO. I am doing this work volunteering two days a week. We have a lot of activities: for example, every month we hold a meeting for doctors, health-care professionals and lawyers. It is already two years that I am working as the coordinator of UNESCO: I hope I helped to make the unit work because

when I started there were only 50 units and now we have 155 units. I enjoy my work very much. In my family my husband had been working in the field of ethics research and my children are doctors. I have a medical background, too: in fact, I worked in a hospital secretariat for fifteen years. About the city where I live, Haifa, it is not cosmopolitan as Tel Aviv but is very fascinating; it's a green town where we live in peace with our Arab neighbors.



My name is Vojin Rakic, I am the Head of the Serbia Unit and of the European Division of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics-Haifa. We are all very happy to be here at this annual meeting of the international network of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics. I will focus on a few events concerning the European Division that I run. So between last UNESCO Chair in Bioethics conference in Naples and this one in Cyprus, in one year, we have established around 20 additional units run

by highly respected scientists and academics, completing, more or less, the whole of Europe: almost every country has a unit, so it means 40 units in Europe, what our goal was when we started this European division a year ago. The other goal was to develop concrete actions, meetings, publications, projects applications that is all taking place: we are applying for projects, we have regular skype meetings and we have already a structure of the European division so that functions really well. We are very satisfied with that. A few words about the Serbian unit also that I run: it is very active; we cooperate with the Centre of the study for Bioethics every week on Thursday at noon, the so-called "Thursday noon seminars". Every Thursday, during the semester, we have invited various international and local bioethicists to talk about relevant issues in bioethics. These events were very well visited by students. We also organized international conferences and recently an exhibition called "Bioethics scenes through arts" in the centre of Belgrade which attracted quite a lot of visitors. To conclude, we have many reasons to be happy with what happened last year and hopefully what will come will surpass what we have done until now.



I am Alexander La Chapelle, I am senior medical student at McGill University in Canada and I am very happy to be here on behalf of the IFMSA, the International Federation of Medical Student's Associations, that represents 135 national student's organizations and runs in one hundred countries and towards represents over one million students worldwide. We believe very strongly in the necessity of bioethics and medical ethics education for medical and healthcare students worldwide. Our activities vary from projects to exchanges, to advocacy, to policy making and I am very happy to collaborate with the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics to organize this conference and for many projects towards the end.



I am Simona Zaami, I am a forensic doctor and professor of La Sapienza University of Rome. In this conference, I presented a very actual topic about the misuse of human embryos and human embryonic stem cell in Europe, in Italy and in the world. In particular, my presentation was dealing with two cases that have had litigation with the European court of human rights and that were both refused from the Italian and the Euro-



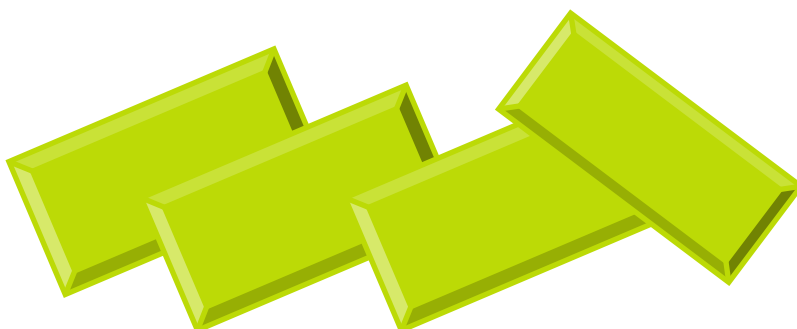
pean court. In Europe, there are very different legislations about the use of human embryo in research: in some countries there are very permissive regulations while in others there are very restrictive ones. Italian law is very restrictive and prohibits human embryo research so there is an urgent need for the intervention of the legislator to have a common regulation concerning this important problem. I think that the research is very important in this issue and could be done on abandoned and ill embryos. In this case, we could be able to save a million lives and cure various diseases. The Italian law of 2004 had been modified two or three times by the Constitutional court; so it is urgent another intervention to eliminate the prohibition of human embryo research.

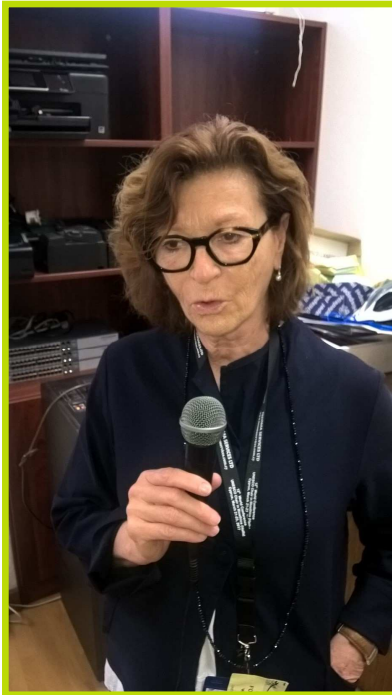
My name is Antonio Malvasi, I am an obstetrician gynecologist and I work in Bari, Southern Italy, in St. Maria hospital that is affiliated to the University hospital. I have 35 years of experience in assisted reproductive technologies. The most important problem in Italy now is the Church and its cultural influence that produced a restrictive law in ARTs (Assisted Reproductive Technologies), especially in em-

bryo scientific research. There is a heated debate about these issues including abortion law. Moreover, there is a big ethical and political confusion and the Italian constitutional court often asks the European court to intervene. There are actually two different positions: according to the first one, some researchers think that not implanted embryos should be used in scientific research because they could save a million human lives; on the other hand, some scholars stress that the use and the manipulation of human embryos will cause their destruction during scientific research and this is in contrast with the concept that embryos must be considered subjects with human dignity since they are conceived. So in this moment in Europe the most important questions debated are: the use only of adult stem cells in some countries because of legal restrictions inevitably resulting in a competitive disadvantage; in the future, the possible development of a “tourism” towards the permissive countries where human embryos will be used to find cures for incurable diseases, creating a migration similar to the one existing now for medically assisted procreation procedures.



I am Antonello Crisci, Professor of Bioethics and Forensic Medicine, Director of the Specialization School in Forensic Medicine, Salerno University, Italy. The paper that my team and I will present at this Bioethics Conference concerns the social dangers associated with the mentally ill who have committed crimes, after the closing of psychiatric hospitals, moving from OPGs to the institutions now called REMS. We have considered the ethical problem of the mentally sick who has committed a crime, and has to remain shut sometimes for many years in a place being in part hospital and in part prison. To do so we have brought two actual examples:
A 28 years old youth who killed both his parents with an ax.
A lady who threatened her neighbors with a knife.
We have discussed the importance of Bioethics in Medical Schools but not only, as this Science cuts across and is of interest for doctors, jurists, pedagogues and philosophers. Bioethics should be taught not only at the University level, but in High School also.





My name is Norma Trezzi, I am a High School teacher of Biology. In the last 10 years I have also taught Bioethics, besides Biology. I belong to the "Consulta of Bioethics" and have written with a colleague, teaching Philosophy, a book to introduce Bioethics in High Schools entitled "Bioethics questions, teaching methods". I have collaborated to projects in Bioethics sponsored by the School, in particular one on the biotechnologies in genetics. This will be the subject of my presentation here in Cyprus, entitled "Approaching Genetic Testing in the Classroom". I am very happy to be here, to have met Doctor M. Vasinova and the UNESCO organization. At this Conference, meeting people from around the world, I have been able to share my experiences and activities, from which a future collaboration will commence. In particular, I am interested to revise and divulge the Bioethics UNESCO Book for Schools, the First Syllabus, that I would like to enrich with my experiences.



I am Dr. Francesco Cupella, I am in charge of the Department of Digestive Endoscopy at Istituti Clinici Scientifici Maugeri, Pavia, Italy. I'm going to give a brief outline of my upcoming presentation on March 23, 2017, titled "A mythical journey, ethical issues in Digestive Endoscopy". This imaginative definition, of a mythical journey for a digestive endoscopy, derives from the myth of a transparent body, now present in our modern society. The challenges are the patient expectations, the sensations, the dilemmas he develops in front of his body violated by endoscopy. As a result, there are several ethical problems in connection with this activity, as follows:

Technology developments have produced new devices and possibilities, but are they really effective and useful?

The request to a patient to give an informed consent, as his intimate parts are involved in the endoscopic activity.

Communicating the result, being the Doctor the first to find out, and to give the bad news to the patient.



I am Monica Schmid, a specialist in ophthalmology at Istituti Clinici Scientifici Maugeri, Pavia, Italy. I will deal about my experience since 2001, assisting adults who lost their eyesight. An optician normally treats eye pathologies, instead my job is to try to rehabilitate patients when cures are no longer possible or effective. Patients affected by mobility impairments are much more numerous than those with visual ones.

They normally belong to the weak population segment, the senior citizens or those with cognitive disabilities. The last ones have often suffered from neurological damage caused by an ictus, cerebral hemorrhage or a serious accident, and have multiple disabilities. Even if it is no more possible to treat them with surgery or medical solutions, it is however necessary to help them to regain, at least in part, the possibility to live independently and with dignity everyday's life. This subject will be treated more in depth in my presentation on March 22, entitled " The dignity of regaining independence in daily life. Low vision knows no barriers".



I am Patrizia Borsellino, I am holding a Professorship in Philosophy of Law and Bioethics at Milan University- Bicocca Campus, Italy. With University Degrees in Philosophy and Law, I studied under Professor N. Bobbio and U. Scarpelli , one of the initiators in Italy of Secular Bioethics. Secular Bioethics founding principle is the respect of moral, religious and cultural convictions of all individuals. It strives to promote the respect of disagreement with all convictions and also versus all majorities. At the same time of my studies in Philosophy and Law, in the 90', I became interested and involved with Bioethics. Since then, I have been a member of the Floriani Foundation in Milan, and in the last years as President of the " Committee for an ethical end of life". This Committee is dedicated to the assistance and palliative treatment of the terminally ill.





Movie and bioethics, an innovative approach of teaching bioethics. My name is Ines Giorgi; I am responsible for the Psychologist service at Maugeri Institute in Pavia- Italy. I presented a speech about an experience conducted in Maugeri Institute of Pavia about the use of movies for caregivers in the field of bioethics. Professor Pasetti, Dr. Cupella and I with the aid of a film critic presented an Italian movie “Caro Diario” by Nanni Moretti, a Spanish movie “Mare dentro” and two American movies about genetics in order to help the multi professional groups of operators such as doctors, nurses, rehabilitation operators and psychologists to approach bioethical dilemmas exploring different points of view. There have been almost one hundred participants who very involved in a heated and lively debate about the issues presented in the movies. Moreover, they asked to repeat such an experience next year.



My name is Federico Gustavo Pizzetti, I am from Milan, Italy and I am teaching as a Professor Public Law and BioLaw at the Statale University of Milan. I will give a presentation in this conference about neuro-enhancement and fundamental rights. We have very tremendous development in neuroscience and neuro-technologies providing drugs and machines able to read mind and something like that. So fundamental rights maybe affected and the professors have to manage with that. In particular, I will stress the point of fundamental rights of autonomy, dignity, safety and personal liberty looking to the UNESCO declaration on Bioethics and human rights. Moreover, I will underline that we have to manage with these new answers by evaluating the role of the physician like in doping where he has to intervene to suggest the person who wants to be enhanced the way to protect his/her health and his/her fundamental rights. I was invited to this conference by Professor Carmi and Dr. Vasinova and I am very grateful to them who gave me the opportunity to deliver my speech.



My name is Maria Golebiowska, I am originally from Poland from Medical University of Lublin. I am the program coordinator on ethics and human rights and health of the International Federation of Medical Student's Associations (IFMSA) that I am representing. IFMSA is a platform for medical students to show cases and the activities they are holding locally and internationally. We are also holding conferences and sessions related to medical ethics and bioethics and ethical principles in medicine for students from all around the world in our international IFMSA meetings. It is my 2nd time in the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics "Medical Ethics and Health Law" world conference. I was in Naples last year in 2015 and I am very grateful to be here in Cyprus on behalf of our federation this year. When it comes to my experience in ethics, I was involved in the creation of the program of IFMSA from the very beginning and right now being the program coordinator, holding different sessions and activities for medical students, providing them with resources and articles about medical ethics and ethical related dilemmas in medicine.



My name is Michelle Kaufmann Meyer, I am the president of the Comité Permanent de Liaison des Orthophonistes/ Logopedes de l'Union Européenne which is the European Speech and Language Therapists Organization (SLTs). We were invited to present here in this conference a workshop to show the importance of ethical and bioethical values in the work of SLTs and their patients. Placing the patients in the middle of our work, we have the language as an issue for the pathology of the patients as well as the language as a use for therapy. It is very important for us to be able to use the value of bioethics in our line of work and in the changing actual world we see the importance of all these values for our colleagues across Europe. We are very happy to be able to show how important our work of line is actually, for example, with the refugee's situation in Europe





My name is Elihud Richter, I am a doctor from the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, and Jerusalem Centre for Genocide Prevention. I am here at the conference to be with my student Casey Tait who is presenting on the Bioethics the situation concerning the use of chemical and biological warfare agents in Syria in the 3rd year to respond to this outrageous assault to humanity, what should be done about it, and what is the role of bioethics in prompting actions to prevent such outrages. I am thrilled to be at this conference: I took part at previous UNESCO Chair in Bioethics conferences and these conferences are getting bigger and better every year. I congratulate with Amnon Carmi, who I have known for something like thirty or forty years, for continuing to oversee such a wonderful development and, I have to say it, he gets younger every year! God bless him. We can say: “Bioethics is for health”.



I am Sharon Biribo, I represent Fiji unit of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics –Haifa. I first was interested in joining the Chair in 2012 when I attended the UNESCO meeting in Singapore with Professor Carmi and his team and that’s because I teach research methods to our medical students doing masters programs. During the course of that, we noticed there was a lack of the ethical issues around health research so that prompted me to ask questions about how much of ethics

has been taught in our medical curriculum at undergraduate level. After joining the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics, my colleagues and I started the “curriculum assessment and re-enlightenment” program, reviewing the medical curriculum especially in the field of ethics. Since then, we have had a couple or more people who had qualifications in bioethics joined our unit and through our collective input we have tried to increase ourselves to activities we call “research bites” with special sessions around research ethics or special topics. We give ad hoc lectures to the block rotation of the medical students in psychiatry, obstetrics and gynecology, etcetera, giving them an opportunity to get some basic underlined principles of bioethics as well as discuss some cases they have coming to contact with. Currently we are discussing, trying to put those lectures together as a book for Pacific bioethics issues because in the Pacific we have varied cultural nuances which sometimes affect autonomy or being able to give consent. Doctors and medical professionals are often regarded as Gods almost so you don’t question their recommendations or whatever they say: even giving consent sometimes, we have noticed, could

be just a form of paper where people just sign not understanding what they have done. So creating what is your right as a patient, what is your responsibility as a practitioner and how to bridge all those different environments, we would like to discuss further with our students to help them to understand the difference between when do you ask questions and when do you not, what is the place of law, and so on. We are putting together our website so we can link to the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics website as well. We had some issues in terms of support financially that is overwhelming support for introducing bioethics into our teaching programs which is something we would like to commit to in this year as well as for the future. I think being in these conferences helps because you learn from everybody else's experiences, you don't feel alone and isolated facing some issues and maybe you can get together trying to figure out some of the ways to resolve these issues.



I am Dr. Mhaske C. B., dean of the Governmental Medical College in Maharashtra, Aurangabad, India where we have the largest number of UNESCO Chair in Bioethics- Haifa Units. They are at present 71 but we will be crossing to more than a hundred in just a few months. India is having Bioethics all over its States and most of them are having Bioethics Units. We are also having the International Forum of Teachers with nearly 600 members. So I have been very thankful to Dr. Russell who has really had passion for Bioethics and brought a tsunami in India for Bioethics. Every doctor in India, all the organizations, the Indian medical associations, the Indian medical student associations, I myself as an executive member of the Medical Council of India we have been all engaged in UNESCO Chair in Bioethics-Haifa Units. So we are very thankful in behalf of India and all our doctors to Professor Amnon Carmi for giving us an opportunity to teach Bioethics in India.



I am Professor Russel D' Souza from Melbourne, Australia. I am the Head of the Asia-Pacific division of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics-Haifa. I am delighted to present you our chair working in Asia Pacific where in India alone we have nearly 70 Units with three or four national programs with all the government health science universities which counted about 70-80% of all health science degree graduates coming out. We have other different programs: one with 24 private universities; another called "the national dental bioethics program" for all the dental schools that will be joined by 300 schools because the Dental Council of India approved the curriculum of our Chair for the training; a program with the medical students section, with 18000 medical students who joined and actively work with our Chair as stakeholders; last month we inaugurated the national public health ethics program and the first university of public health is hosting it; a program called "bring the 15

principles” and another called “Bioethics for the practicing doctors” to train all the doctors who are already practicing who did not get the opportunity to learn the bioethics curriculum. The president of the Indian Medical association, with three hundred thousand memberships, and the president of the IAV, one of the largest American associations in the world, also joined us in this Conference. So I am very happy to say again that the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics-Haifa is in a tremendous progress in reaching out most of the humanity of this world.



I am Dr. Daniele Lopez Rossetti from Buenos Aires, Argentina; I am Professor of Psychophysiology at the university of Maimonides and director of the course of Psycho Neural Immune Clinical Endocrinology of the Argentina medical association. We established the eco-bioethical unit in San Isidro hospital in collaboration with the university hospital of Buenos Aires. We are working in San Isidro hospital where we have the first special centre of medicine in the country for diagnosis and therapy for hospital patients or people of the community. We realized the first course of meditation for colleges and schools: we are educating and training teachers in order to let them be able to practice meditation every day in the schools with the pupils to improve their cognitive faculties of studying, attention, concentration, memory. We are particularly enthusiastic of this ongoing project especially because we noticed how meditation could amend the state of emotions diminishing violence which is particularly important now in this country. Argentina is a beautiful country, I like it very much, it is the place where I was born, where I live and where I want to die.



I am Professor Moty Benyakhar from Argentina, I lead the Ibero- American network of eco-bioethics being part of the UNESCO Chair in bioethics headed by Professor Carmi. Our work is global in the field of eco-bioethics, and ethics education starting from schools and continuing at university is fundamen-

tal to help people and the inner relationship problems concerning the different political parties in the country. I think that bioethics can be taught not only through books and words but also by images, movies and arts. In fact, our Unit is specialized in communicating bioethics through films and movies. The Argentina unit is one of the first established by the UNESCO Chair in bioethics together with the Italian one. From that time on, we have a broad spectrum of our network. We hope to continue our work dealing with different cultures and countries.



I am Tiziana Rossetto, president of the Italian Speech Therapists Federation, a professional association promoting the quality of the speech therapists in Italy. I am also the member of the European Speech Therapist Committee. We have been collaborating for many years to implement the competence and to sensitize about the ethical implications of this kind of work. We are working with the communication problems of the language during all life, facing with problems concerning the beginning and the end of life.

Even at European level, we are developing our work about the ethical implications with the end of life: in fact, we have many patients affected by chronic degenerative illnesses. In these cases, we have to decide when our therapy will help the patient improving his life's quality or if it results as a therapeutic doggedness. Ethics is a real need in our society and in healthcare, so we believe in a strong interdisciplinary and multicultural collaboration.

My name is Sergio Rego, I am a medical doctor and professor of bioethics at the national school of Health in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. This unit is an Osvaldo Cruz Foundation of the health ministry and we have a graduate program on bioethics, applied ethics and public health for the universities in Rio de Janeiro. I am the chair of the unit of Rio de Janeiro and of this wonderful network that Professor Carmi created. I am very happy to be part of it and to be here in this conference because we



have the opportunity to talk, to hear, to discuss and exchange ideas with so many different people from so many different countries and it is very nice for our thinking to hear persons with different

points of view and experiences from different cultures. I think the conference fulfilled all the expectations, so I am engaged to make this network even stronger and help to some exchange of ideas and collaborative researches around the world.



My name is Barbara Billauer, I am a lawyer born in the USA and practice medical and scientific law for many years; I have a background both in biology and medicine as well as law. I live now in Israel and I am pursuing a doctorate in law whose subject is: “The intersection of medicine and law evaluated from cultural perspective”. I have been most privileged to assist Professor Carmi in his judicial education project and his case book which he was editor in Chief. I was privileged to edit the case book and had the honor of working for Professor Carmi and learning from him. This is the third UNESCO Chair in Bioethics conference I have been to and each one is keeping better and better. In this conference I presented a paper on sperm bank liability. And what makes this conference so particularly well suited for this topic is that the variations in international regulations invite reproductive tourism. Israel is the only country that I am aware of that has some regulations and agreements between the reproductive tourism operators and the medical professionals. The problem is that the laws governing sperm donation vary country by country meaning there is a huge difference in the availability of sperm and that prompts women to go from one country to another subjecting themselves not just in differences in medical practice but in differences in legal practice. The other problem is that there are differences in the allowability of which women are eligible for sperm donation. Another very sad situation is when a mother, as has happen, expecting from a sperm healthy donor, finds that the donor has a genetic defect which is then passed to the born child. She faces with the problem and at the present there is really no viable law that will protect the child. Another problem that is manifested by differences in international practices and again differences in bioethical concerns is what we tell the child about his/her genetic parentage. So this particular conference is a wonderful forum to bring together the international variations both in legal practice and bioethical practice, in policy governed by religious doctrines and various other international constrains that, at least, raise the questions so that we can hopefully someday fashion a remedy.



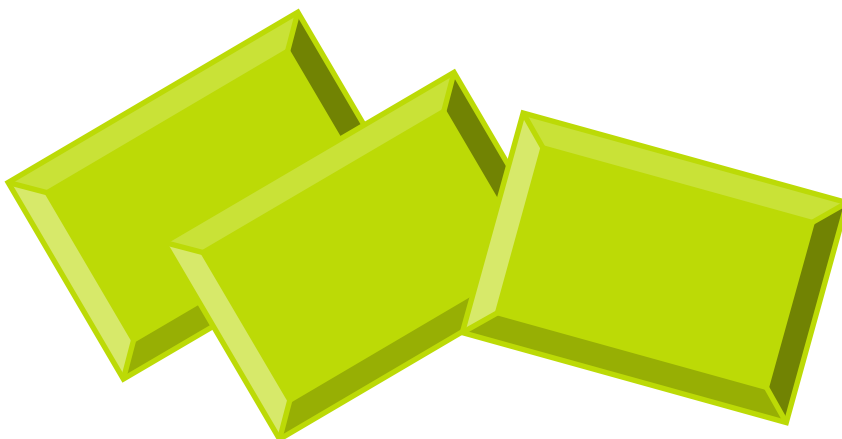


My name is Gerhard Fortwengel, I am a Professor for clinical research and epidemiology. My home Institution is the University of Applied Science and Arts which is based in Hannover, the capital city of Lower Saxony in the Northern part of Germany. I am affiliated with the UNESCO network on Bioethics as a German unit head: our unit is based in our university. I do also lead the research line on beneficence in medical research. I am very pleased to be here in Cyprus, Limassol, and I was lucky because I could bring two of my young researchers to this conference as well we did present here an our research topic which are beneficence in developing countries. So we do a lot of epidemiological and clinical trials with our partners which are based in Africa or in Asia in so called low income countries. What I want to talk about today is we always do have a summer school that lasts for 6-10 weeks at our university. It is an international school to learn or at least to start leaning the best practice in clinical research in epidemiology and we always have 20 to 30 international students from various countries around the world. As part of the summer school, the students have to either prepare a small manuscript or a poster for a conference. Alternatively, last year some students

realized a wonderful movie, really professionally done, about what bioethics means to people and not only to experts: a variety of people have been asked about their opinion on bioethics. We were able to show this movie during the WBD in Hannover and in Athens last year. Moreover, during the 2nd conference day here in Limassol, we had the chance to show it, providing it to a great audience, making its authors very proud of it. This movie was produced by students from my university in Hannover together with the students of the US Texas State University and the University of San Francisco. Students of the University of Nigeria in Enugu were in the board as well as students from the University of Pune, India and from the Institute of Chemical Technology in Mumbai, India. There were further students from Lebanon and from Sudan in international group and they did very well. I am really happy to give you the option to watch the movie clicking to the following link:

Within My Small Circle - Bioethics Day 2016 - YouTube

We will be happy to receive your comments/advices in order to eventually improve next time. Thank you!





I am Giuliana Pulvirenti, I am a PhD candidate for cognitive health at university of Messina. I am glad to be here where I presented a research study conducted very recently with a multidisciplinary team regarding the modality of use and access of internet by adolescences. This study was conducted under the program strategy for a better Internet for children, started by the European commission in 2012, and it represents the result of a project launched by Telecom

Italia called “Anch’io ho qualcosa da dire” (I have something to say, too) thanks to which many contributions were collected and used to develop a survey. So we drafted a questionnaire consisting in 45 closed questions that we administered to all the students (1534) of the high schools in the city of Catanzaro, Italy, and then we collected our results. We think our data are very important since the fast rates of the development of these technologies and the huge generational gap that exists regarding internet and its usage. Furthermore, our data could be useful for the scientific community for comparative studies to better analyze and investigate the evolution the development of this phenomenon in the long term.



I am Dr. Praveen Kumar Arora, I am associated professor of forensic medicine and head of the India Pune unit I am also national coordinator for the national student wing coordination centre of India under the auspice of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics and I am also looking after the responsibility of the World Bioethics Day that we celebrate the 19th of October every year. My role in bioethics program of UNESCO Chair started in 2015: it was for me a pleasure and a honor. Since then, I’m doing my best for the Chair Bioethics: it is something close to my heart. Our institute implemented bioethics curriculum for under graduated and post graduate students. Our university has seven different sources of institutions related to healthcare like medical, dental, nursing, physiotherapy, ayurvedic, homeopathic, biotechnology, optometry. We established the national coordination centre in our institute and there have been held national level workshops for under graduated and post graduate students under the guidance of Professor Russell D’Souza. Last year I was given the additional responsibility of looking after the WBD which was very well celebrated on 19th October 2016 for the first time: almost 80 units all over the world celebrated with more than 10 thousands participants and interna-

tional and unit level programs. There was an excellent response from our units, from the people that coordinated and other stakeholders of the program. That’s what we are looking after now and maybe planning this year to celebrate even better because we have almost 150 units.



I'am Alberto Garcia, Chair holder and director of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics and Human Rights established in Rome, Italy in two Roman universities, the Regina Apostolorum University and the European University of Rome in 2009. In these years, we have been devoted to some topics such as Neurobioethics, in the field of the dialogue between cultures and religions in a project that we called bioethics multiculturalism in religion, and also in the bioethics global art project. From the very beginning in 2009,

Professor Amnon Carmi and the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics established in Haifa have been very supportive and inspiring. Thanks to Professor Carmi for the work he has been developing in these years and in particular in this outstanding conference in Limassol, Cyprus. In this conference I have been invited to talk about the relation between bioethics and aesthetics and I offered a presentation entitled Bioethics Global Art: the transformative power of art in human behavior. I believe that the universal language of art can offer a tool for education, culture and science: the aesthetic experience that moves us from heart to the mind, the interaction of cognitive and emotional impressions can inspire our human behavior for the good. I am very happy that this year and in this conference Professor Carmi has announced the creation of a new group within his UNESCO Chair in Bioethics on Art and Bioethics I will be very honored to participate in it because I believe that when we use and appreciate art we are growing and flourishing as humans. I hope that this endeavor will help the promotion of human dignity and fundamental rights and duties all over the world.



I am Anna Giardini, I am clinical psychologist at ICS Maugeri at the scientific institute of Montescano. At this conference I am presenting a project whose aim is to assess the wellness, positive and negative aspects of healthcare professionals dealing with bioethical issues. The synoptic of this project includes the administration of four different questionnaires that have been validated in many different languages and therefore can be available for intercultural participation. It will be an observational cross sectional interna-

tional study and so we confirmed our interest for everybody in the UNESCO conference to participate in it. The main idea is that fatigue, distress, burnout have been widely assessed on healthcare professionals but actually positive aspects such as capacity of finding a meaning in life have not been yet deeply understood in healthcare professionals and how would they might be mediate the capacity of not been overwhelmed by distress and burnout. So who will be interested just contact me and we will be very happy to collaborate with you.

CYPRUS CONFERENCE FEEDBACK

Dr. Halima Bello-Manga

Head of the UNESCOO Chair in Bioethics-Haifa Nigeria Kaduna Unit

I must say that as the new head of the Nigeria unit, the conference in Cyprus was really enlightening and an 'eye opener' to me. I think it was a very huge success! Congratulations.

The Conference gave me the opportunity to meet with heads of units and participants from different parts of the world, sharing their experiences.

Of great importance to me is meeting other heads of African units, this has made me realize the potential for the growth of bioethics in Africa especially if we all work together (which we plan to do).

We are planning to give a sensitization seminar on the importance bioethics to the faculty staff of our newly established college of medicine, this we hope will be the beginning of the phased-sensitization to the university community that we have mapped out on our agenda before the end of the 3rd quarter of the year.

Below is a photograph of the African delegates with Prof Carmi.

Once again, congratulations on a job well done!



The African delegates with Professor Amnon Carmi at the 12th World Bioethics, Medical Ethics and Health Law conference held at St Raphael Resort, Limassol, Cyprus, March 2017.

Tiziana Rossetto, Raffaella Citro, Anna Giulia De Cagno

Italian Speech and Language Therapists Federation

As for us Italian Speech and Language Therapists, it has been great to be in Cyprus together with many different professions, from different sectors, all united on the items of Bioethics. We felt that we are a part of a big international Community. We came home with more strength and fresh ideas. Thanks to the UNESCO Chair of Bioethics for having created this great opportunity. Go ahead with your excellent work!

Prof. Patrizia Borsellino

Full Professor of Philosophy of Law and Bioethics, University of Milano-Bicocca, Italy

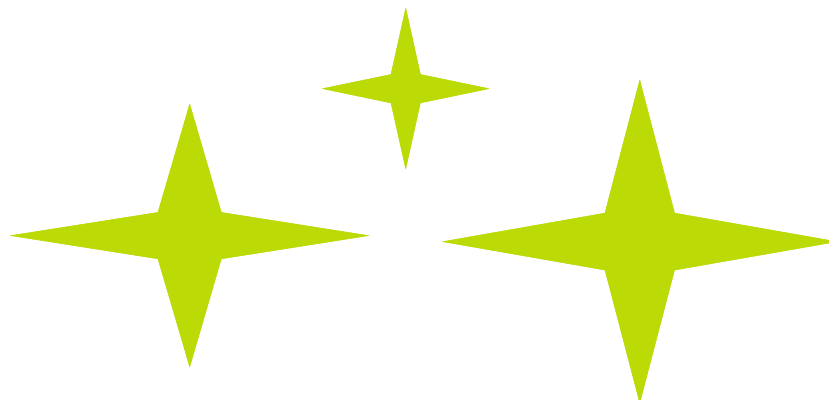
It was a pleasure for me to participate in the XII World Conference of the UNESCO Bioethics Chair. It was a successful event characterized by the wide and qualified participation of experts and health workers who contributed to highlight that today bioethics is a cultural and institutional phenomenon at the global level. The Conference was articulated in very substantially rich sessions that offered a stimulating overview of the main topics at the center of the debate. Beside some divergent perspectives, what emerged is that there are significant parallel ways of approaching relevant questions in very distant geographical and cultural areas, for instance, questions arising from the physician-patient relationship or from the end-of life decisions. In order to foster a deeper knowledge and co-operation among different situations, I suggest to provide for future conferences not only parallel sessions, but also Round Tables focused on particularly controversial and sensitive issues where selected participants from different countries can deeper discuss the various perspectives. The Conference also emphasized the different ways and the diversification of languages used today to sensitize the public with regard to bioethical issues and in particular to bioethical education of younger individuals. Bioethics has been discussed, using the power of suggestion, through the language of art and even of dance. Of course, these experiments deserve attention. However, in my opinion, one should not lose sight of the problem concerning a clear identification of the methodological features of the bioethical debate. This allows, on the one hand, to focus on the relevance of the methodological approach and its possible impact. On the other hand, this contributes to not overestimating the role played by the expressive language of arts in relation to bioethical questions. This language serves indeed to stimulate emotions. Nonetheless, emotions can represent just the starting point and not the point of arrival of bioethics. Bioethics will indeed be able to deal with and solve difficult and sometimes dramatic problems of choosing among different lines for action arising from the huge advances in medicine, only if it remains a context of rational argumentation. This means: a context committed to elaborating adequate reasons for medical practice.

Prof.G.B.Gupta, Vice-Chancellor, Head of UNESCO Chair of Bioethics-Haifa Pt.Deendayal Upadhyay Memorial Health Sciences and Ayush University of Chhattisgarh, Raipur, India

Dr. Naveen Gupta, Nodal Chairman of Bioethics, Pt.Deendayal Upadhyay Memorial Health Sciences and Ayush University of Chhattisgarh, Raipur, India

The following comments include the views of Prof. G.B.Gupta & Dr. Naveen Gupta.

It was an nice experience, about academics. This 12th World Conference was a well organized global level conference on Bioethics, at Cyprus on 20-23 March 2017. We congratulate the each member of the organizing team of this unforgettable event.



INDIA – Feed back about last Cyprus Conference

The 12th World Conference of UNESCO Chair of Bioethics was an Academic and Cultural bonanza to all the learned faculties who workshop “The Goddess Bioethics”.

It was wonderful occasion which was made glorious by the gracious presence of Prof. Amnon Carmi. The effortless organizing power of Prof. Russell D’Souza made the ambiance so lively that each one of the delegate was fascinated. Every one was thrilled with the power of knowledge filled with hospitality. The presence of president of world Medical Association Prof. Ketan Desai, the All India president of IMA Dr. K.K. Agrawal and other high officials of medical fraternity showed their active presence to this World level conference.

On 19.3.17 we reached a beautiful city Limassol with blue sky and blue water around.

This day there was a special curtesy meeting arranged by Prof. Russell D’Souza with the Chairman of bioethics Prof. Amnon Carmi to introduce the heads of Units of Bioethics and the delegates from all over the world.

A brief introduction was given by the students of University of Nicosia to the present gathering.

On the 20th of March – there was a grand meeting of Heads of UNESCO chair of Bioethics. There was a self introduction all the heads came from all the parts of the world with there accompaning delegates. The day long discussion with Chairperson Prof. Amnon Carmi and Dr. Russell D’Souza including important informations and exchange of thoughts.

21.3.17 was a nice busy day started in 7 halls at a glance with symposium on different important topics related to Bioethics. At hall C the head of UNESCO Chair of Bioethics from Pt. Deendayal Upadhyay Memorial University of Chhattisgarh Raipur, India

Vice-Chancellor Prof. G.B. Gupta and Vice-Chancellor Tamilnadu University Prof. Geetalaxmi chaired the nice symposia. It was a full house acknowledging the enlighting lecture by Dr. Russell D’Souza and ended with an informative lecture of practical importance for medicine by Dr. Naveen Gupta on “An overview on medical record keeping”. This symposium was attended by WMA President Prof. Ketan Desai and all India IMA President Dr. K.K. Agrawal. There was a cultural program of conventional singing from Cyprus artists in the graceful dinner.

On 22.3.17 there was a Gala farewell dinner and folklore evening presented in front of full house by the local folk artists with unique pattern of dancing.

A live performance by Dr. Naveen Gupta singing for the audience – a famous hindi song “Chhukar mere man ko” and a melodious performance by Nursing staff Sumati from Melbourne Australia “ Chhoti si aasha” was presented by the members of UNESCO Chair of Bioethics.

It was a awesome experience to expose ourselves to the whole world at a glance and to discuss the pro and cons of Bioethics and utilize it in favour of medical professionals, at the same time to get the ideas, to serve the humanity in a better way than ever.



Adit Desai

Head of Unit of Medical Students' Association of India UNESCO Chair in Bioethics-Haifa

I chaired a symposium on Bioethics Education and Training in Undergraduate Medical Education on 23rd March 2017 and made a presentation on 'Medical Humanities in undergraduate Curriculum' during the symposium.

Kanchanmala Ghorpade

Dean and Head of UNESCO Chair in Bioethics-Haifa Unit at Terna Medical College Nerul, Navi Mumbai, India

I have attended the 12 world conference at Cyprus with my coordinator. The conference was a grand success. I have attended the Heads meeting.. It was conducted so well and got lot of information. I have presented the paper on 'Ethical Issues In Cancer screening '.It was well appreciated. Over all the conference was very good. The arrangements, punctuality and various topics discussed in the conference. I have also attended the students wing program. Students presentations were too good. Hats off to the organizers.

Gerhard Fortwengel

Head of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics- Haifa German unit, university of applied sciences, Hannover

I am really happy to give you the option to watch the movie clicking to the following link:

Within My Small Circle - Bioethics Day 2016 - YouTube

This movie was produced last year during the Summer School by the students from my university in Hannover, University of Applied Sciences, together with the students of the US Texas State University and the University of San Francisco. Students of the University of Nigeria in Enugwere on the board as well as students from the University of Pune, India and from the Institute of Chemical Technology in Mumbai, India. There were further students from Lebanon and from Sudan in international group and they did very well. We will be happy to receive your comments/ advices in order to eventually improve next time.

Serbian Unit of the International Network of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics-Haifa

Participants from Serbian Unit of the International Network of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics enjoyed the best impressions that emanated from a wonderful organization and international atmosphere that marked the recently held World Conference of the International Network of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics. Experiences from this Conference, held in Cyprus, have been passed on to colleagues in the Serbian Unit who were not present at the event.

The World Conference will be remembered by many high quality presentations within a truly international network of researchers and friends interested in bioethics. Moreover, the conference was marked by various important meetings: the meetings of the Executive Board of the International Network of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics, the meeting of all head of units, the meeting of the European Division of International Network of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics (which was very much in our focus and at which European projects were discussed), as well as meetings of other essential agencies of the Chair.

Bioethics research and bioethics education will continue to serve as focal activities of the Serbian Unit

of the International Network of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics. We are looking forward to participate in future World Conferences of the Chair.

Federico Gustavo Pizzetti, Full Professor of Public Law, La Statale University of Milan, Italy

My lecture concerned the impact that human neuro-enhancement could have on different principles and fundamental rights recognized and granted by the 2005 UNESCO "Universal Declaration on Bioethics and Human Rights"(such as autonomy, protection, identity, dignity...) and on the particular role that physicians in medical field --as already happens today with doping in sports and in aesthetic medicine- and the role of bioethicists and biolaw experts in cultural field could have in the future to get more awareness and to protect from abuse all the people who will use neuro-enhancement techniques. During the conference, thanks in particular to Prof. A. Carmi and Dr. M. Vasinova, it was possible to face with Italian and foreign colleagues in a scientific stimulating and productive way for future collaborations.

Alessandra Fabbri, Assistant Professor of Moral Philosophy and Bioethics, Genoa University, Italy

The dimensions of care

I am very happy to have participated at the 12th World Conference on Bioethics because I have listened many interesting interventions about various bioethical issues. In particular, I deal with ethics of care.

Care is an integral part of our life, and the focus of care in our existence derives just from the vulnerability that characterizes our humanity, The care has as main goal the creation of well-being both of the care recipient and the caregiver.

The objective of well-being is more complicated than it appears in the use (or abuse) so common today: through the lens of the care you can see a set of meanings and practices that are based upon certain aims.

A dimension of well-being, and consequently the well-living, that I think is the purpose of well-being, reminds to an array of further issues. Who decides what the well-being is? And who choose how to achieve it?

In this perspective, important tools (as a methodology of analysis and action) are provided by the ethics of care and, particularly, by the political version of care, developed by Joan Tronto.. As Joan Tronto says, considering care as a fundamental aspect of human life has deep implications: first of all, it means not looking at people as fully autonomous beings, but seeing them in a condition of *interdependence*.

It is essential to rethink about the two notions of dependence and autonomy, in the context of the ethics of care, to reach a more complex concept of autonomy, not to make dependency a permanent state but a condition to overcome.

Our answers to care's needs should not be restricted to the immediate objects of our attention, but they could conform our activities as citizens too. This promotes a politics focused on a public discussion about needs and a fair assessment of the intersection between needs and interests.

The goal is also to promote a new idea of citizenship that goes beyond the idea of "contract among equals", among citizens considered *normal*, to give voice also to the different forms of dependence: to the elderly, the sick, the disabled, starting from recognizing the vulnerability we share. In this perspective, the Barcelona Declaration, signed in 1998, twenty-two academics from different disciplines, at the end of a three years' study of the European Commission, set out four principles: independence, integrity, dignity, vulnerability,

The autonomy, as intended by the Barcelona Declaration, includes the principle of autonomy as a person's right to decide about medical treatment and also to refuse them if these do not coincide to one's own values and own view of life, and includes also other aspects: ability to create ideas and pursue the final aim; ability to develop moral intuitions, to be legislators of themselves and to understand the

sense of private life; ability to reflect and act without coercion; ability to take personal responsibility for oneself and for others; ability to give informed consent.

From this point of view, the concept of autonomy becomes more complex and expands becoming relational: the solipsistic vision of an independent subject is abandoned to join the idea of a person who is formed through relationships with other people.

This requires a serious consideration about the dignity of every person, independently of physical or psychological characteristics. The dignity, the second principle of the Barcelona Declaration, is to be understood as the property thanks to which living beings have a moral status. This concept is interpreted differently in the European culture: it is identified both as the ability to act autonomously, and as the ability to feel pleasure and pain; it is hard to determine what is the property that allows to recognize the moral status to an individual.

I think it is important to give value and consequently respect to every living being, every person, irrespective of - and I want to reiterate it - its physical or mental characteristics: this means respecting the person for its own identity and its own history, so offering them the opportunity to develop their skills, at any possible level.

There are people who live in a condition of disability and collide daily with impossibility.

In order to get away from invisibility and – as far as possible - to get away from impossibility, it is crucial the way the disabled person can establish a relationship: his/her ability to "get involved".

Often it happens that people with disabilities nurture their own "lack of power", obvious and justified by all.

I know and I tell it from my personal experience, how difficult is it to see and to experiment every day the impossibility to do daily activities, to overcome that barrier of time imposing speed, that fear of slowness which makes visibly overwhelming not being able. As for my personal experience, fear of slowness, is a feeling of discomfort that comes out from the collision between the energy that pushes me to act and the functioning, slowed by disability; a discomfort that brings anger: anger at themselves, due to the impossibility to change the situation, combined with the fear of not being appropriated, of not being adequate to others.

I am sure that you have to be brave to live impossibility; the most difficult task, I think, is to recognize this impossibility and make it fluid and changeable: an impossibility which, in that way, let us find in itself the possibility, that – even if few – let shine the action and look for it.

A change could only be activated through operating in a network: a network of relationships aimed at supporting, where the disabled person does not suffer passively but where he/she can actively work, challenging its inabilities to transform them, at least in part, in possibility.



Prof. Susanna Davtyan,
Head of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics-Haifa Armenian Unit



Dear friends, everything was nice and great in Cyprus. Thanks to dear Amnon Carmi and all stuff. Thank you. Looking forward to meet you again.

Dr. Aryeh Lewis

ISAS Organizing Staff of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics- Haifa

I think we all put in hundreds if not a thousand hours - but thank G-d we can say at the end, we enjoyed it and it was successful.

Dr. Miroslava Vasinova

Head of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics-Haifa Italian Unit

Dear dr. Lewis, ISAS Director

on my behalf and on behalf of the Italian Unit I congratulate for the excellent organizing level of the Cyprus World Conference. The welcoming atmosphere contributed to the inception of new collaborations among the different Units of the Chair. Thank you to the Conference secretariat and your office collaborators

Austrian Unit

The Cyprus conference was a great opportunity to meet and further develop existing as well as planned research and educational activities of our unit, particularly those in context of the European Division of the International Network. Members from our unit as well as our local cooperation partners presented their work on human trafficking in the context of reproduction (Johanna Kostenzer, MCI); on the increasing role of ethics in EU legislations (Markus Frischhut, MCI); on autonomy and clinical ethics consultation (Verena Stühlinger, UMIT); on procreative autonomy (Magdalena Flatscher-Thöni, UMIT) as well as on autonomy in biomedicine (Gabriele Werner-Felmayer, Medical University Innsbruck).



I. Stühlinger, M. Flatscher-Thöni, G. Werner-Felmayer, M. Frischhut, J. Kostenzer



CYPRUS' CONFERENCE PICS

THE OPENING SESSION



Prof. Jonathan Halevy - LECTIO MAGISTRALIS

THE HEADS' MEETING



THE HEADS OF THE CHAIR'S UNITS



THE SESSIONS



SOME OF THE CONFERENCE PARTICIPANTS



THE GALA DINNER



“Message of Chair’s Holder Office”

Dar Heads of Units,

It gives us great honor and pleasure to express our thanks and appreciation to you for your attendance and support.

Thanks to you and to the members of your Steering Committees the 12th World Conference proved to be the best of all our conferences until now.

The quantity and quality of the event were really impressive. And the Annual Meeting of the Heads of Units was important, interesting and fruitful.

The Annual Meeting was followed by not less than additional twelve meetings of the various departments and organs of the Chair.

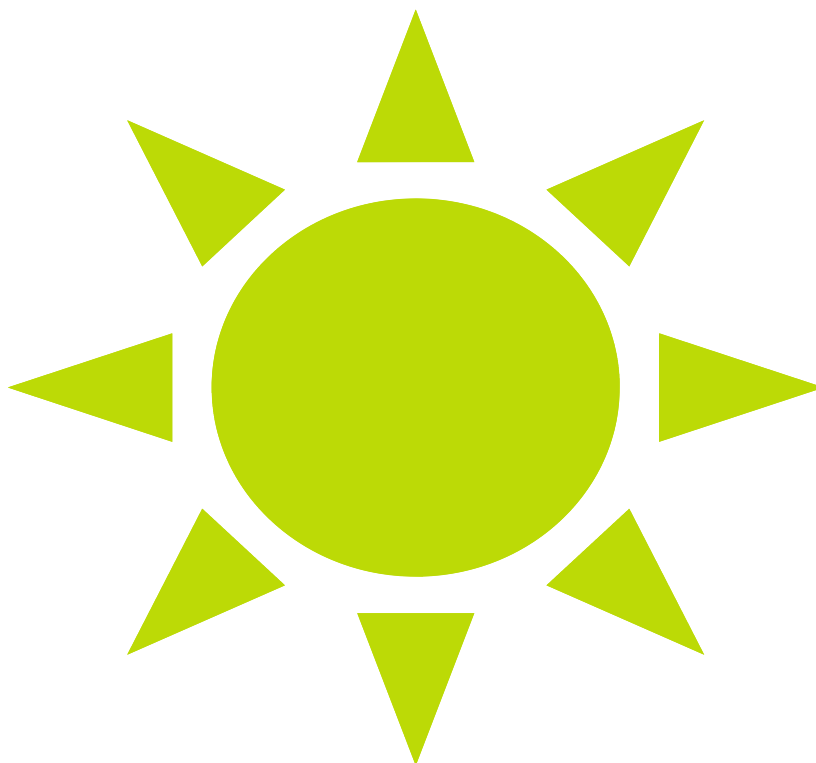
The outcome of the conclusions and decisions of all these meetings will certainly provide lot of work for all of us in the coming months.

We spent a whole year in the preparation of the latest Conference. We are ready to start the preparations for the next World Conference, and hope to enlist all of you for this important mission.

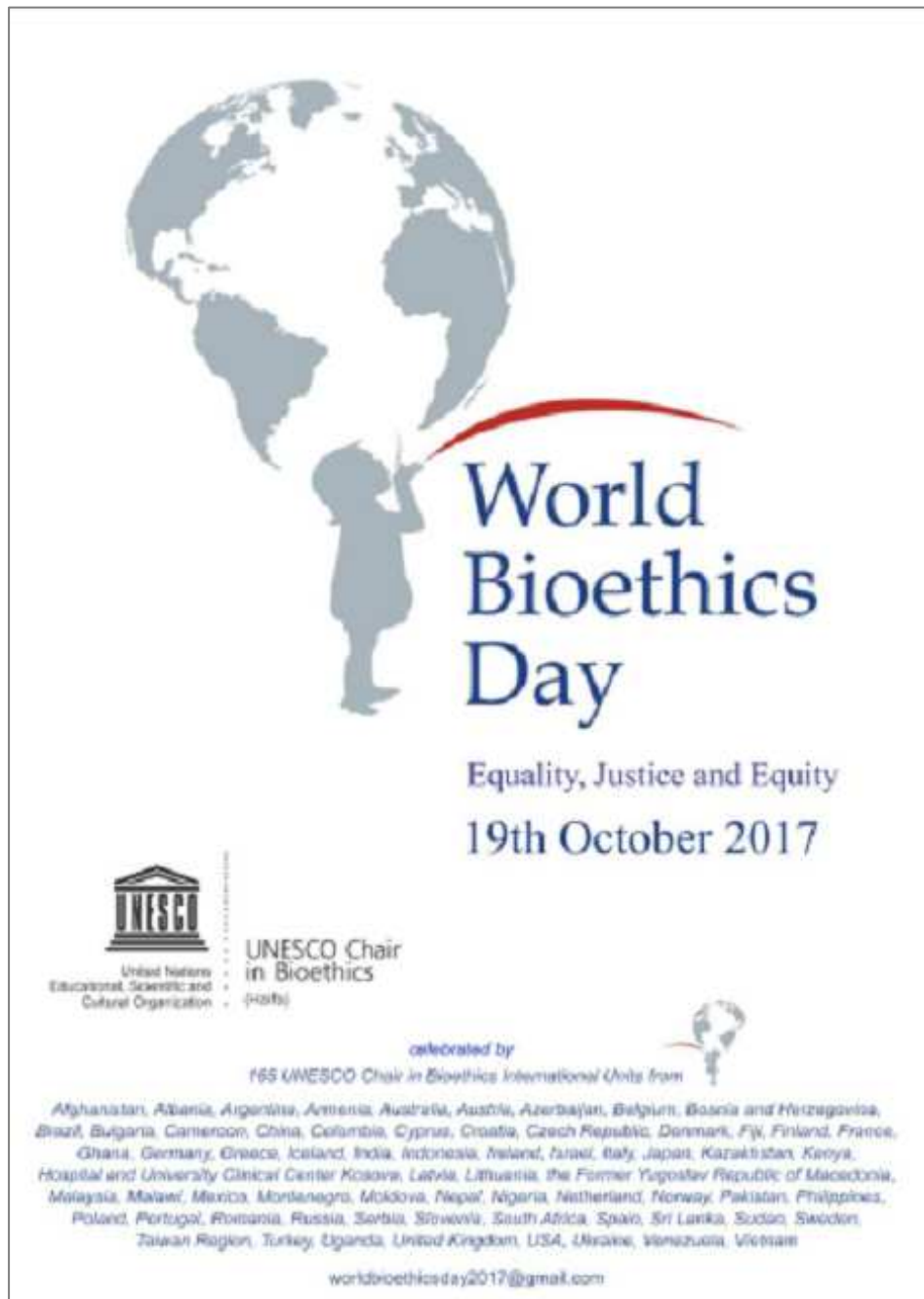
We wish you all the best,

Sincerely yours,

Prof. Amnon Carmi & Mrs. Shoshana Golinsky



World Bioethics Day 2017



The World Bioethics Day (WBD) will be celebrated worldwide during October, 2017.

The UNESCO Chair in Bioethics (Haifa) took on itself the administration of the events for the second time. More than 160 academic centers around the five Continents will hold lot of varied cultural programs. Thousands of teachers and students will attend the festivities that will be navigated by the Chair and the International Federation of the Medical Students Association (IFSMA).

In October 2005, the General Conference of UNESCO adopted the Universal Declaration on Bioethics and Human Rights (the Universal Declaration). It was the first time in the history of bioethics that Member States committed themselves and the international community to respect and apply certain fundamental ethical principles. The Chair has initiated a range of activities to promote the application of these principles. The WBD is designed to glorify these efforts and to encourage them.

The first WBD (2016) chose article 3 of the Universal Declaration as the main theme for the festive celebrations: Dignity and Human Rights. The second WBD will apply to the tenth article: Equality, Justice and Equity. All the Units of the Chair will be asked to hold a Common Program in the first part of the WBD event. The program will include greetings, guest lecture and panel discussion. The second part may include different activities. The Chair will offer various local and international competitions: Artistic Poster Competition, Scientific Poster Competition, Short films/videos Competition and Photography Competition.

The main purpose of the WBD is to encourage discussions and debate related to bioethical issues in various dimensions of health care and human life.

For more details and support: worldbioethicsday2017@gmail.com

COMMON PROGRAM

Email: worldbioethicsday2017@gmail.com

UNESCO Chair in Bioethics (Haifa) announces the celebration of **SECOND WORLD BIOETHICS DAY** globally on **Thursday, 19th October 2017**. As last year, all the Units across the World (157 Units as of now) will celebrate the **"Common Program"** as suggested by Hon'ble Chair and WBD Committee. The theme for this year's celebration shall be **"Equality, Justice and Equity"** (Article 10 of *Universal Declaration on Bioethics and Human Rights*). The Common Program and Timeline of the events for World Bioethics Day 2017 are as suggested below:

International Program: (To be coordinated by Unit Heads)

1. Name of Event: World Bioethics Day 2017.

- a. **Official WBD LOGO:** (on the top of this page and sent along with this email) should be used for all the documents, programs, banners/flyers related to WBD.
- b. **Official LOGO of UNESCO Chair in Bioethics, Haifa:** It should also appear on all the documents, programs, banners/flyers related to WBD.
- c. **Official WBD International Banner:** will be prepared by WBD Committee in coordination with Bioethical Voices newsletter board and circulated to all Units.
- d. **Official WBD Banner of Units:** Every Unit should prepare its own official WBD banner as soon as possible. The same should bear the official WBD LOGO, as mentioned above under point no. 1(a) and (b).

2. First announcement: Units should announce the program till the Second week of March 2017 (i.e. till 15th March 2017) through their Universities/Institutions and through their institutional website(s) and/or other methods to all stakeholders (Teaching faculty/students/nurses/private practitioners/general public etc.).

3. Submission of Draft Program by the Units: 10th May 2017.

4. Promotion by Collaborating Bodies: Units are suggested to ask their collaborating bodies e.g. medical/dental/nursing/physiotherapy and other health care associations, student associations, corporate sector, hospitals, philosophers, speech therapists, judges, jurists, police, social workers etc. to announce and disseminate the program through their websites/other methods starting from March till

19th October 2017, The World Bioethics Day.

5. Submission of entries for various International Competitions: From the date of first announcement till **31st August (Thursday) 2017**. Page 2 of 5

International Competitions suggested for this year are (all will be on "The Theme of the year" i.e. „Equality, Justice and Equity“):

- i. Artistic Poster Competition
- ii. Scientific Poster Competition
- iii. Short films/ videos Competition
- iv. Photography Competition

One entry per Unit per competitive event shall be allowed. All the entries shall be awarded Certificate with the name of Unit/Students. Units can place and use their own flyers/posters (prepared by them) and display the short films and photographs in their respective local events.

All the Units should actively participate in International Competitive Events. The winners will be awarded.

6. Progress Information:

- a. Unit Heads should keep their Regional Coordinators informed about the developments and any hindrances/difficulties faced by them.
- b. Regional Coordinators should share information about developments in their region and any issues faced by them/raised by Units with Head of the Committee, so that necessary and timely measures can be taken.

7. Submission of Provisional Program by the Units to Regional Coordinators: 30th June 2017.

8. Submission of detailed report by the Regional Coordinators to WBD Committee: 20th July 2017.

9. Submission of Final Program by the Units: 31st August 2017 to WBD Committee at worldbioethicsday2017@gmail.com

10. Final Report by Units: Units will need to submit a report on the **World Bioethics Day 2017** as celebrated by their Units on or before **7th November (Tuesday) 2017** to WBD committee and Bioethical Newsletter board.

11. Special WBD issue of the Bioethical Voices Newsletter: December 2017.

Common Program for Units (to be celebrated on 19th October 2017):

Part 1.

- a. Opening speech by Head of the Unit or Head of the Institution.
- b. The greetings of the highest local representatives.
- c. The greetings of International or local representatives of UNESCO Chair in Bioethics.
- d. The presentation of an award to an active member of the Unit.

(b and c are left to the Units depending on the availability of representatives) Page 3 of 5

Part 2. Guest lecture of 1 hour duration or so, by eminent personality in Bioethics on the topic "Equality, Justice and Equity".

Part 3. Panel Discussion by experts in Bioethics/Senior Faculty and also **involving student representative(s)**. Targeted audience should be Junior staff, PG residents, UG students and Paramedics (Nursing and other supporting staff) and other stakeholders as decided by the Unit.

The above mentioned 3 parts of the program should be conducted in **Pre-Lunch Session**. To encourage and enhance students' participation in the program, the activities in the **Post-Lunch Session** should include:

Part 4. Short films/ videos competition: 5-7 mins each (Units may decide time allotted to each entry)

Part 5. Photography Competition: on the theme of "Equality, Justice and Equity" to increase awareness amongst students', faculty members and other stakeholders.

Part 6. Scientific/Artistic Poster Competition on "Equality, Justice and Equity", which can be held a couple of months or sufficient time prior to **World Bioethics Day 2017** and winners shall be awarded on the day. All posters along with winning posters should be displayed for the audience.

In addition to above, all Units should prepare either the flyer or poster for **World Bioethics Day** event. It is further suggested that these flyers/posters may be prepared by the students of various Institutions/Units based on the **Theme of the year**.

All Units should actively participate in International Competition organized by WBD Committee. It is further suggested that Units should hold such Competitive events for which they need to submit their entries for International Competition, sufficient time prior to date of submission to **World Bioethics Day Committee** and winning entry of such competition(s) may be sent to the World Bioethics Day Committee for participation in International Competitions.

In addition to International Competitive Events and Local Events, other Unit level events suggested are:

- I. Essay writing competition.
- II. Debate competition.
- III. Skit/Play competition.
- iv. Symposia.
- v. Bioethics fair. Students may put up stalls and have street plays to create awareness among their colleagues, practicing doctors and laymen.
- vi. Media appearances (Television/Radio).
- vii. Newspaper articles.

Units are free to choose one or more activities suggested above, depending on feasibility. Page 4 of 5

Program for Students' Wings of the Units:

The Students' Wings of the Units should be actively involved in the celebration of the event. Unit Heads, Steering committees of the Units and of Students' Wings should ensure maximum participation of the students in the event. Students' should pro-actively participate and play important role in conduction of most of the ceremonies.

Students' can also be involved in some social activities, depending on the feasibility of individual Unit and Institution. These can be:

- a. Awareness programs at community level in the form of talks, role plays, skits etc. based on the theme of the World Bioethics Day 2017.
- b. Distribution of clothes, food etc. to needy.
- c. Any other (Please suggest)

Common Program for Students' Associations:

IFMSA along with its associate medical associations Worldwide should actively participate in the celebration of World Bioethics Day. The suggestions for IFMSA are:

1. To designate a team of members to coordinate the World Bioethics Day 2017.
2. To create a Facebook page dedicated to World Bioethics Day.

3. To create an Instagram page dedicated to World Bioethics Day.
4. Share the links of these pages to all the collaborating medical students' associations across the World.
5. The following events can be planned (all events should be based on theme of the year i.e. Equality, Justice and Equity): (Events to be finalized after suggestions of Hon'ble Chair, WBD Committee and IF-MSA. The committee will try to match the Competitive events for Units and Students' Associations as much as possible.)
 - a. Webinar
 - b. Online debate
 - c. Real time telecast of bioethics movies
 - d. Short film competition (Real time online telecast of the same).
 - e. Online Panel Discussion
 - f. Photographic competition
 - g. Essay writing competition
 - h. Scientific/Artistic Poster competition

Important Notes (For all):

1. It is suggested to include as many stakeholders as possible in the celebration of the program.
2. Units have the liberty for minor modifications/additions/deletions to the program.
3. Participation in International Competitions is suggested to all the Units.
4. All correspondence related to World Bioethics Day 2017 should be done on email id: worldbioethicsday2017@gmail.com

Page 5 of 5

5. **Having week long celebrations:** Units, if want, may be suggested to hold week long program as per their feasibility (though it is not suggested as common program for all the Units by Hon'ble Chair), but this celebration should not change the Common Program as suggested for the **World Bioethics Day 2017**.

World Bioethics Day Committee:

Hon'ble Chair: Professor Amnon Carmi

Head of Committee: Dr. Praveen Arora

Regional Coordinators:

1. Units and Sub-Units of Italy: Dr. Miroslava Vasinova
2. Units in India: Dr. Mary Mathew and Col Dr. Derek D'Souza
 - a. India East subdivision: Dr. Mingma Sherpa
 - b. India West subdivision: Dr. Amol Hartalkar
 - c. India North subdivision: Dr. Manoj Goyal
 - d. India South subdivision: Dr. Mini Jacob and Dr. Peter Prasanth
3. Units in South Asia: Dr. Princy Louis Palatty (India) and Dr. Harischandra Gambheera (Srilanka)
4. Units in East and South-East Asia: Prof. Toshiko Sawaguchi (Japan)
5. Units in Pacific: Dr. Sharon Biribo (Fiji)
6. Units in America: Prof. Moty Benyaker and Prof. Mira Kochsnousky
7. Units in China: Prof. Wu Chongqi
8. Units in Australia: Dr. Theong Ho Low and Ms. Sumathy Sathiya
9. Units in Europe: Dr. Gerhard Fortwengel
10. Units in Africa: Prof. EFFA Pierre

Members:

1. Dr. Rui Nunes
2. Dr. Altin Stafa
3. Dr. Tsai Fu Chang Daniel
4. Dr. Sabina Semiz
5. Prof. Suncana Roksandic
6. Dr. Alexander Lachapelle (IFMSA)

By Dr. Praveen Arora ,WBD 2017 Organizing Committee Coordinator

Announcement

- * UNESCO Chair in Bioethics (Haifa) announces the celebration of **SECOND WORLD BIOETHICS DAY** globally on Thursday, 19th October 2017. As last year, all the Units across the World (165 Units as of now) will celebrate the “Common Program” as suggested by Hon’ble Chair and WBD Committee. The theme for this year’s celebration shall be ‘Equality, Justice and Equity’ (Article 10 of *Universal Declaration on Bioethics and Human Rights*). The Common Program and Timeline of the events for World Bioethics Day 2017 are as suggested below:

A. International Program:

1. **Name of Event: “World Bioethics Day 2017”**
 - a. **Official WBD LOGO:** Official WBD logo should be used for all the documents, programs, banners/flyers related to WBD. (Annexure 1)
 - b. **Official LOGO of UNESCO Chair in Bioethics, Haifa:** It should also appear on all the documents, programs, banners/flyers related to WBD, created by Units/Members of Chair’s International Network. (Annexure 2)
 - c. **Official WBD International Banner:** It is prepared by WBD Committee and circulated to all Units. (Annexure 3)
 - d. **Official WBD Banner of Units:** Each Unit should prepare its own official WBD banner as soon as possible. The same should bear the official WBD LOGO, as mentioned above under point no. 1(a) and (b).

2. **Promotion by Collaborating Bodies:** Units are suggested to ask their collaborating bodies e.g. medical/dental/nursing/physiotherapy and other health care associations, student associations, corporate sector, hospitals, philosophers, speech therapists, judges, jurists, police, social workers etc. to announce and disseminate the program through their websites/other methods starting from April till 19th October 2017, The World Bioethics Day.
 3. **Submission of entries for various International Competitions:** From the date of first announcement till 31st August (Thursday) 2017.
 4. **International Competitions suggested for this year are (all will be on "The Theme of the year" i.e. 'Equality, Justice and Equity'):**
 - a. Artistic Poster Competition
 - b. Scientific Poster Competition
 - c. Short films/ videos Competition
 - d. Photography Competition
- * One entry per Unit per competitive event shall be allowed. All the entries shall be awarded Certificate with the name of Unit/Students. Units can place and use their own flyers/posters (prepared by them) and display the short films and photographs in their respective local events.

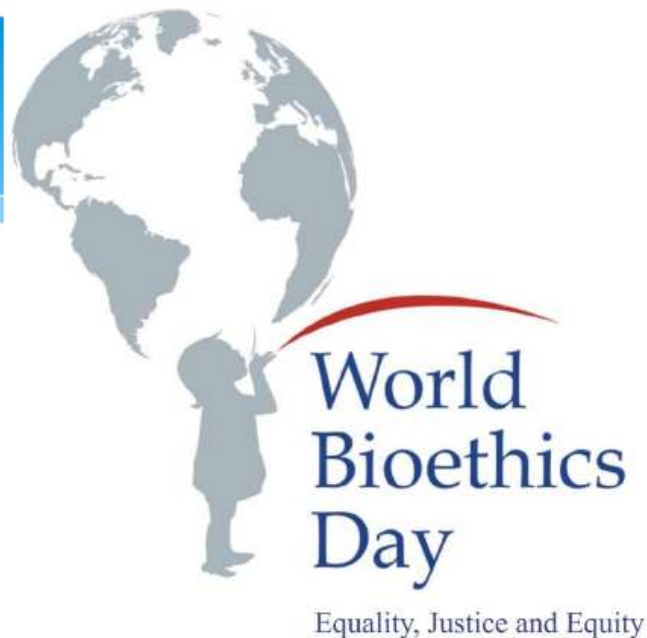
Program for Students' Wings

- * The Students' Wings of the Units should be actively involved in the celebration of the event.
- * Unit Heads, Steering committees of the Units and of Students' Wings should ensure maximum participation of the students in the event.
- * Students should pro-actively participate and play important role in conduction of most of the ceremonies.
- * Students can also be involved in some social activities, depending on the feasibility of individual Unit and Institution. These can be:
 - a. Awareness programs at community level in the form of talks, role plays, skits etc. based on the theme of the World Bioethics Day 2017.
 - b. Distribution of clothes, food etc. to needy.
 - c. Any other

Common Program for Medical Students' Associations

- * **International Federation of Medical Students' Associations (IFMSA)** along with its associate Medical Students' Associations worldwide should actively participate in the celebration of World Bioethics Day. IFMSA has designated a team of its members to coordinate WBD among all Medical Students' Associations worldwide.
- * The following events can be planned (all events should be based on theme of the year i.e. "Equality, Justice and Equity"):
 - a. Webinar
 - b. Online Panel Discussion
 - c. Photographic competition
 - d. Essay writing competition
 - e. Scientific/Artistic Poster competition

Annexure 1



Annexure 2



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization

UNESCO Chair
in Bioethics
(Haifa)

UNESCO Chair in Bioethics, Haifa

14

15-05-2017

Annexure 3



Equality, Justice and Equity
19th October 2017



UNESCO Chair
in Bioethics
(Haifa)

celebrated by

165 UNESCO Chair in Bioethics International Units from

Afghanistan, Albania, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cameroon, China, Colombia, Cyprus, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, France, Ghana, Germany, Greece, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Hospital and University Clinical Center Kosovo, Latvia, Lithuania, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Malaysia, Malawi, Mexico, Montenegro, Moldova, Nepal, Nigeria, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Serbia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Taiwan Region, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom, USA, Ukraine, Venezuela, Vietnam

worldbioethicsday2017@gmail.com

UNESCO Chair in Bioethics, Haifa

4 ARTISTIC / SCIENTIFIC COMPETITION FOR WBD

REQUIREMENTS AND COMPETITION RULES

THEME: EQUALITY, JUSTICE & EQUITY

Poster Rules & Criteria

1. All students of MIMER Medical College shall be eligible to compete in the Poster Competition.
2. All posters must be original work, prepared by the applicant(s) and not previously presented at any other competition.
3. Each student may only submit or be a participant on one poster. In case of more than one participant per poster only one prize will be given. Individual certificates however will be given to all participants.
4. All participants will receive certificates of participation.
5. All posters become the property of World Bioethics Day Committee but copyright retains with the student.

Poster Specifications

1. **Size: 36" X 48"**, borders may or may not be used but must be no larger than the above specified size.
2. Presentation
3. Horizontal or vertical.
4. Border or non-
5. Written legends, slogans, or phrases may or may not be used. Color or Black and White.
6. **No AV technology shall be permitted in the presentation of the poster.**

Poster Contest Rules

1. Subject matter will be related to the WBD theme 'Equality Justice and Equity'
2. There is no limitation on how many colors can be used on the poster.
3. Color of the actual poster board can be any color as long as it fits the dimensions mentioned above.
4. All mediums can be used (markers, crayons, pastels, paint, print etc.).
5. Original photography, magazine clippings, stencils, buttons; glue-ons may be utilized on the poster.
6. Poster Text: There are no specifications for text/font size. Text should be of sufficient size for easy reading at a distance

Judging Criteria (to receive maximum points)

1. Coverage of Topic- Details on the poster captures the important information about the theWBD theme 'Equality Justice and Equity'
 2. Organization/Logical Sequencing of Ideas- information is very organized with clear titles and sub-headings. All graphics are related to the topic and make it easier to understand.
 3. Layout & Design- All information on the poster is in focus and can be easily viewed and identified from a distance.
 4. Mechanics- No grammatical, spelling or punctuation errors.
 5. Presentation- The presentation was the appropriate length. It did not seem hurried or too slow. The presenter clearly and distinctly established connection with the audience.
- Decisions by the judges and WBD Committee are final. Entrant agrees to comply with and be bound by

the decisions of the secretariat and/or of the panel of judges on all matters associated with the contest, and waives all rights to judicial recourse in case of disputes.

PHOTOGRAPHY COMPETITION

REQUIREMENTS AND COMPETITION RULES

THEME: EQUALITY, JUSTICE & EQUITY

1. The contest is open to any student of MIMER Medical College.
2. Each student may submit one photograph only of size 8X10 (300 ppi) together with a good quality, digital image (jpeg format not less than 300 dp) in a DVD/CD.
3. By submitting the photograph for consideration, the photographer attests that:
4. Entry is an original photograph
5. S/he created the image and owns full copyright to pictures submitted.
6. Entrant is prepared to certify this attestation on request
7. Submitted image has not been published in the past
8. Submitted image has not been submitted in any other photo contest
9. S/he has obtained all necessary third-party releases
10. If deemed necessary, the student may also be requested to submit the original source files.
11. Last date for submissions are 21 August 2017.

Technical Specifications

1. Pictures taken with fish-eye lens are eligible
2. HDR images and stitched panoramas are NOT eligible.
3. Film or print copies are NOT eligible
4. Highest resolution digital format or an 8x10 professional photographic print

Conditions of Contest

1. The student should confirm that they have shot the photo, and are the rightful owner of the photo, and that have obtained any necessary third-party releases.
2. Photographer retains the copyrights to his/her images, but grants to the WBD Committee, without need for attribution, prior permission or additional pay or consideration: the right to use the submitted images royalty-free, world-wide and in perpetuity; the non-exclusive license to copy, display, distribute, reproduce, and create derivative works of the submitted images, in whole or in part, in any media now existing or subsequently developed, for all WBD Committee non-profit public information purposes.
3. Each entry should carry the author's name, his/her complete postal address, telephone number, e-mail ID (if any) on the back page of each photograph and on each DVD/CD.
4. Each entry should contain a certificate confirming that the participant is the owner of the photograph, that he/she has not violated any law in taking the photograph and agreeing that the organizers will not be responsible for any claims/suit challenging the authorship, or infringement on the privacy of any person clearly recognizable in the photograph(s) submitted.
5. WBD Committee reserves the right to disqualify photographers who: are unable to validate the information submitted on the submission form; tamper with the process; or breach Contest Rules.
6. Photos submitted to the contest will not be returned.
7. WBD Committee is not liable for any late, misrouted, lost or damaged entries.

8. Decisions by the judges and WBD Committee are final. Entrant agrees to comply with and be bound by the decisions of the secretariat and/or of the panel of judges on all matters associated with the contest, and waives all rights to judicial recourse in case of disputes.

9 Judging Criteria

Photographs will be assessed for their:

1. creativity and originality
2. composition (technical excellence and quality)
3. artistic merit (wow factor) and
4. content (relevance)

SHORT FILM / VIDEO COMPETITION

REQUIREMENTS AND COMPETITION RULES

THEME: EQUALITY, JUSTICE & EQUITY

This is a short film competition and hence ONLY Short Films should be submitted NO DOCUMENTARIES. The entries can be short digital animation films too on the topic.

DURATION:

1. The films shall not be more than 3 (Three) minutes (180 seconds), including the beginning and end credits. Films exceeding this time limit are liable to be rejected. The minimum length should be 30 seconds including credits.
2. The film should have been shot / completed after 10 June 2017.
3. Each student may only submit or be a participant for one short film. In case of more than one participant per short film only one prize will be given. Individual certificates however will be given to all participants.
4. All participants will receive certificates of participation.
5. All entries become the property of World Bioethics Day Committee but copyright retains with the student.
6. The short films MUST be in ENGLISH.
7. Films submitted previously to any other competition will not be considered for this contest. If found later, they will be disqualified for the contest.

FORMAT:

The films may be shot in MPEG4 or AVI format. The recommended ratios are: 16:9 / 16:9 Full Height Anamorphic – in DV / HDV and submitted on DVD/CD.

RIGHT TO SCREEN:

The World Bioethics Day Committee will have the exclusive rights to screen (non – commercial) the film on the respective websites or other associated screenings. The copyright will retain with the student.

COPYRIGHT:

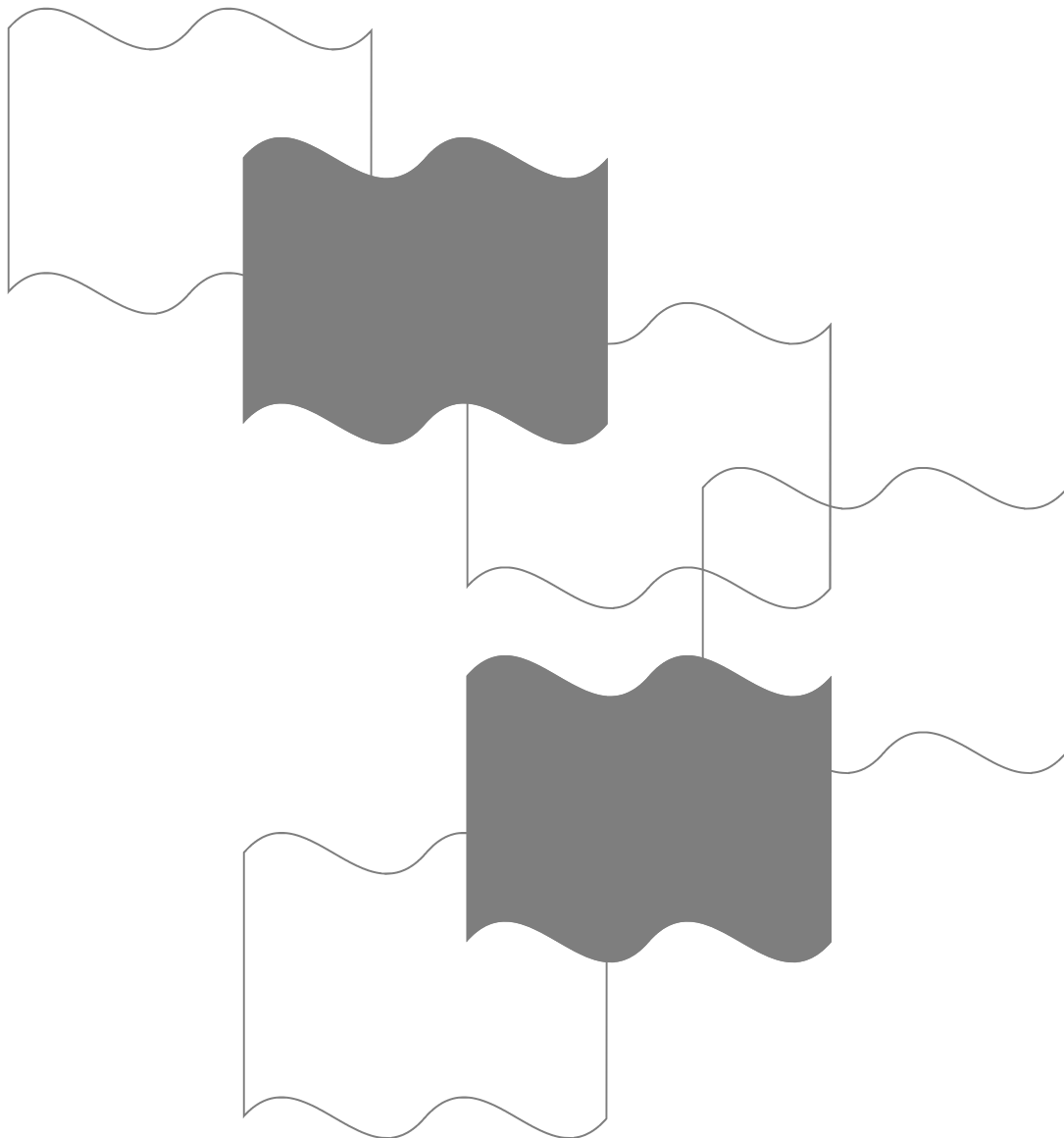
The Film must not contain any copyrighted work(s) belonging to third parties unless (1) Participants have a license to use such works in the Film; or (2) the use participants' Film makes of such works is a fair one under the copyright laws. Participants will retain any licenses and provide them to organizers upon request.

Judging Criteria

Short Films / Videos will be assessed for their:

1. creativity and originality
2. composition (technical excellence and quality)
3. artistic merit (wow factor) and
4. content (relevance)

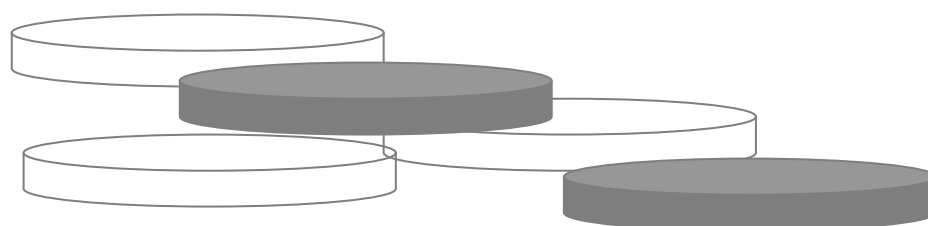
Decisions by the judges and WBD Committee are final. Entrant agrees to comply with and be bound by the decisions of the secretariat and/or of the panel of judges on all matters associated with the contest, and waives all rights to judicial recourse in case of disputes.



5. Tentative WBD Program: List of Units Submitted

S.No.	Unit	Unit Head
1	Argentina Univ. of Muron	Dr. Enrique Mario Novelli
2	Armenia	Dr. Davtyan Susanna
3	Austria Innsbruck	Prof. Gabriele Werner-Felmayer
4	Azerbaijan Baku	Prof. Dr. Vugar Mammadov
5	Bosnia – Herzegovina Sarajevo	Prof. Dr. Sabina Semiz
6	Bulgaria Sofia	Prof. Sashka Popova
7	Germany Hannover	Prof. Dr. Gerhard Fortwengel
8	India – Chennai, Sri Ramachandra Univ.	Prof. Dr. P.V. Vijaya Raghavan
9	India – Datta Meghe Institute, Wardha	Dr. Abhay M. Gaidhane
10	India – Pondicherry Institute of Medical Sciences, Pondicherry	Dr. Rema Devi
11	India – South India Unit. Father Muller Medical College, Mangalore	Dr. Princy Louis Palatty
12	India – Terna Medical College, Nerul	Dr. K.G. Ghorpade
13	Italy-Aosta Director Dr. Miroslava Vasinova	Dr. Miroslava Vasinova
14	Italy - Ferrara director Prof. Francesco Maria Avato	Dr. Miroslava Vasinova
15	Italy - Genoa University director Prof. Franco Manti	Dr. Miroslava Vasinova
16	Italy- Maugeri Foundation Pavia director Dr. Ines Giorgi	Dr. Miroslava Vasinova
17	Italy - Milan Bicocca University Coordinator Prof. Patrizia Borsellino	Dr. Miroslava Vasinova

18	Italy - Milan University director Prof. Riccardo Zoja	Dr. Miroslava Vasinova
19	Italy-Naples Federico II University director Prof. Claudio Buccelli	Dr. Miroslava Vasinova
20	Italy - Naples Pegaso University director Prof. Luigia Melillo	Dr. Miroslava Vasinova
21	Japan - Tokyo	Prof. Mitsuyasu Kurosu
22	Latvia Riga	Dr. Ivars Neiders
23	Nepal Dharan	Prof. Dr. Rupa Rajbhandari Singh
24	Poland Lodz	Dr. Anna Alichniewicz
25	Russia St. Petersburg	Prof. Galina Mikirtichan
26	Russia Volgograd	Prof. Donika Alena
27	Serbia – Beograd	Dr. Vojin Rakic
28	Spain Murcia	Prof. Julian Valero-Torrijos Prof. Maria Magnolia Pardo- Lopez
29	Ukraine Kyiv	Dr. Radmyla Hrevtsova
30	United States of America Cambridge MA	Dr. Harold J. Bursztajn Prof. Terry Bard



ARGENTINA, UNIVERSITA' DE MORON

Tentative Program of UNESCO Bioethics Units

It is projected and in way of approbation by the Honorable Council of Universidad de Morón the "Ecobioethics Journey. Multidisciplinary Meeting under the principles of equality, justice and discrimination. UNESCO Chair". It will be carried out 14th. September 2017. At this event a scientific posters' competition will be held and related to the mentioned principles.

Two researches with students are also projected by the Chairs: "Child and Teen Clinic Psychology" and "Adult Clinic Psychology" of Psychology Carrer.

Dr. Alicia Irene Bugallo's paperon: "Justice and Equality as a response to the Global Environment Problem" will be exposed at the National University of San Juan, Argentine, on the next 4th. and 5th. October.

ARMENIA

Tentative Program of UNESCO Bioethics Units

1. Please send the filled up forms on or before 30th April 2017.

Name of the Institute: Yerevan State Medical University after Mkhitar Heratsi

Name of the Unit: Armenian Unit of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics, Haifa

Name of Unit Head: Susanna Davtyan

Date of Establishment of Unit 24/05/2009

Student's wing of Unit: Yes **If yes, Date of establishment** 07/02/2016

Program Details:

Part 1. (Time of inauguration and duration of Part 1 of program)

Opening speech by:

Name: Armen Muradyan

Title: Doctor of Medical Sciences, Professor, Rector of YSMU after M. Heratsi

Local representative:

Name: Mikayel Aghajanyan

Title: Professor, Doctor of Biochemical Sciences, Ghair of Ethics Committee of YSMU

Representative of UNESCO Chair:

Name: Susanna Davtyan

Title: Head of Armenian Unit of UNESCO Chair in BIOETHICS, Doctor of Philosophy

Award for active member:

Name: Ruben Hovhannisyan

Title(s): Professor, Doctor of Biochemical Sciences, Head of Physiology Department of National Institute of Healthcare of RA

Brief description of contribution:

Part 2. Guest lecture by eminent personality in Bioethics: (Timings and duration of Part 2)

1. Name of the speaker: Manuk Harutyunyan
2. Title: Professor, Doctor of Philosophical Sciences, Head of Philosophy Department of NA, RA

Part 3. Panel Discussion: (Timings and duration of Part 3)

1. Names and titles of the participants:
2. Name: Ara Babloyan Title: Professor, Head of Commision of Healthcare of National Assembly of RA
3. Name: Artur Ghambaryan Title: Professor, Doctor of Law, Head of Department of Law of Russian-Armenian (Slavonic) University

Part 4. Short films/ videos Competition: (Timings and duration of competition)

Part 5. Photography Competition:

Duration and place: Yerevan State Medical University after M. Heratsi, Russian-Armenian (Slavonic) University, Armenian Pedagogical University after Kh. Abovyan, Yerevan Medical University

Part 6. Scientific/ Artistic Poster Competition: Date of Competition (It is suggested that the competition is held well before the World Bioethics Day 2017 and names of the winners are communicated to World Bioethics Day Committee):

Additional plans (if any):

Place: Yerevan State Medical University

Date: 16.05.2017

AUSTRIA

Tentative Program of UNESCO Bioethics Units

Name of the Institute: Medical University Innsbruck

Name of the Unit:ethucation – Austrian unit

Name of Unit Head:Ao.Univ.Prof. Dr. Gabriele Werner-Felmayer

Date of Establishment of Unit (dd/mm/yyyy): September 2007

Student's wing of Unit: No If yes, Date of establishment (dd/mm/yyyy):

Program Details:

Part 1. (Time of inauguration and duration of Part 1 of program: 16:00 – 16:30 h)

1. **Opening speech by:**

2. Name: Rector/vice rector of MUI (tba, pending final designation of the new team)

3. Title:

4. **Local representative:**

5. Name:tba

6. Title:

7. **Representative of UNESCO Chair:**

8. Name: Dr. Gabriele Werner-Felmayer

9. Title:Ao.Univ.Prof.

10. **Award for active member:**

11. Name:

12. Title(s):

- Brief description of contribution:

Part 2.Guest lecture by eminent personality in Bioethics: (Timings and duration of Part 2: 16:30 – 18:00 h)

1. Name of the speaker: Dr. JochenVollmann, Univ. of Bochum (enquired)

2. Title:Univ.Prof.

Part 3.Panel Discussion: (Timings and duration of Part 3)

1. Names and titles of the participants:

2. Name: Title:

3. Name: Title:

Part 4.Short films/ videos Competition: (Timings and duration of competition)

Part 5.PhotographyCompetition:

1. Duration and place:

Part 6. Scientific/ Artistic Poster Competition: Date of Competition (It is suggested that the competition is held well before the World Bioethics Day 2017 and names of the winners are communicated to World Bioethics Day Committee):

Additional plans (if any):

In addition to the guest lecture on 19 October, we plan a movie screening at Leokino, a popular cinema in Innsbruck, showing "I, Daniel Blake" (Ken Loach), followed by a discussion of social justice as a determinant of health by members of the Austrian unit on 10 October 2017. This will be done in cooperation with student's organisations (AMSA, ÖH, ELSA).

In addition there are two guest lectures in November, organized in cooperation with other institutions which are also dealing with "Equality, justice, and equity":

- Georg Marckmann, Univ. of Munich, on allocation of resources, 15 November 2017, in cooperation with KEK (clinical ethics circle)
- Barbara Prainsack, King's College London, 28 November 2017, on solidarity as a principle for medical and health politics, in cooperation with WuV (Science & Responsibility)

We therefore have a series of satellite events in October/November. The program flyer will be finalized as soon as several titles and timings are set and will be distributed in May 2017.

Place: Medical University of Innsbruck

Date: 19 October 2017 (plus satellite events on 10 October, 15 November & 28 November)

Signature of the Unit Head

Name: Gabriele Werner-Felmayer (11 May 2017)

AZERBAIJAN

WBD Tentative Program

Please send the filled up forms on or before 10th May 2017.

Name of the Institute: Baku State University Law School

Name of the Unit: Azerbaijan unit, UNESCO Chair in Bioethics (Haifa)

Name of Unit Head: Prof. Dr. Vugar Mammadov

Date of Establishment of Unit: 10 January 2010

Student's wing of Unit: No If yes, Date of establishment (dd/mm/yyyy):

Program Details:

Part 1. 19 October 14:00 – 14:30 Room 900, Law School, Baku State University

1. Opening speech by:

2. Name: Prof. Amir Aliyev

3. Title: Dean of Law School

4. Representative of UNESCO Chair:

5. Name: Prof. Dr. Vugar Mammadov

6. Title: Head of Azerbaijan unit

7. Award for active member:

8. Name: Acad. Irada Huseynova

9. Title(s): Director, Institute of Molecular Biology and Biotechnologies, National Academy of Sciences of Azerbaijan

10. Brief description of contribution: Organizational support to Azerbaijan unit in organization of Bio-ethical events during year and 23rd World Congress of Medical Law in Baku "Medical Law, Bioethics,

Multiculturalism”

Part 2. Guest lecture by eminent personality in Bioethics: 14:30 – 15:00

1. Name of the speaker: v Prof. Javanshir Suleymanov, Head of Department, Institute of Law and Human Rights, National Academy of Sciences of Azerbaijan
2. Title: “Equality, Justice and Equity”

Part 3. Panel Discussion: 15:00-15:30

1. Names and titles of the participants:
2. Prof. Kamil Salimov Title: Head of Department, Law School
3. Prof. Alizada Mammad Title: Head of Department, Law School
- Prof. Mais Aliyev Title: Head of Department, Law School
1. Prof. Rustam Mammadov Title: Head of Department, Law School

Part 4. Short films/ videos Competition: 15:30-15:40

Part 5. Photography Competition: 15:40-15:50

Part 6. Scientific/ Artistic Poster Competition: 10-15 October 2017

Place: Baku

Date: 08 May 2017

BOSNIA HERZEGOVINA

WBD Tentative Program

Please send the filled up forms on or before 10th May 2017.

Name of the Institute: International University of Sarajevo

Name of the Unit: Bosnia and Herzegovina Unit of the International Network of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics

Name of Unit Head: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Sabina Semiz

Date of Establishment of Unit (dd/mm/yyyy): 01-07-2015

Student's wing of Unit: No

Program Details:

Part 1. (Time of inauguration and duration of Part 1 of program)

1. **Opening speech by:**
2. Name: Prof. Dr. Tahsin Erkan Ture
3. Title: Rector of the International University of Sarajevo
4. **Local representative:**
5. Name: Dr. Fahrudin Kulenovic, MD
6. Title: Primarius Dr.
7. **Representative of UNESCO Chair:**
8. Name: Sabina Semiz
9. Title: Assoc. Prof. Dr.
10. **Award for active member:**
11. Name: Adlija Causevic
12. Title(s): Prof. Dr.

Brief description of contribution: As a member of the Steering Committee, Prof. Dr. Causevic was very active since the establishment of this Unit.

Part 2. Guest lecture by eminent personality in Bioethics:

1. Name of the speaker: TBA, International expert in the area of Bioethics
2. Topic related to "Equality, Justice and Equity"

Part 3. Poster Exhibition:

1. Duration and place of poster exhibition: October 19, 2017; International University of Sarajevo
2. Target audience: Students, academic staff, guests

Place: International University of Sarajevo, Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina

Date: October 19, 2017.

Signature of the Unit Head

Name: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Sabina Semiz

BULGARIA

WBD Tentative Program

Name of the Institute: Medical University of Sofia, Bulgaria

Name of the Unit: Bulgarian Unit of the International Network of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics (Haifa)

Name of Unit Head: Prof. Sashka Popova, MD, PhD

Date of Establishment of Unit: September 2010

Student's wing of Unit: Yes If yes, Date of establishment: May 2011

Program Details:

Part 1. Opening Ceremony 10.00 – 11.30

1. **Opening speech by:**
2. Name: Prof. Dr. Victor Zlatkov
3. Title: Rector of the Medical University of Sofia
4. **Local representative - greetings:**
5. Name: Mr. Krasimir Valchev
6. Title: Minister of Ministry of Education and Science
 - Name: Prof. Nikolai Petrov
 - 1. Title: Minister of Ministry of Health
 - 2. Name: Dr. Daniela Daritkova
 - 3. Title: Healthcare Parliamentary Committee
 - Name: Mrs. Desislava Atanasova
 - Title: Legal Affairs Parliamentary Committee
 - 1. Name: Dr. Ventsislav Grozev
 - 2. Title: President of Bulgarian Medical Association
 - 3. Name: Assoc. Prof. Assena Stoimenova
 - Title: Executive Director of Bulgarian Drug Agency
1. **Representative of UNESCO:**
2. Name: Mr. Rumen Alexandrov
3. Title: President of National Commission of the Republic of Bulgaria for UNESCO

Part 2. Guest lecture by eminent personality in Bioethics: 11.30-13.00

1. Name of the speaker: Prof. Tzekomir Vodenitcharov, MD, PhD, DSc

2. Title: Dean of Faculty of Public Health, Medical University of Sofia
3. Discussion on Equality, Justice and Equity

Part 3. Panel Discussion: 14.00 – 16.00

Moderator: Head of Bulgarian Unit – Prof. Sashka Popova, MD, PhD

Representative of Student Counsel, Medical University of Sofia - Student Vidin Kirkov

Title: Chairman of Student Counsel, Medical University of Sofia

- Discussion and Suggestions on Equality, Justice and Equity
- Students' Competition and Award of Essay on Bioethics
- Target audience: Students of the Medical University of Sofia

Part 4. Scientific/ Artistic Poster Competition: Date of Competition: August 31, 2017

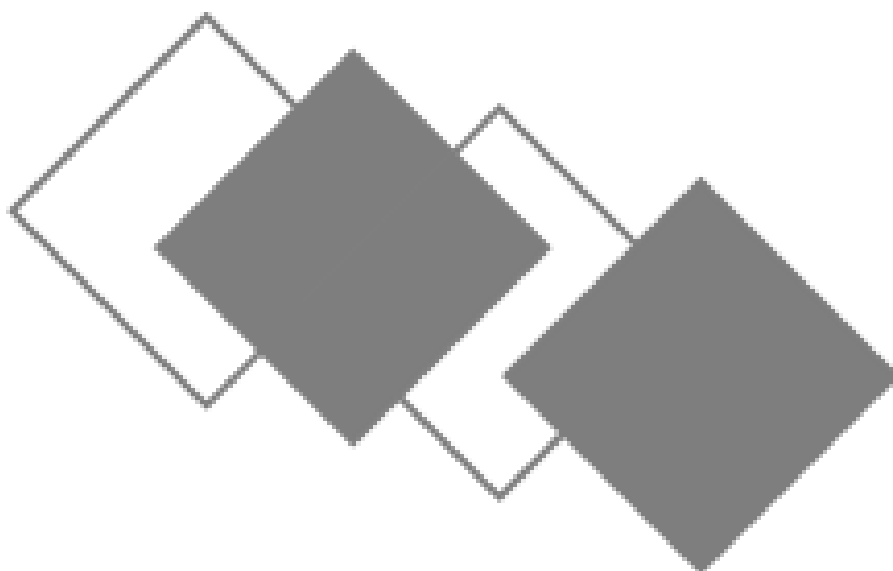
Duration and place of poster exhibition: **10.00 – 14.00**, Lobby of Auditorium "Sveta Ekaterina"

Place of WBD: Auditorium "Sveta Ekaterina", University Hospital "Aleksandrovska", Medical University of Sofia

Date of WBD: October 19, 2017

Signature of the Unit Head

Name: Prof. Sashka Popova





UNESCO Chair in Bioethics (Haifa)

(World Bioethics Day 2017)

Tentative Program of UNESCO Bioethics Units

(To be filled by Unit Head)



Note:

- i. The scanned copies of filled up forms should be sent to worldbioethicsday2017@gmail.com
- ii. Please send the filled up forms on or before 10th May 2017.

Name of the Institute: Cyprus University of Technology (CUT)

Name of the Unit: Cyprus Unit

Name of the Unit Head: Andrie Panayiotou

Date of Establishment of Unit (dd/mm/yyyy): 03/02/2016

Student's wing of Unit: Yes/No If yes, Date of establishment (dd/mm/yyyy):

Program Details:

Part 1. (Time of inauguration and duration of Part 1 of program)

- a. Opening speech by:
 - i. Name:
 - ii. Title:
- b. Local representative:
 - i. Name:
 - ii. Title:
- c. Representative of UNESCO Chair:
 - i. Name:
 - ii. Title:
- d. Award for active member:
 - i. Name:
 - ii. Title(s):
 - iii. Brief description of contribution:

Part 2. Guest lecture by eminent personality in Bioethics: (Timings and duration of Part 2)

- a. Name of the speaker:
- b. Title:

Part 3. Panel Discussion: (Timings and duration of Part 3)

- a. Names and titles of the participants:

i. Name:	Title:
ii. Name:	Title:

Part 4. Short films/ videos Competition: (Timing: and duration of competition)

Part 5. Photography Competition:

a. Duration and place:

Part 6. Scientific/ Artistic Poster Competition: Date of Competition (It is suggested that the competition is held well before the World Bioethics Day 2017 and names of the winners are communicated to World Bioethics Day Committee):

Additional plans (if any):

In an effort to engage as many stakeholders as possible, and starting from the conference held in Cyprus, a national committee was created including the ministry of Health, all universities, the national Bioethics Committee and the Cyprus Unit. In a relevant meeting it was decided that in order to engage private university students (who start the year in October), it would be best to celebrate the WBD in November, with week-long events held in two cities. As the program will be discussed in June I am unable to provide specific details at this moment. On the 19/10/2017, a relevant press release will be issued making reference to the November events.

Place: Nicosia and Limassol

Date: 6-10/11/2017



Signature of the Unit Head

Name: Andrie Panayiotou

GERMANY

WBD Tentative Program

Name of the Institute: University of Applied Sciences and Arts, Hannover, Germany

Name of the Unit:

Name of Unit Head: Prof. Dr. Gerhard Fortwengel

Date of Establishment of Unit (dd/mm/yyyy): June 2015

Student's wing of Unit:No **If yes, Date of establishment (dd/mm/yyyy):**

Program Details:

Part 1. (WBD will be held during the University's Science Day on November 2nd, 2017)

1. Opening speech by:

2. Name: Prof. Dr. Gerhard Fortwengel

3. Title Unit Head Hannover, Germany

4. Local representative:

5. Name: Dr. Dnyanesh Limaye

6. Title: Head, Steering Committee, Unit Hannover

7. Representative of UNESCO Chair:

8. Name:tbd

9. Title:

Part 2.Guest lecture by eminent personality in Bioethics: (45 minutes – to be planned in line with Science Day Program)

1. Name of the speaker:Tomai Xuan-Hong, MD, PhD

2. Title:University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Hochiminh City, Vietnam

Part 3.Panel Discussion: (Timings and duration of Part 3)

1. Names and titles of the participants:

2. Name: Dr. Zouheir Attieh, AUST Beirut, Lebanon Title: Prof.

3. Name: Dr Pierre Effa, Pan-African Bioethics Initiative Title:Vice-Chairperson

Part 5.PhotographyCompetition:

1. During the afternoon poster session. Entry hall of the University Main Building

Part 6.Scientific/ Artistic Poster Competition: Date of Competition (It is suggested that the competition is held well before the World Bioethics Day 2017 and names of the winners are communicated to World Bioethics Day Committee):tbd (most probably 19th October 2017)

Additional plans (if any):still under discussion

Place: Hannover

Date: 10th May 2017

Signature of the Unit Head

Name: Prof. Dr. Gerhard Fortwengel

India – Chennai-Sri Ramachandra University

WBD Tentative Program

Name of the Institute: Sri Ramachandra University

Name of the Unit: Sri Ramachandra University Ethics Unit, UNESCO Chair in Bioethics (Haifa)

Name of Unit Head: Prof. Dr. P.V. Vijayaraghavan

Date of Establishment of Unit: 11th January 2017

Student's wing of Unit: Yes If yes, **Date of establishment (dd/mm/yyyy):** To be reconstituted in June 2017

Program Details:

Part 1. 26 October 9.00 am University Auditorium, Sri Ramachandra University, Porur, Chennai

1. Opening speech by:

2. Name: Prof. Dr. P.V. Vijayaraghavan

3. Title: Dean-Education & Director (Academic Administration)

4. Greetings by Representative of UNESCO Chair:

5. Name: Prof. Dr. Mary Mathew (To be confirmed)

Title: Head Indian Program and Training UNESCO Chair Manipal

1. Presentation of Award for active member:

2. Name: Prof. Dr. Usha Vishwanath

3. Title(s): Professor, Department of Obstetrics & Gynecology, SRMC & RI

4. Brief description of contribution: Organizational support to Sri Ramachandra University Ethics unit in organizing the Bioethics programs, meetings and the Second World Bioethics Day programs

5. Part 2. Guest lecture by eminent personality in Bioethics: (60 minutes)

6. Name of the speaker: Prof. Mary Mathew, Head Indian Program and Training UNESCO Chair, Manipal

7. Title: "Equality, Justice and Equity"

Part 3. Panel Discussion: (45 minutes)

1. Names and titles of the participants:

PANELISTS

1. Mary Mathew, Head Indian Program and Training UNESCO Chair, Manipal

2. Dr K Gireesh, Deputy Dean Medical SRM University & National Training Faculty Chennai

• P.V. Vijayaraghavan, Dean-Education & Director (Academic Administration), Head, Unit of International Network of UNESCO Chair in Bioethics, SRU

1. Latha Ravichandran, Professor of Paediatrics, Sri Ramachandra Medical College & Research Institute, Chennai

2. P. Sampath Kumar, Vice Principal & Professor & Head of Forensic Medicine, Sri Ramachandra Medical College & Research Institute, Chennai

3. P. Ramachandran, Associate Dean (PG Studies), Prof & Head of Paediatrics, Sri Ramachandra Medical College & Research Institute, Chennai

Moderator: Prof. Usha Vishwanath

Various competition details will be sent soon.

Place: Chennai, India

Date: 10th May 2017

Signature of the Unit Head :

Name : Dr. P.V. VIJAYARAGHAVAN

INDIA DATTA MENGHE WHARDA

WBD Tentative Program of UNESCO Bioethics Units

Name of the Institute: Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College, Datta Meghe Institute of Medical Sciences

(Deemed University), Sawangi (Meghe), Wardha (Maharashtra), India

Name of the Unit: Datta Meghe Institute of Medical Sciences (Deemed University), Sawangi (Meghe), Wardha (Maharashtra), India

Name of Unit Head: Prof. Abhay Gaidhane, Professor and Head of Community Medicine, Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College, DMIMS (DU), Wardha (MS)

Date of Establishment of Unit (dd/mm/yyyy): 9th January 2017

Student's wing of Unit: No If yes, **Date of establishment (dd/mm/yyyy):** June 2017 (Tentative month for establishment)

Program Details:

Part 1.(Time of inauguration and duration of Part 1 of program) 10 am to 12 noon (2 hrs)

1. Opening speech by:

2. Name: Prof. Abhay Gaidhane, Professor and Head of Community Medicine, Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College, DMIMS (DU), Wardha (MS)

3. Title: Ethics in Biomedical Research

4. Local representative:

5. Name: Mrs. Sadhana Saraf, NGO, Wardha

6. Title: Health-care providers and patients Communication

7. Representative of UNESCO Chair:

8. Name: Dr Shimpa Sharma, Prof, Dept. of Medicine, DY Patil Education Society, Kolhapur

9. Title: Teaching ethics in Medical School

10. Award for active member:

11. Name: Dr Zahir Quazi, Professor and Head of Community Medicine, Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College, DMIMS (DU), Wardha (MS)

12. Title(s): Ethics in Public Health

iii. Brief description of contribution: Being the Associate Dean (Global Health) & Director, Research & Development cell, DMIMS (DU), he contributed a lot in field of research as well as in promoting the ethics in biomedical research.

Part 2. Guest lecture by eminent personality in Bioethics: (Timings and duration of Part 2) 12 noon to 12.30 PM (30 min)

Name of the speaker: Prof. Prakash Behere, Vice Chancellor, DY Patil Education Society, Kolhapur

Title: Equality, Justice & Equity (**Theme of World Bioethics Day-2017**)

Part 3. Panel Discussion: (Timings and duration of Part 3) 1.30 to 2.30 PM

1. Names and titles of the participants: Title :- Informed Consent

2. Dr Sandeep Shrivastava, Professor, Dept of Orthopedics & Ex-Dean, Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College, DMIMS (DU), Wardha

3. Dr. Minal Choudhari, Dean (Examination), DMIMS (Member, Institutional Ethics Committee)

iii. Dr. VV Shahapurkar, Prof & Head, Dept of Emergency Medicine, JNMC (Member, Institutional Ethics Committee)

1. Dr. Vidya Baliga, Sharad Pawar Dental College, DMIMS (DU), Wardha (Secretary, Institutional Ethics Committee)

Part 4. Short films/ videos Competition: (Timings and duration of competition) 2.30 to 3.30 pm (one hour)

Screening of Movies followed by group discussion

Part 5. Photography Competition: on the theme of "Equality, Justice and Equity –3.30 to 4.30pm (One hour) **Duration and place:**

Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College, Sawangi (M), Wardha

Duration: 1 hour

Part 6. Scientific/ Artistic Poster Competition: Date of Competition (It is suggested that the competition is held well before the World Bioethics Day 2017 and names of the winners are communicated to World Bioethics Day Committee):

Date - August 2017

Additional plans (if any):-----

Place: Datta Meghe Institute of Medical Sciences, Sawangi (M), Wardha

Date: 24/04/2017

Signature of the Unit Head

Abhay Gaidhane

Director, School of Epidemiology & Public Health

Professor and Head of Community Medicine, J N Medical College

Datta Meghe Institute of Medical Sciences, Wardha (MS) India

Public Health Field Leader Fellow

Recipient of Australian Leadership Fellowship Award (ALAF)

Member, South Asia Infant Feeding Research Network

Phone: +91 9765404075

Skype: abhay.gaidhane

abhaygaidhane@gmail.com

INDIA – PIMS Kalapet

WBD Tentative Program

Name of the Institute: Pondicherry Institute of Medical Sciences, Pondicherry, India.

Name of the Unit: Bioethics unit, PIMS

Name of Unit Head: Dr. Rema Devi

Date of Establishment of Unit (dd/mm/yyyy): 10/4/2017

Student's wing of Unit: Yes If yes, **Date of establishment (dd/mm/yyyy):** 10/4/2017

Program Details: Planned for 10th October, 2017 between 9-4

Part 1. (Inauguration at 9 am and duration one hour)

1. **Opening speech by:**

2. Name: Dr. Renu G'Boy Varghese

3. Title: Director- Principal, PIMS, Pondicherry

4. **Local representative:**

5. Name: Dr. Rebecca Samson

6. Title: Steering committee member of the Bioethics unit at PIMS

7. **Representative of UNESCO Chair: Not yet decided**

8. Name:

9. Title:

10. **Award for active member: Not yet decided**

11. Name:

12. Title(s):

Brief description of contribution:

Part 2. Guest lecture by eminent personality in Bioethics: (2-3 pm, one hour duration)

1. Name of the speaker: Anu Rose
2. Title: Professor of Community medicine, CMC Vellore.

Part 3. Panel Discussion: (10 am to 1 pm, College of Nursing)

1. Names and titles of the participants: (List yet to be finalized)
2. Name: Dr. Rema Devi Title: Head, Bioethics unit, PIMS
3. Name: Dr. Reba Kanungo, Title: Steering Committee member, Bioethics unit, PIMS.

Part 4. Short films/ videos Competition: (3-4 pm, one hour)

Part 5. Photography Competition: (3-4 pm, one hour)

1. Duration and place: CME Hall, OPD extension block, PIMS.

Part 6. Scientific/ Artistic Poster Competition: Date of Competition – tentatively fixed for AUGUST 1st, 2017.

Additional plans (if any):

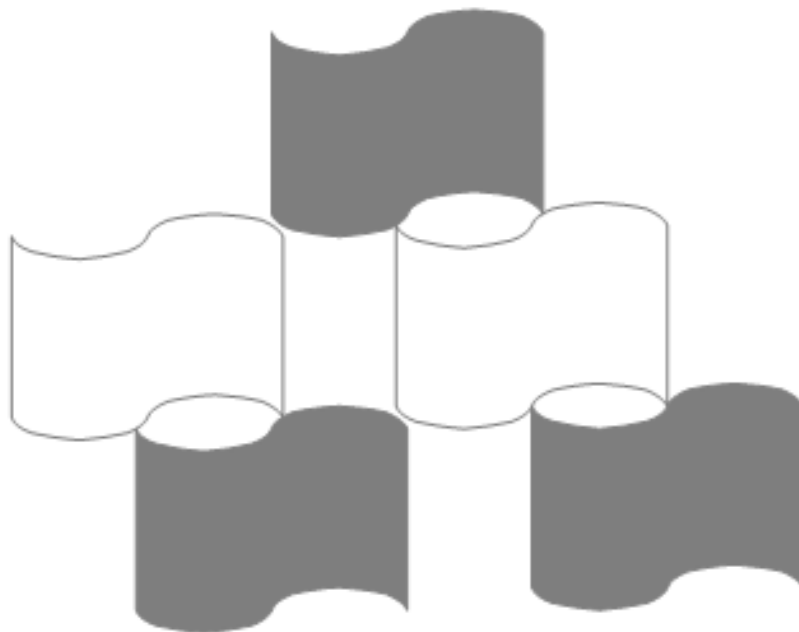
1. Release of the first issue of the Quarterly magazine of the UNESCO Bioethics unit at PIMS, Pondicherry.

Place: Pondicherry

Date: 29/5/2017

Signature of the Unit Head

Name: Dr. Rema Devi, Professor and Head, Division of Human Genetics; unit and Head of the UNESCO Bioethics unit, PIMS, Pondicherry.





UNESCO Chair in Bioethics (Haifa)

(World Bioethics Day 2017)

Tentative Program of UNESCO Bioethics Units

(To be filled by Unit Head)



Notes:

- The scanned copies of filled up forms should be sent to worldbioethicsday2017@gmail.com
- Please send the filled up forms on or before 10th May 2017.

Name of the Institute: FATHER MULLER MEDICAL COLLEGE

Name of the Unit: SOUTH INDIA UNIT

Name of Unit Head: DR. PRINCY LOUIS PALATTY

Date of Establishment of Unit (dd/mm/yyyy): 12/01/2012

Student's wing of Unit: Yes ☒ If yes, Date of establishment (dd/mm/yyyy): 08/08/2012

Program Details:

Part 1. (Time of inauguration and duration of Part 1 of program)

- Opening speech by:**
 - Name: DR. RICHARD GOELMO
 - Title: DIRECTOR, FMCI
- Local representative:**
 - Name:
 - Title: JUDGE
- Representative of UNESCO Chair:**
 - Name: DR. PRINCY LOUIS PALATTY
 - Title: PROFESSOR PHARMACOLOGY
- Award for active member:**
 - Name: DR. NAGESH K.R.
 - Title(s): PROFESSOR AND HEAD OF FORENSIC MEDICINE
 - Brief description of contribution: AIDED IN REGULAR (CLASS & MOVIE) AND SPECIAL (DEBATES, SKIT, UPDATE etc.) ACTIVITIES & SERVED AS SECRETARY, SOUTH INDIA UNIT STEERING COMMITTEE.

Part 2. Guest lecture by eminent personality in Bioethics: (Timings and duration of Part 2) UNESCO CHAIR

- Name of the speaker: DAVID PAIS
- Title: LAWYER

(1) CHIEF GUEST
(2) GUESTS OF HONOUR
(3) 3 GUEST LECTURES

Part 3. Panel Discussion: (Timings and duration of Part 3)

MODERATOR: HAREESH GOUDA

- Names and titles of the participants:**
 - Name: DE VILLY HADRETH Title: PROFESSOR OPHTHALMOLOGY
 - Name: DR. SANJEEV RAI Title: C.M.S.
 - Name:

Part 4.Short films/ videos Competition: (Timings and duration of competition)

Part 5.PhotographyCompetition:

a. Duration and place:

Part 6.Scientific/ Artistic Poster Competition: Date of Competition (It is suggested that the competition is held well before the World Bioethics Day 2017 and names of the winners are communicated to World Bioethics Day Committee)

Additional plans (if any):

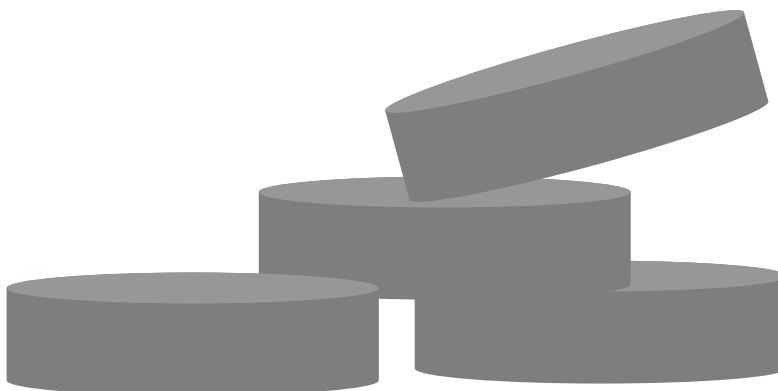
Place: DEGINNEAL MEMORIAL HALL, FATHER MULLER MEDICAL COLLEGE,
MUMBAI

Date: 05/05/2017



Signature of the Unit Head

Name: DR. PRINCY LOUIS PALATTY





UNESCO Chair in Bioethics (Haifa)

(World Bioethics Day 2017)

Tentative Program of UNESCO Bioethics Units

(To be filled by Unit Head)



Note:

- i. The scanned copies of filled up forms should be sent to worldbioethicsday2017@gmail.com
- ii. Please send the filled up forms on or before 30th April 2017.

Name of the Institute: Terna Medical College, Navi Mumbai

Name of the Unit: Terna Medical College MUHS UNESCO Bioethics Unit

Name of Unit Head: Dr.Kanchammala G Ghorpade

Date of Establishment of Unit (dd/mm/yyyy): 16/09/2015

Student's wing of Unit: Yes/No **If yes, Date of establishment (dd/mm/yyyy):** 01/10/2015

Program Details: World Bioethics Day 2017 will be celebrated on 6 Oct 2017

Part 1. (Time of inauguration and duration of Part 1 of program) 10.30am -11 am

a. Opening speech by:

- i. Name: Dr.Kanchammala Ghorpade
- ii. Title: Dean & Head of Bioethics Unit , Terna Medical College

b. Local representative: Annual report of Units activities

- i. Name: Dr.Sangita Sukumaran
- ii. Title: Secretary, Bioethics Unit , Terna Medical College

c. Representative of UNESCO Chair: N/A

- i. Name:
- ii. Title:

d. Award for active member:

- i. Name: Mr. Satish Vidyasagar
- ii. Title(s): Assistant Professor in Physiology
- iii. Brief description of contribution:

Part 2. Guest lecture by eminent personality in Bioethics: (Timings and duration of Part 2)
11am-12pm

- a. Name of the speaker: Dr.Siddharth Dubhashi
- b. Title: Director(Academics), Professor Of Surgery, MGM Medical College, Kamothe, Navi Mumbai

Part 3. Panel Discussion: (Timings and duration of Part 3) 12pm -1pm

Topic "Gender Equality in Indian Society"

- a. Names and titles of the participants:

- | | | |
|------|-------------------------------|--|
| i. | Name: Dr.Kanchammala Ghorpade | Title: Dean of Terna Medical College |
| ii. | Name: Dr.Shreyas Chawathe | Title: Intern, DY Patil medical College, Nerul |
| iii. | Ms.Hansel Misquitta | Title: III MBBS Student, Terna Medical College |
| iv. | TBD(Womans Activist) | Title: |

Part 4. Short films/ videos Competition: (Timings and duration of competition) will be held on 8th Aug 2017 2pm-4pm Topic: " Equality, Justice & Equity"

Part 5. Photography Competition: Will be held on 11th Aug 2017 Topic: " Equality, Justice & Equity"

- a. Duration and place: Terna Medical College, 2pm-4pm

Part 6. Scientific/ Artistic Poster Competition: Date of Competition (It is suggested that the competition is held well before the World Bioethics Day 2017 and names of the winners are communicated to World Bioethics Day Committee):Will be held on 11th Aug 2017 , Terna Medical College, 2pm-4pm, Topic: " Equality, Justice & Equity"

Additional plans (if any):

Essay Competition: Topic " Equality, Justice & Equity" will be held on 4th August 2017 From 12pm-1pm Terna Medical College

Debate Competition: "Should a woman be decision maker in MTP?" will be held on 6th Sept 2017 in Physiology Lecture Hall, Terna Medical College 2pm-4pm.

Place: Nerul

Date: 21 April 2017


21.4.17

Signature of the Unit Head

Name: Dr.Kanchammala G Ghorpade

DEAN
Terna Medical College
Nerul, Navi Mumbai - 406 705,
Maharashtra - India



ITALY

Liceo Classico, Artistico e Musicale di Aosta (Italy)

WBD Tentative Program

Welcome and official opening by local authorities

- Welcome by the Principal of Liceo Classico, Artistico e Musicale
 - Introduction by the UNESCO representative, dott. Miroslava Vasinova
 - 2. PANEL - contributions by students and experts with
 - Nuti Gianni, Valle d'Aosta Authority, senior executive for Youth and Social Policies, musicologist, professor at UNIVDA : " Art and education perspectives: a challenge for equality"
 - Chiappalone Michela, neuroscience and brain technologies researcher at Neuroscience Department – Italian Institute of Technology of Genoa : " Technological innovation in rehabilitation science"
 - Goss Ilenya, lecturer in History of Medicine and Ethics at University of Turin : " Equal rights from the moment of conception to death?"
 - Sarboraria Marco, Anaesthesia and Reanimation Department chief executive at Aosta Hospital: " Medical treatment in estreme contexts (war, famine, disasters): is the medicine of developing countries a second – rate one?"
 - 3. Exhibition and presentation of the graphics , short films, photographs and texts prepared by the students of the Institute
 - 4. Price – giving ceremony
- Official closing

UNESCO Chair in Bioethics Italian Unit

International Research Office for Immigration, Migration and Diversity

of the European Centre for Bioethics and Quality of Life

Director Prof. Francesco Maria Avato

WBD Tentative Program

Ferrara, 19.10.2017

During the World Bioethics Day we will debate about results of a questionnaire/survey we're going to submit to Secondary School's pupils of Ferrara municipality. The questionnaire/survey will focus on social integration of foreign pupils.

First part:

Oral presentation

- 1) Doct. Chiara Sapigni: Assessor Health, Services and Immigration, Ferrara Municipality.
- 2) Doct. Annalisa Felletti: Assessor Istruction, International Cooperation, Peace Politics, Ferrara Municipality.
- 3) Doct. Federico Tsucalas: Chief of Immigration section and Vice President of Camelot Cooperative.
- 4) Prof. Rosa Maria Gaudio: Member of International forum of Teachers (IFT), UNESCO Chair in Bioethics, The International Center for Health, Law and Ethics, University of Haifa.

Second Part:

Oral presentation

Prof. Baldassarre Pastore: Prof. Philosophy of Law, Department of Jurisprudence, University of Ferrara.

Third part:

Oral presentation and discussion about results of the questionnaire/survey of social integration of foreign pupils in secondary school's pupils of Ferrara municipality.

UNESCO CHAIR IN BIOETHICS ITALIAN UNIT
EUROPEAN CENTRE FOR BIOETHICS AND QUALITY OF LIFE
International Research Office for Bioethics Education
Genoa University - Dpt. of Philosophy and Bioethics
Director : Prof. Franco MANTI

Program details: WORLD BIOETHICS DAY 2017

Parte 1.

1. **Opening address by**
2. Prof. Franco Manti
3. Title: An idea of Justice as the corner stone of well being

An Institution Representative:

1. Franco Montanari (Director of D.A.FI.ST – Università di Genova)
- i.. Title: Justice, the Ancient Greeks' heritage

1. **Nomination Award of an active member**

2. Luisella Battaglia, Università di Genova, National Bioethics Committee

ii For a Justice global and interspecific

iii. Brief contribution description

Luisella Battaglia is an eminent bioethics scholar. Her writings, notable for their original thoughts, have opened a new perspective: tackle bioethics questions not only in interdisciplinary terms, but always keeping in mind the thought of the complexity which lets us understand better the existing link in the co-evolutionary process between humans, animals and nature.

Beyond the scientific level, Luisella Battaglia is distinguished for initiatives to divulge high level bioethics. Remarkable her organization of the annual National Bioethics Conference for Schools. Last, as a University Professor, she has contributed to form bioethics experts, capable today, thanks to her teachings, to continue on the same path.

Parte 2

Lecture by an eminent personality in Bioethics:

Speaker: Prof. Amon Carmi

1. Title: to be agreed

Parte 3.

Organizing two round tables (participants to be confirmed) Oviedo convention: results and perspectives twenty years from its signature.

1. Justice, inequalities and equity. Bioethics implications.

Parte 4.

Contest for the best theme on the subject.

Beginning and conclusion of the competition: May 20 – September 30, 2017

(It's recommended to announce the contest a lot before World Bioethics Day 2017 celebration day).

The winner name should be communicated to this address : worldbioethicsday2017@libero.it by Aug 31, 2017.

Parte 5.

Themes presentations:

1. Duration and place of presentation: the themes will be presented during the World Bioethics Days.

Firma del Direttore

UNESCO Chair in Bioethics Italian Unit
European Centre for Bioethics and Quality of Life
Bioethics in Rehabilitation Research Office
Pavia ICS Maugeri Spa SB
Coordinator: Dr. Ines Giorgi

Pavia, 19th October 2017

Equality, Justice and Equity in Disability and Sport

Part 1

1. Opening
2. Pedretti (Director of Pavia Scientific Institute - ICS Maugeri)
3. Introduction
4. Imbriani (President of Ethics Committee ICS Maugeri)
5. Barriers and Facilitators in Disability: Bioethical approach
6. Pasetti, A. Nardone

Part 2

1. Keynote Lecture: "Equality, Justice and Equity"
- M.G. Ruberto (Associate Professor of Bioethics, University of Pavia)

Part 3

1. Round Table Discussion with members of Ethics Committee
2. Bazzini, E. Dalla Toffola, G. Fizzotti, I. Giorgi, M. Gualea, S. Peruselli

Part 4

Best student's essay award in Bioethics

Part 5

Athletes with disability tell their story and discuss with Students

WBD Tentative Program

University of Milano-Bicocca

19th October 2017

Prof. Patrizia Borsellino, Expert of the European Centre for Bioethics and Quality of Life-UNESCO Chair in Bioethics Italian Unit

Greetings by:

Patrizia Borsellino, University of Milan-Bicocca

Cristina Messa, Rector of the University of Milan-Bicocca

Loredana Garlati, Director of the School of Law, University of Milan-Bicocca

Annon Carmi, Holder and Director of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics, Haifa

Miroslava Vasinova, European Centre for Bioethics and Quality of Life President, UNESCO Chair in Bioethics Italian Unit Head, UNESCO Chair in Bioethics Honorary Member

- 00

Opening lecture: *Equality of freedom and bioethical challenges*

Patrizia Borsellino, University of Milan-Bicocca

- 45

First session:

Chair: Silvia Salardi, University of Milan-Bicocca

Equality, justice, equity and gender issues, Carla Faralli, University of Bologna

Equality, justice, equity in court decisions, Federico Gustavo Pizzetti, University of Milan

Equality, justice, equity and penal law, Stefano Canestrari, University of Bologna
Equality, justice, equity and minors, Elisabetta Lamarque, University of Milan-Bicocca
14.15-16.45

Second session: round table on *Health, justice and resource allocation*

Chair: Andrea Rossetti, University of Milan-Bicocca

Discussion:

Walter Ricciardi, President of the Istituto Superiore di Sanità
Emilia Grazia De Biasi, President of Commissione Igiene e Sanità del Senato
Alessandra Pioggia, University of Perugia
Marilisa D'Amico, University of Milan
Francesca Poggi, University of Milan
Lorena Forni, University of Milan-Bicocca
Luca Carra, Director of ScienzaInrete

17.00

Bioethics in High School

18.00 End of sessions

Participants:

Borsellino Patrizia, Full professor of Philosophy of law and Bioethics, University of Milan-Bicocca
Canestrari Stefano, Full professor of penal law, University of Bologna and member of the CNB
Carra Luca, Director of ScienzaInrete
De Biasi Emilia Grazia, President of Commissione Igiene e Sanità del Senato
D'Amico Marilisa, Professor of Constitutional law, University of Milan
Faralli Carla, Full professor of Philosophy of law and Director CIRSFD, University of Bologna
Forni Lorena, Assistant professor of Philosophy of law, University of Milano-Bicocca
Lamarque Elisabetta, Associate professor of Constitutional law, University of Milan-Bicocca
Pioggia Alessandra, Full professor of Administrative law, University of Perugia
Pizzetti Federico Gustavo, Full professor of Constitutional law, University of Milan
Poggi Francesca, Associate professor of Philosophy of law, University of Milan
Ricciardi Gualtiero, President of the Istituto Superiore di Sanità
Rossetti Andrea, Associate professor of Philosophy of law and Legal informatics, University of Milan-Bicocca

Salardi Silvia, Assistant professor of Philosophy of law and Bioethics, University of Milan-Bicocca

Evento patrocinato da: School of law Bicocca. Politeia, Cesep, CEF

Scientific Committee: Patrizia Borsellino (patrizia.borsellino@unimib.it), Lorena Forni (lorena.forni@unimib.it), Silvia Salardi (silvia.salardi@unimib.it), Michele Saporiti (michele.saporiti@unimib.it)

Organizational committee: Tommaso Cavaletto (t.cavaletto@campus.unimib.it), Marianna Nobile (marianna.nobile@unimib.it), Margherita Savona (margherita.savona@unimib.it)

UNESCO CHAIR IN BIOETHICS ITALIAN UNIT

European Centre for Bioethics and Quality of Life

International Research Office for Bioethics Education through Arts

Milan University, Prof. Riccardo Zoja, Director

October 19, 2017

WBD Tentative Program

8.45 Conference opening

9.00 – 9.20 R. Zoja - *Bioethics and Arts against discriminations*

9.30 – 9.50 M. D'Amico - *The Research Center DIRECT "Discrimination and Inequalities Research Strategic Team" at the Università degli Studi of Milan*

10.00 – 10.20 C. Del Bò – *Pluralism and fundamental liberties*

10.30 – 10.50 F. Poggi – *Gender inequality in the Italian law*

11.00 *Coffee Break*

11.15 – 11.35 A. Piga – *Inequality in Medicine*

11.45 – 12.05 F.G. Pizzetti – *Biotech innovations and fundamental rights*

12.15 Awards Ceremony "*Biology, Arts and Ethics Interactions*" competition, in collaboration with Cus.Mi.Bio. (Centre of the University and School of Milan for Bioscience Education)

12.45 -13.00 Closing remarks

October 18, 2017 h. 21.00

Location: a theatre in Milan

Play: *La sirenetta* (The little mermaid)

(directed by Giacomo Ferrau)

"The Little Mermaid" speaks of a teenager who renounces to her very essence (her tail) in the desperate attempt to be accepted. Starting with the letters of teenagers who decided to commit suicide because they did not feel accepted for their sexuality, the theater company rewrites Andersen's famous tale as a metaphor for sexual identity.

Riccardo Zoja

Director 'Research Office for Bioethics Education through Arts' Milan University

Federico II University of Naples

International Office for Bioethics Research

Director Prof. Claudio Buccelli

"Ethics, deontology and technology in the training of medical professionals"

Naples, 19/20 October 2017

WBD Tentative Program

19 October 2017

9.00 Registration of participants

9.30 Greetings from the Authorities

10.30 *Lectio Magistralis*

UNESCO's activities in health education

Prof. Amnon Carmi

11.00 – 11.30 *Coffee break*

Session first

Didactics, training and updating

11.30 The commitment of the Schools of Medicine to clinical activity and experimentation

12.00 Acquisitions and expectations in university education:

- in single cycle degree courses
- in the degree programs of health professions

12.30 The problem of conflicts of interest

13.00 Compliance with the deontological problems of the governing bodies of the welfare structures

13.30 – 14.00 *Discussion*

14.00 – 15.00 *Work lunch*

second session

Use of technology in medicine

15.00 The digitization of medicine: innovation, privacy, experimentation

15.30 The developments in clinical engineering

16.00 The “new frontiers” of Genetics: costs, risks and benefits

16.30 Technological advances and information

17.00 – 17.30 *Discussion*

20 october 2017

9.30 *Lectio Magistralis*

The ethical-deontological promotional function of FNOMCeO

10.00 – 12.00 *Open coffee*

Third session

Identity and inequality

10.00 Doctor training in multiethnic and multicultural society

10.30 Reception of migrants and health organization: the experience Catania

11.00 Health federalism and principle of equality

11.30 Causes and effects of the delocalisation of clinical trials

12.00 The issue of potent treatments

12.30 Innovative drugs between costs and benefits

13.00 – 13.30 *Discussion*

13.30 – 14.30 *Work lunch*

Fourth session

New responsibilities

14.30 Responsibilities in clinical trials: the message of the "Charter of Naples"

15.00 Ethical counseling in critical decisions

15.30 Guidelines, good clinical practices and responsibilities

16.00 Palliative care and pain therapy

16.30 Self-determination of patient and physician autonomy

17.00 – 17.30 *Discussion*

17.30 Closing of the Meeting

17.45 ECM evaluation quiz

UNESCO Chair in Bioethics Italian Unit

European Centre for Bioethics and Quality of Life

International Research Office for Lifelong Learning Bioethics Education

Director Prof. Luigia Melillo Pegaso University, Naples

WBD Tentative Program

Promoting Gender Equality

19 October, 2017 Salone degli Specchi, Palazzo Zapata, Napoli

Welcome Speech (h.10,00)

Opening Remarks (h.10,10)

DANILO IERVOLINO, President, UNIEGASO.

MIRKA VASINOVA, Director, European Centre for Bioethics and Quality of Life, UNESCO Chair in Bio-

ethics Italian Unit.

LUIGIA MELILLO, Director, International Office for Lifelong Learning Bioethics Education of the European Centre for bioethics and Quality of Life, UniPegaso University, Naples.

Award (h.10,30)

The Best Member of International Office for Life Long Learning Bioethics Education

.....
Lectio Magistralis (h. 10,45)

Elio Cardinale, President, Italian Society of History of Medicine,
Gender Medicine and Health Promotion

Round Table :

Preventing Violence Against Women and Gender Inequality:

Firstly Education

Chairman (Magistrato)

ANGELA CORTESE (Regione Campania),

ANNA .M PALMIERI (School Councilor, Naples Municipality)

Letizia PAOLOZZI (Journalist

Best Poster-Video Award

(h 12.15)

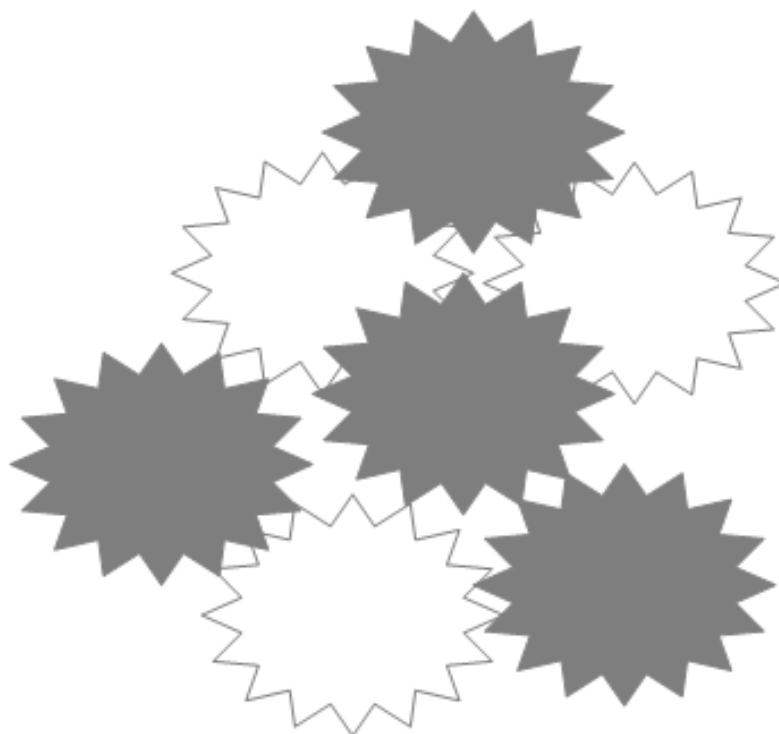
Schools will display a poster or video

Promoting Gender Equality at School

Closing Remarks

(h 12.45)

Ministry of Education





UNESCO Chair in Bioethics (Haifa)
(World Bioethics Day 2017)
Tentative Program of UNESCO Bioethics Units
 (to be completed by Unit Head)

**Note:**

The scanned copies of the completed forms should be sent to worldbioethicsday2017@gmail.com
 Please send the completed forms on or before 30th April 2017.

Name of the Institute: Japan-Tokyo Medical University
 Name of the Unit: Japan-Tokyo Unit (← change Japanese Unit)
 Name of Unit Head: Assoc Prof. Mitsuyasu Kurosu (Ph.D)
 Date of Establishment of Unit (dd/mm/yyyy): 17.7.2011 2011
 Student's wing of Unit: Yes/No If yes, date of establishment (dd/mm/yyyy): _____

Program Details:

Part 1. (Time of inauguration and duration of Part 1 of program) 10:00 - 10:25 21st (a.m.) Oct. 2017

1. Opening speech by:

a. Name: Yoshi HIRAYAMA
 b. Title: Prof. Tokyo Medical University Hospital M.D.

2. Local representative:

a. Name: Mamoru Suzuki
 b. Title: President, Tokyo Medical University

3. Representative of UNESCO Chair:

a. Name: Head of Japan-Tokyo Unit, Mitsuyasu Kurosu
 b. Title: _____

4. Award for active member:

a. Name: _____
 b. Title(s): _____
 c. Brief description of contribution: _____

Part 2. Guest lecture by eminent personality in Bioethics: (Time and duration of Part 2) 10:30 - 11:10

a. Name: Ryuichi IIDA
 b. Title: President, Shiga University

Part 3. Panel Discussion: (Time and duration of Part 3) 11:20 - 12:40 13:00 - 17:30

a. Names and titles of the participants:
 i. Name: Mayumi ASAHINA Title: Assoc. Prof. Chiba University Hospital
 ii. Name: Clinical Ethics Workshop Title: Group Discussion of Cases

Part 4. Short films/ videos Competition: (Time and duration of competition)

Part 5. Photography Competition: (Duration and place)

Part 6. Scientific/ Artistic Poster Competition: Date of Competition (It is suggested that the competition is held well before the World Bioethics Day 2017 and names of the winners are communicated to World Bioethics Day Committee.)

Additional plans (if any):

Place: Tokyo Medical University Hospital Date: 21 (a.m.) Oct. 2017

Name of Unit Head Japan-Tokyo Signature of the Unit Head 黒須三徳
Mitsuyasu KUROSU

LATVIA

WBD Tentative Program of UNESCO Bioethics Units

Name of the Institute: Riga Stradins University, Department of Humanities

Name of the Unit: Latvian unit, UNESCO Chair in Bioethics

Name of Unit Head: Dr. phil. Ivars Neiders

Date of Establishment of Unit: 11/11/2016

Student's wing of Unit: No If yes, Date of establishment (dd/mm/yyyy):

Program Details: 19 October, Hippocrates Auditorium

Part 1. 19 October, 16:00 – 16:20 Hippocrates Auditorium

1. **Opening speech by:**

2. Name: Prof. Tatjana Koķe

3. Title: Vice-Rector for Education at Riga Stradins University

4. **Representative of UNESCO Chair:**

5. Name: Ivars Neiders

6. Title: Head of the Latvian unit

Part 2. Guest lecture by eminent personality in Bioethics: (16:20 – 17:00)

1. Name of the speaker: Dr. Gunta Lazdane

2. Title: Regional Adviser, WHO, Regional Office for Europe

Part 3. Panel Discussion: (17:00 – 18:00)

1. Names and titles of the participants:

2. Name: Ronalds Rozkalns Title: Lawyer in "Medical Law Office

3. Name: Gunta Berķe Title: Head of the board in Patient NGO "Dzīvības koks"

• Name: Prof. Ivars Ijabs Title: Professor of Political Science, University of Latvia

1. Name Dr. Antons Mozalevskis Title: Medical Officer, WHO.

Place: Riga

Date: 09/05/2017

Signature of the Unit Head

Name: Ivars Neiders

NEPAL

Tentative Program of UNESCO Bioethics Units

Name of the Institute: B. P. Koirala Institute of Health Sciences

Name of the Unit: Nepal National Unit of UNESCO Chair on Bioethics

Name of Unit Head: Prof. Rupa Rajbhandari Singh

Date of Establishment of Unit (dd/mm/yyyy): 23/01/2014

Student's wing of Unit: Yes If yes, Date of establishment (dd/mm/yyyy): 30/05/2016

Program Details:

Part 1. (Time of inauguration and duration of Part 1 of program)

1. **Opening speech by:**

2. Name: Prof.

3. Title: **Rector, BPKIHS**

4. **Local representative:**

5. Name:
6. Title:
7. **Representative of UNESCO Chair:**
8. Name: Name: Prof. Rupa Rajbhandari Singh
9. Title: Professor & Head, Dept. of Pediatrics
Head, Nepal National Unit of UNESCO Chair on Bioethics
1. **Award for active member:**
2. Name:
3. Title(s):
- Brief description of contribution:

Part 2. Guest lecture by eminent personality in Bioethics: (Timings and duration of Part 2)

1. Name of the Speaker: **Ramesh K. Adhikari / Prof. Ramesh Prasad Acharya**
2. Title: Chair, Div. of Neonatology & Professor Pediatrics, Kathmandu Medical College, Jorpati/ Professor, GP & Emergency Medicine, IOM, Ktm, Nepal

Part 3. Panel Discussion: (Timings and duration of Part 3)

1. Names and titles of the participants:
2. Name: **Dr. Dhana Ratna Shakya, Moderator** Title: M. Secretary /Additional professor
3. Name: Prof. B. N. Yadav Title: Member / Professor
- Name: Prof. Sami Lama Title: Member / Professor
1. Name: Prof. Shivalal Sharma Title: Member / Professor
2. Name: Mr. Bipulendra Chakravartti Title: Member / Lawyer
3. Name: Mr. Raj Bimal Shrestha Title: Member/ Civics Society

Part 4. Short films/ videos Competition: (Timings and duration of competition)

Part 5. Photography Competition:

Prof. Sami Lama, Student Wing & the team will collect photographs from the students from different programs. Four members (Prof. B N Yadav, Dr. Dhana Ratna Shakya, Prof. Shivalal Sharma & Prof. Sami Lama) will judge the photographs to select the best.

Posters would be displayed during poster exhibition: in the hall near **October 19 Celebration program venue (Auditorium)**

1. Target audience: Students, teachers and staff of institute

Part 6. Scientific/ Artistic Poster Competition: Date of Competition (It is suggested that the competition is held well before the World Bioethics Day 2017 and names of the winners are communicated to World Bioethics Day Committee):

Prof. Shivalal Sharma and team will collect posters from the students from different programs. Four members (Prof. B N Yadav, Dr. Dhana Ratna Shakya, Prof. Sami Lama & Prof. Shivalal Sharma) will judge the posters to select the best & send to WBD Committee.

Posters would be displayed during poster exhibition: in the hall near **October 19 Celebration program venue (Auditorium)**

1. Target audience: Students, teachers and staff of institute

Additional plans (if any):

Essay Writing Competition: Dr. Dhana Ratna Shakya and team.

Additional Programs in different parts of Nepal will be conducted by **members of the Unit** from those areas such as

- **Institute of Medicine, Maharajgunj Campus, Kathmandu**
- **NAMS, Bir Hospital, Kathmandu, &**

1. Target audience: Students, teachers and staff of institute

Part 6. Scientific/ Artistic Poster Competition: Date of Competition (It is suggested that the competition is held well before the World Bioethics Day 2017 and names of the winners are communicated to World Bioethics Day Committee):

Prof. Shivalal Sharma and team will collect posters from the students from different programs. Four members (Prof. B N Yadav, Dr. Dhana Ratna Shakya, Prof. Sami Lama & Prof. Shivalal Sharma) will judge the posters to select the best & send to WBD Committee.

Posters would be displayed during poster exhibition: in the hall near **October 19 Celebration program venue (Auditorium)**

1. Target audience: Students, teachers and staff of institute

Additional plans (if any):

Essay Writing Competition: Dr. Dhana Ratna Shakya and team.

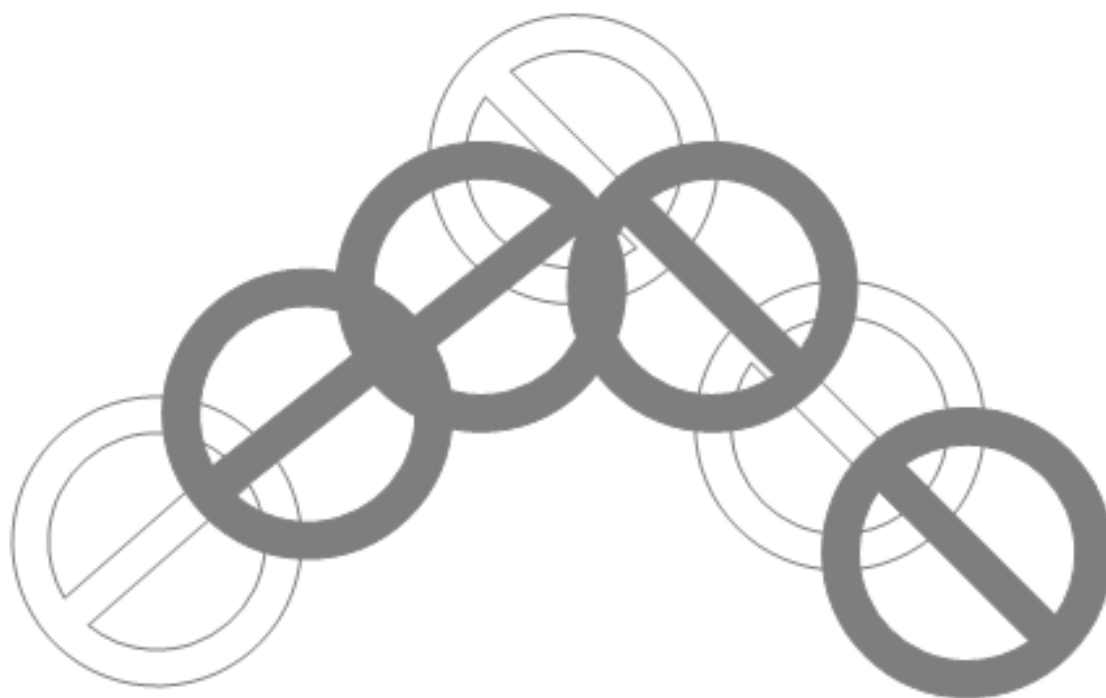
Additional Programs in different parts of Nepal will be conducted by **members of the Unit** from those areas such as

- Institute of Medicine, Maharajgunj Campus, Kathmandu
- NAMS, Bir Hospital, Kathmandu, &
- Bharatpur Cancer Hospital, Chitwan, Nepal

Place: B. P. Koirala Institute of Health Sciences, Dharan, Nepal

Date: 9/05/2017

Signature of the Unit Head



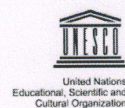
POLAND LODZ



UNESCO Chair in Bioethics (Haifa)

(World Bioethics Day 2017)

Tentative Program of UNESCO Bioethics Units



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization

Name of the Institute: Medical University of Lodz, Poland

Name of the Unit: Polish Unit (Lodz) of UNESCO Chair in Bioethics (Haifa)

Name of Unit Head: Anna Alichniewicz MD PhD & Monika Michalowska MA PhD

Date of Establishment of Unit 10th June 2014

Student's wing of Unit: Yes **Date of establishment:** 01.10.2016

Program Details:

Part 1.

Time of inauguration: 10 AM.

Duration of Part 1: one hour.

a. Opening speech by:

- i. Name: Monika Michalowska M.A Ph.D.
- ii. Title: 'Gender stereotypes in medicine and bioethics'

b. Representative of UNESCO Chair:

- i. Name: Klaudia Czarnik, Karol Gołębiewski (student's wing of the Unit)
- ii. Title: 'Access to health care – the concept of justice in the Polish and American health care systems'

Part 2. Guest lecture by eminent personality in Bioethics:

Beginning of Part 2: 11:15 AM.

Duration of Part 2: one hour.

- a. Name of the speaker: Prof. L. Jakubowski M.D. Ph.D.
- b. Title: 'Ethical aspects of clinical genetics'

Part 3. Artistic contests results and exhibition

Beginning of Part 3: 12:15 AM.

Duration of Part 3: half an hour.

Part 4. Justice in practice/Workshop

Beginning of Part 4: 1:45 PM.

Duration of Part 4: 1,5 hour with a break.

- a. Names and titles of the participants:
 - i. Name: Sylwia Kałucka M.D. Ph.D
Title: 'Ethical dimensions of family medicine'
 - ii. Name: Dominika Chrostowska (law student)
Title: 'Cultural diversity and medical law'

Part 5. Photography Competition:

Duration and place:

01.09.2017 – 10.10.2017

Junior high schools and high schools in Łódź.

Part 6. Artistic Poster Competition:

Duration and place:

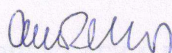
01.09.2017 – 10.10.2017

Junior high schools and high schools in Łódź.

Place: Didactic Centre of the Medical University of Lodz

Date: October 19, 2017

Signature of the Unit Head



Name: Anna Alichniewicz M.D. Ph.D.

RUSSIA ST. PETERSBURG

WBD Tentative Program of UNESCO Bioethics Units

Name of the Institute: Saint-Petersburg State Pediatric Medical University

Name of the Unit: The Russian (Saint Petersburg) Unit of UNESCO Chair in Bioethics

Name of Unit Head: Prof. Galina Mikirtichan, MD

Date of Establishment of Unit: October 2012

Student's wing of Unit: No

Program Details:

Part 1. 19.10.2017; 10.00-11.00.

1. Opening speech by:

Prof. **D.O. Ivanov**, MD, the Rector of Saint-Petersburg State Pediatric Medical University

1. Local representative:

Name: Prof. **G.L. Mikirtichan**, MD, the Head of the Unit

Title: The observance of the fundamental principle of equality, justice and equity in pediatrics.

Part 2. Guest lecture by eminent personality in Bioethics: (11.00-11.30)

Name of the speaker: **O.I. Kubar**, MD; Member of the EFGCP Executive Committee responsible for education activity; chief researcher at the Saint-Petersburg Pasteur Scientific Research Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology

Title: Equality, justice and equity within the framework of the UNESCO declaration, 2005 (EXAMPLE VACCINATION)

Part 3. Panel Discussion: (11.30-12.30; 13.00-15.00)

Lecturers and teachers in bioethics from Saint Petersburg State Pediatric Medical University and Pavlov First Saint Petersburg State Medical University, PG and UG students. The names of the participants and the titles of the reports are being specified.

Part 4. Photography Competition:

The competition will be held from June 1, 2017 until September 30, 2017. The competitive works should be submitted to the Chair of Humanities and Bioethics of Saint Petersburg State Pediatric Medical University. The competitive works will be exhibited from October 1, 2017 to October 19, 2017. The winners will be announced on the World Bioethics Day 2017.

Part 5. Scientific/ Artistic Poster Competition:

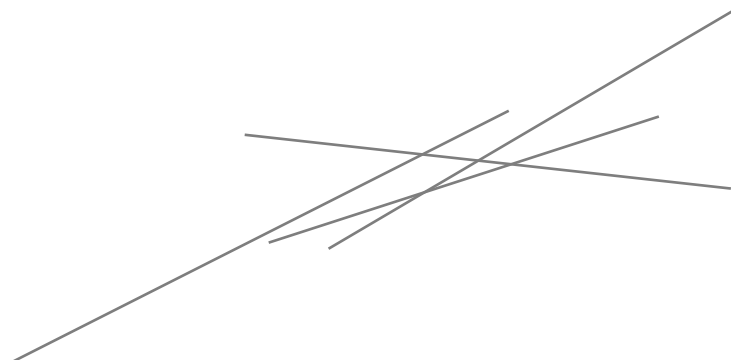
The competition will be held from June 1, 2017 until September 30, 2017. The competitive works should be submitted to the Chair of Humanities and Bioethics of Saint Petersburg State Pediatric Medical University. The competitive works will be exhibited from October 1, 2017 to October 19, 2017. The winners will be announced on the World Bioethics Day 2017.

Place: St. Petersburg

Date: 08.05.2017

Signature of the Unit Head

Prof. Galina Mikirtichan





World Bioethics Day 2017
Tentative Program of The Volgograd State Medical University (Russia)

The Russian (Volgograd) Unit of the UNESCO International Network in Bioethics

Name of the Unit Head: Professor Donika Alena

Date of Establishment of Unit: 21/12/2012

Student's wing of Unit: Yes , Date of establishment: 21/12/2012

Program Details:

Part I.

10.00 - 11.30

- a. Opening speech by:
 - i. Name: Petrov V.I.
 - ii. Title: Full Member of the Academy of Medical Sciences, Rector of Volgograd State Medical University
- b. Local representative:
 - i. Name: Statsenko M.E.
 - ii. Title: D.Sc., Professor, Vice Rector for Research, Volgograd State Medical University
- c. Representative of UNESCO Chair:
 - i. Name: Sedova N.N.
 - ii. Title: Professor, Head of department of philosophy, bioethics and law, Member of Volgograd Unit of the UNESCO International Network in Bioethics
- d. Award for active member:

Name: Guba Tatiana

Title(s): Professor, Associate Professor of department of philosophy, bioethics and law

Brief description of contribution: *active part in the essay competition among students*

Name: Petrov Kiril

Title(s): PhD, assistant professor of the department of philosophy, bioethics and law

Brief description of contribution: *responsible for the Unit's page on the website of Volgograd Medical University*

Additional plans:

Part 6. Essay Writing Competition:

16.30-17.00

Award for the winners (the competition is held from 30th March to 30th August 2017 and names of the winners are communicated to the World Bioethics Day Committee)

17.00-17.30

Presentation of the special issue of the journal "Bioethics" in English (N 1, 2017)

- i. Name: Donika Alena
- ii. Title: Professor, Doctor of Sociology, the Volgograd Unit Head

17:30: Closing session (Prof. Donika A.)

Place: Pl. Pavshikh Bortzov, 1, VolgGMU, Volgograd, Russia

Date: 19th October 2017

Signature of the Unit Head



Name: Professor Donika Alena

SERBIA

WBD Tentative Program

Name of the Unit: *Serbian Unit of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics*

Name of the Unit Head: *Professor Vojin Rakić, PhD*

Date of Establishment of Unit: 12.12.2011.

Name of the Organizer: *Serbian Unit of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics and Center for the Study of*

Bioethics

World Bioethics Day Celebration: 19 October, 2017

Programme

Welcome address and opening speeches

10-10.45

Welcome addresses:

- Professor Vojin Rakić, PhD, Head of Serbian Unit of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics and European Division of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics

- Academician Professor Vladimir Bumbaširević, PhD, Rector of Belgrade University

Bioethics in science and technology - A high representative of the Minister of Science, Education and Technological Development of the Republic of Serbia - TBA

New challenges of bioethics education in Serbia - one of the leading members of the Cambridge Working group for Bioethics Education in Serbia - TBA

Contribution of the Serbian Unit of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics in European context - Member of the Council of the European Division of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics - TBA

Award for active member

10.45-11.00

Presentation of the winning author of the Debate Competition and winning authors of the Photo Competition

Guest lecture by eminent personality in Bioethics

11.00 – 11.45

Equality, Justice and Equity- old issues in the new bioethical perspectives (Representative of the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts or other eminent scholar in the field) - TBA

Coffee break: 11.45- 12.30

Panel Discussion

12.30- 14.00

Title: *Health Equity and Patients' Rights - Initiatives to raise public awareness on bioethics issues in Serbia* - Moderator, Professor Dušanka Krajnović PhD, Pharm. D, Serbian Unit of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics, Belgrade University - Faculty of Pharmacy

Panelists: Prof. Milica Prostran, PhD, MD, University of Belgrade –Faculty of Medicine, Prof. Snežana Simić, PhD, MD, Serbian Unit of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics, University of Belgrade –Faculty of Medicine, Patients' organization representative- TBA, Professor Dušanka Krajnović, PhD, Pharm.D, Serbian Unit of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics, Belgrade University - Faculty of Pharmacy

Closing ceremony

Note: Accompanying activities (competition and exhibition) will be held before the World Bioethics Day 2017. The selection process in these activities will be conducted by the local World Bioethics Day Committees. These Committees will be nominated by the Secretariat of the European Division of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics.

Part 1. Debate Competition (June 2017)

The idea is to hold debates at the end of this academic year, end of June. Students from different scientific fields and several national universities will be invited to apply for the competition.

The following selected themes will be offered:

1. *What's the difference between Equity and Equality?*
2. *Equality, Justice and Equity- old issues in new bioethical perspectives*
3. *Equity in different policies*

Students will have the opportunity to select a theme to debate from the proposed topics or propose another one. Their application has to include CV and cover letter which is to explain the significance of the topic they chose or propose. The contest will be open until 15th June and the debate will be organ-

ized by the end of June 2017. The winner will be introduced to the wider public at the World Bioethics Day Ceremony in October 2017.

A selection of the best debate and the winner of the competition will be made by the local World Bioethics Day Committee for that event (Dunja Begović, Stefan Mičić, Milica Milašinović, Mima Fazlagić).

Part 2. Photography Exhibition (September- October 2017)

The idea is to hold photography exhibition on students work inspired by the main theme of the World Bioethics Day celebration. The poster exhibition will be placed at one of the min galleries in the city center of Belgrade, starting on September 27 till October 10th, 2017.

The Photography exhibition will be titled: "Equality, Justice and Equity". The five best photographs will be exhibited during the World Bioethics Day. The selection of the best photographs will be made by the local World Bioethics Day Committee for that event (Dušanka Krajnović, Milica Jasmina Arić, Ursela Barteczko, Nevena Divac).

Location: Belgrade

Date: June, September and October 2017. **Final Celebration: 19 October - The World Bioethics Day**

Signature of the Unit Head

Name: Professor Vojin Rakić, PhD

SPAIN

WBD Tentative Program of UNESCO Bioethics Units

Name of the Institute: UNIVERSITY OF MURCIA – FACULTY OF LAW

Name of the Unit: Spanish Unit-Murcia

Name of Unit Head: María Magnolia Pardo-López/Julián Valero-Torrijos

Date of Establishment of Unit: 27/01/2014

Student's wing of Unit:No

Program Details:

Part 1.10:00-11:00 h. BIOETHICS AND BIOLAW

1. **Opening speech by:**

2. Name:David Lorenzo Morillas

3. Title: Dean of the Faculty of Law, Murcia, Spain

4. **Representative of UNESCO Chair:**

5. Name: María Magnolia Pardo-López.

6. Title:Prof. of Public Law

7. **Award for active member:**

8. Name:Gema Chicano-Saura

9. Title: Lawyer

- Brief description of contribution: active contribution to the fight against discrimination on grounds genetic diseases

Part 2. Guest lecture by eminent personality in Bioethics:11:30-12:30 h.

MARÍA BELÉN GARCÍA-ROMERO. Prof. of Labor Law

"MUJER E IGUALDAD: ¿EL ETERNO COLECTIVO VULNERABLE?"

Part 3. Panel Discussion:13:00-14:00 h."MAYORES Y MENORES: PROBLEMÁTICA ESPECÍFICA DE OTROS COLECTIVOS VULNERABLES"

1. Names and titles of the participants:

2. Name: Leticia Teresa Hernández-Martínez Title:Lawyer

3. Name: MaríaBelénAndreu Title: Prof. of Civil Law

Part 4.Short films/ videos Competition:

Date of Competition: Submission until October 4th 2017.

Public exhibition: depending on the number of videos, from 17:00 h. to 20:00 h., from October 5th to October 7th. Place: *Sala de Juntas* of the Faculty of Law.

Part 5.PhotographyCompetition:

Date of Competition: Submission until October 4th 2017.

Public exhibition: from October 5th to October 18th. Place: *Salón de Grados* of the Faculty of Law.

Part 6.Scientific/ Artistic Poster Competition:

Date of Competition: Submission until October 4th 2017.

Public exhibition: from October 5th to October 18th. Place: Cloister of the Faculty of Law.

Place: Faculty of Law, University of Murcia, *Salón de Grados*

Date:October 19th 2017

Signature of the Unit Head

Name:María Magnolia Pardo-López

UKRAINE

WBD Tentative Program of UNESCO Bioethics Units

Name of the Institute: Academy of Advocacy of Ukraine

Name of the Unit: Ukrainian Unit of the International Network of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics (Haifa)

Name of Unit Head: Ass. Prof. Dr. Radmyla Hrevtsova, Adv.

Date of Establishment of Unit: 2010

Student's wing of Unit: Yes If yes, Date of establishment: 2016

Program Details:

Part 1. (14.00-14.45)

1. Opening speech by:

2. Name: Prof. Dr. Tetyana Varfolomeyeva

3. Title: Rector of the Academy of Advocacy of Ukraine

4. Local representative:

5. Name: Mr. Oleh Musij, MD

6. Title: Deputy Head of the Healthcare Parliamentary Committee, ex-Minister of Health of Ukraine, ex-President of the Ukrainian Medical Association

- Name: [to be provided]

1. Title: Representative of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine

2. Name: [to be provided]

3. Title: Representative of the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine

- Name: Adv. Oleh Rachuk

- Title: President of the Ukrainian Association of Advocates

1. Representative of UNESCO Chair:

2. Name: Ass. Prof. Dr. Radmyla Hrevtsova

3. Title: Head of the Ukrainian Unit

4. Award for active member:

5. Name: Dr. Peter Vitte (posthumous award, died in 2017)

6. Title(s): member of the Ukrainian Unit

- Brief description of contribution: Dr. Peter Vitte substantially contributed to the organization and conduct of the National Congresses on Bioethics and the All-Ukrainian Congresses on Medical Law, Bioethics and Social Policy.

Part 2. Guest lecture by eminent personality in Bioethics: (14.45-15.15)

1. Name of the speaker: Prof. Dr. Vasyl Knyazevych, Head of the Chair of Public Health of the National Academy of State Governance at the President of Ukraine, ex-Minister of Health of Ukraine

2. Title: "Healthcare Reform in Ukraine – In Search for Equality, Justice and Equity: Bioethical Aspects"

Part 3. Panel Discussion: (15.15-16.15)

1. Names and titles of the participants:

2. Name: Prof. Dr. Serhiy Goncharenko

3. Title: Head of the Chair, Academy of Advocacy of Ukraine

- Name: Ass. Prof. Dr. Olexandr Kostenko

1. Title: Ass. Professor at the Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv

2. Name: Prof. Dr. Iryna Mazur

3. Title: Professor of the National Medical Academy of Post-Graduate Education, President of the Ukrainian Dentists Association

- Name: Kostantyn Natudy, MD

- Title: Advisor to the member of the Supreme Rada of Ukraine

1. Name: Ass. Prof. Dr. Anatoly Yegorenkov

2. Title: Ass. Professor, member of the Bioethics Committee at the National Medical University of Ukraine named after O.O. Bohomolets

Part 4. Photography Competition:

1. Duration and place:

16.15-16.30 - award

exhibition – starting from 9.00 till 18.00

Academy of Advocacy of Ukraine, lobby

Part 5. Scientific/ Artistic Poster Competition:

1. Duration and place:

16.30-16.45 - award

exhibition – starting from 9.00 till 18.00

Academy of Advocacy of Ukraine, lobby

Part 6. Additional plans - Bioethics, Health Law and Governance Books Presentation:

16. Duration: 16.45-17.00

Place: Kyiv

Date: 10 May 2017

Signature of the Unit Head Name: Radmyla Hrevtsova

USA CAMBRIDGE MA

WBD Tentative Program of UNESCO Bioethics Units

Name of the Institute: American Bioethics & Culture Institute

Name of the Unit: American Unit of the International Network of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics

Name of Unit Head: Harold J. Bursztajn, M.D.

Date of Establishment of Unit (01/10/2011):

Student's wing of Unit: No If yes, Date of establishment (dd/mm/yyyy):

Program Details: N/A. The American Bioethics and Culture Institute dedicates its contribution to World Bioethics Day 2017 by creating a virtual educational/academic portal that will promote works by the Units' member in increasing knowledge and awareness on this year's topic of "Equality, Justice and Equity." We compiled academic works by members such as articles, lectures, posters, exhibitions and other scholarly work that can be readily accessed at our website <http://www.americanbioethics.org/>.

Part 1. (Time of inauguration and duration of Part 1 of program) N/A

1. **Opening speech by:** i. Name:
2. Title:
3. **Local representative:** i. Name:
4. Title:
5. **Representative of UNESCO Chair:** i. Name:
6. Title:
7. **Award for active member:** i. Name:
8. Title(s):
- iii. Brief description of contribution:

Part 2. Guest lecture by eminent personality in Bioethics: (Timings and duration of Part 2) N/A

1. Name of the speaker:
2. Title:

Part 3. Panel Discussion: (Timings and duration of Part 3) N/A

1. Names and titles of the participants: i. Name: Title:
2. Name: Title:
- 3.

Part 4. Short films/ videos Competition: (Timings and duration of competition) N/A

Part 5. Photography Competition: N/A

1. Duration and place:
- 2.

Part 6. Scientific/ Artistic Poster Competition: Date of Competition (It is suggested that the competition is held well before the World Bioethics Day 2017 and names of the winners are communicated to World Bioethics Day Committee): N/A

Additional plans (if any):

We have created a portal which will highlight bioethical issues that our unit and our institute are concerned with. We will also make accessible a recent poster presentation which expands the boundaries of bioethics. Please see attached.

Place: Cambridge, MA

Date: May 2, 2017

Signature of the Unit Head

Name: Harold J. Bursztajn, MD

BRAZIL



The Brazil Unit, with its academic headquarters at the Jundiaí School of Medicine, together with the Medical School of Santa Casa de São Paulo Unit, will celebrate the International Bioethics Day on **September 22, 2017**.

This event will take place at the amphitheater of the building of Medical Sciences School of the Hospitals of Santa Casa de São Paulo at 9 o'clock in the morning.

Based on this year's theme "Equality. Justice and Equity", we will develop the following works.

Part I

- Opening speech by Head of the Brazil Unit Dr. José T. Thomé and Dr. Decio Altimari Head of the Santa Casa of Sao Paulo Unit.
- The greetings of Dr. Paulo Ferrara the Director of Santa Casa Medicine School.
- The greetings of Dr. Ivan Aprahamian - Medicine Professor of the academic adress of the Brazil Unit

Part II

- Lecture of Dr. José T. Thomé on the topic: Bioethics, Eco-Bioethics and the WBD.
- Lecture of Dr. Moty Benyachar on the topic "Equality, Justice and Equity".

Coffee-break

Part III

- Ethics and Picture: Exhibition of edited film - Grey's Anatomy - of the Ibero-american Network of Eco-bioethics for posterior discussion with the participants about the Bioethics and Eco-bioethics dilemmas: Medicine School Professors, Doctors, Hospital Residents, Medicine Students, Paramedics, Nursing, Psychologists, Phonoaudiologists, Dentists, Health Publics Workers and Lawyers.

José T. Thomé, MD. PhD

Brazil Unit Head

Vice- President Brazilian Psychotherapy Association

Board member in World Psychotherapy Association - UN Representation,

Co-chair of- the Section Interventions in Crises- World Psychiatry Association

Editorial Board Announcements

NEWSLETTER'S CONTRIBUTIONS REQUIREMENTS

The contributions for the next Bioethical Voices newsletter must be forwarded to the Editorial Board before 15 September 2017. They should be written in good English and in Word Format, with some photos (where possible) and their contents should be of international interests. Each author is personally responsible for the contents and the language of his/her own contribution. Contributions must be signed.

INDEX

Chair Holder's Message, Editorial, Bioethics in the World, Bioethics VIPs and Institutions, About Legislation and Judgments, Bioethics and Disability, Education, Youth Bioethics Education, Research, Publications, About Units, Focus on Units, World Bioethics Day, Events, Past and Future Chair's Conference, Editorial Board Announcements. The structure of the Newsletter is still in progress.

AIM OF SECTIONS

Bioethics in the world (300 words max.): description of a concept /idea and its interpretation/application in the different geographical contexts or a news.

About legislation and judgments (300 words max.): news from Law associations, Court decisions, developments in national or international legislations

Education (max 300 words): announcements of creation of working group or networks, list and a short description of courses, seminars, workshops (including the target, the dates and organizers), trainings, university programs.

Research: ongoing research projects: title, authors and short description.

Publications: title, authors, year of publication.

International events (no national events); title, date, place and short description.

The structure is to be decided, based on the contributions we receive (evolving).

EDITORIAL BOARD BIOETHICAL VOICES NEWSLETTER

Giacomo Sado – *Director*; Alessandra Pentone – *International Adviser*; Carlo Pasetti – *Scientific Adviser*; Isotta Burlin – *Bioethical Adviser*; Claudio Todesco – *Technical Adviser*; Miroslava Vasinova – *Coordinator*

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World Bioethics Day's logo Author

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