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Bioethical Voices

Newsletter of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics, Haifa

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Editorial

The lesson of Jerusalem: a service to the integral dignity of man in the bioethical field

It's the morning of the 27th November 2018. The works of the 13th World Conference of the UNESCO Bioethics Chair in Bioethics, Medical Ethics and Health Law is about to begin in Jerusalem. The Conference will last until November 29th and will reconfirm the reasons for the actuality of Bioethics in the World .

That morning all the Conference participants read the breaking news of the day in the newspapers or they watched it on their PC, smartphones and televisions. It was well highlighted and commented on social media. "The first children with modified DNA are born in China". According to the first comments, if the news were true, it would be a crucial moment in human history, and an advancement in man's ability to change his biological life. Nevertheless, this news, rich in deep ethical implications and intended to raise endless debates and polemics, only animated the corridors on the first morning in Jerusalem. While the scientific community is studying the results of this research, the question did not affect the Congress works; it was neither discussed nor studied in depth in informal debates.

We underline this fact two months later in order to show how accurate that choice of caution was at the congress in Jerusalem: now the reaction of the International Scientific Community has continued to be cautious, waiting for this news to be confirmed by independent scientific sources and published by scientific magazines.

The three day conference did not need to exploit any media cue in order to be considered as the most qualified international platform in the Bioethical field, since it was capable of promoting an exchange of information and knowledge at the highest level through debates, readings, workshops and lectures under the auspices of UNESCO Chair in Bioethics and thanks to the precious coordination of its Director, Professor Amnon Carmi.

Experts in medical, juridical, philosophical and pedagogical fields dialogued in a constructive atmosphere in order to offer everyone an ideal compass and guidelines to operate, so that many of them left Jerusalem convinced of the fact that they had participated in the best congress of their lives. Everyone was very satisfied with their work that is oriented to improve the quality of life among the people they deal with in their daily lives, in different parts of the world. Significantly, during the conference breaks, many of them enthusiastically emphasized their profound consistency in their professional activity, saying: "Our actions are valid above all for the ethical connotation that distinguishes them every day. It is our dutiful deontology to make the facts follow the words. "

It seemed therefore right to dedicate this newsletter mainly to Jerusalem in order to document the work that took place during the congress and its wide debate that appeared to be very articulated as well as all very interesting. Our account proposes many of the sometimes very complex questions raised by the continuous progress of science: it has a strong impact on human and non-human life. You will also find the consequent responses from various parts of the world: all choices consciously full of bioethical implications regarding crucial aspects of human life, such as birth, death, illness and pain, hunger, sexuality, health care, the environment, migration.

How must we take into account the impact of social changes in the world? May it be in everyday individual or collective life. And what attitude must we assume in the face of an increasingly technologically advanced scientific knowledge? A foregone conclusion and a preconceived conflict between ethics and science will certainly not favor the bioethical challenges in society. Let us welcome scientific progress - it is the response of Bioethics relaunched by Jerusalem - provided that this new progress is oriented to the good of human being. The ethical principles that must guide our decisions in the different fields are the classical ones: respect for the autonomy of the individual, beneficence (which in the medical field for example means doing only what is in the interest of the patient), non-maleficence (in order not to damage the individual) in the action undertaken.

Thus, the fundamental value of Bioethics which is serving the integral dignity of mankind, is confirmed, also in the construction of a new, urgent and inescapable humanism.

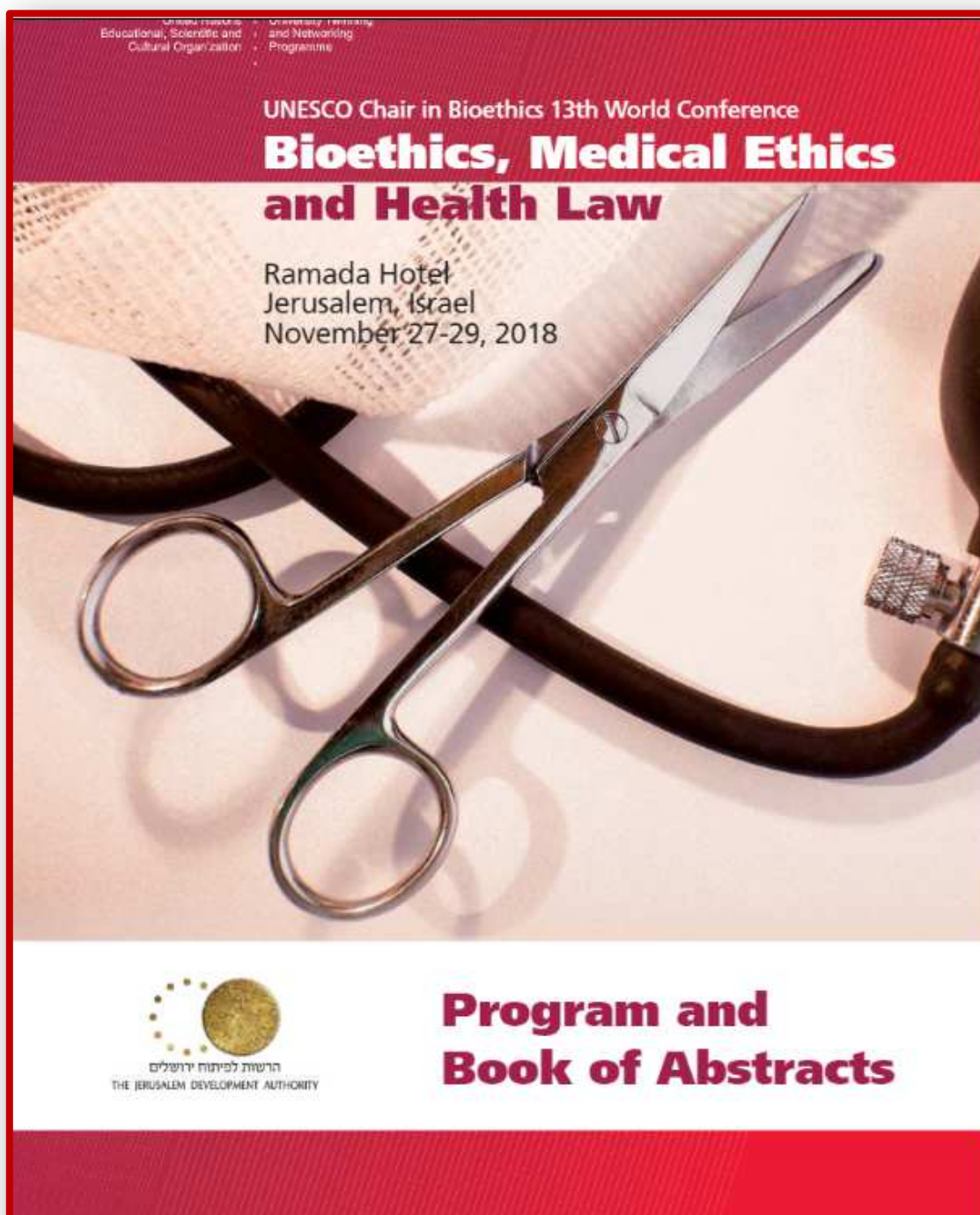
I was not surprised to hear, one day in one of the numerous working sessions during the Congress, a strong appeal to the Israeli writer Amos Oz (then still alive, he died last December 28th in Tel Aviv). Especially, he was convinced that men and women can become better - he said more complex and better - thanks to their relationships. He hoped in a society founded on ethics and law, peace and justice. This hope embraces all men and the whole world.

Let us remember this also during the next engagements.

In this issue, the newsletter also provides information on the World Bioethics Day 2019 which will treat the theme of "Respect for Cultural Diversity", along with news about the Divisions, Departments and Units of the Chair and about the next World Conference.

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Editorial Board Director

Jerusalem World Conference



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- International Center for Health, Law and Ethics, Haifa University
- Israeli Bar Association
- Israeli Medical Association
- The Society for Medicine and Law in Israel

UNESCO CHAIR IN BIOETHICS 13th WORLD CONFERENCE

Jerusalem - Israel, November 27-29, 2018

OPENING SESSION



The 13th World Conference on Bioethics, Medical Ethics and Health Law in Jerusalem started with the Opening session on Tuesday morning November 27th 2018. Master of Ceremony Professor Amnon Carmi, Holder and Director of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics and the President of the Conference, welcomed all participants to the event.

After a short film about Jerusalem, all were greeted by Prof. Leonid Eidelman, President of the World Medical Association. He was succeeded by Dr. Otmar Kloiber, Secretary General of the World Medical Association, Prof. Hagay Zion, Chairman of the Israel Medical Association, Adv. Hava Meretzki, Chairman of the National Council of the Israel Bar Association, Prof. Gustavo Mesch, Rector of the Haifa University and by Ms Katerina Dima, International Federation of Medical Students Association.

The Coordinators of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics Divisions, Prof. Russell D'Souza (Asia-Pacific Division), Prof. Vojin Rakic (European Division), Prof. Moty Benyakar (Ibero-American Division) and Prof. Rui Nunes (Portuguese Language Countries Division), provided the informations about their activities.

This was followed by an opening lecture, held by Prof. Jonathan Halevy, Director of the Sha'are Zedek Medical Center of Israel, concerning "What does Medical Ethics mean to me?"

After this Prof. Rui Nunes invited the present congressists to the 13th World Conference on Bioethics that will be held in Porto, Portugal.

In his inaugural speech on the first day of the 13th Conference on Bioethics, Medical Ethics and Health Law, Professor Amnon Carmi, Director and Holder of the UNESCO Chair In Bioethics Haifa, has projected a drawing that represents the emblem of the World Bioethics Day 2018.



"This drawing, made by an Italian student who attends art school, represents the theme of international collaboration and solidarity, here celebrated enthusiastically in a rainbow of colors."

The Opening Session was closed by Prof. Amnon Carmi wishing everyone a very 'good Conference.

CHAIR's DIVISIONS

AFRICAN DIVISION

Coordinator: Prof. Pierre Effa



Professor Pierre Effa co-founder among others of the African movement of Ethics and Bioethics and of the The Pan African Congress of Ethics and Bioethics (COPAB) puts it like this:

As of his birth, Van Rensselaer Potter regarded bioethics as the science of the survival of humanity. This places it today at the center of concern of the ethical conscience of the international community for the protection of life and for the respect of human rights.

In July 1996 at the time of the 32nd Summit of the OAU in Cameroon, the Heads of state and government of the continental Organization joined together at Yaoundé and solemnly expressed to the world their great concern: to protect the populations of the Continent.

For the first time, the high ranking authorities of Africa integrated ethics and bioethics into the requirement for the development of Africa that adopts the Resolution N° AHG/Res.254 (XXXII) on Bioethics and the Development of Africa.

This historical resolution that draws its base from a painful and dramatic report, "Considers that it became essential for all the societies of South and North, to give a high priority and an urgent attention to the related questions concerning Bioethics and Development".

Ground of sciences and knowledge, people of thousand-year-old civilizations, the cradle of the human life, Africa is also an immense natural wealth. It thus became so a prey that feeds the appetites and the covetousness of the conquering and dominating nations. For several centuries, the African continent has undergone serious atrocities: economic plundering, political dependence, human and social crises.

The Resolution N° AHG/Res.254 (XXXII) thus remains a strong universal interpellation for the recognition of the African characteristics, the rebirth of Africa and the promotion of human civilization. This resolution, which takes anchoring on the African principle of the eternity and the sacredness of life, is an ethical realignment proposing the respect of human dignity like an inalienable universal value.

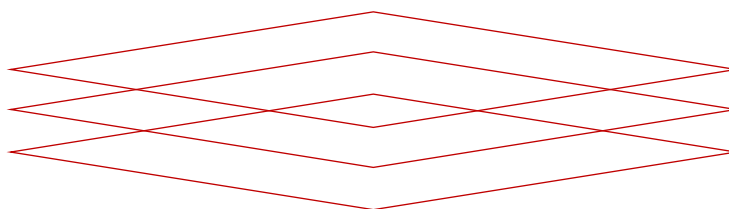
The set of themes of the 13th World conference of Bioethics, Medical ethics and Ethics of the Law joined together by Pulpit UNESCO of Bioethics of the University of Haïfa here in Jerusalem, "MEDICAL ETHICS, HEALTH' S LAW", is thus in perfect communication with this resolution. Moreover, the Pan African Congress of Ethics and of Bioethics (COPAB), worked out 35 platforms of ethics and of bioethics and those stick with the sets of themes of this conference.

The urgency and the complexity of scientific and human progress, the brittleness and the precariousness of life in Africa and in the world, challenge all humanity. The African Delegation invites all humanity present here to mobilize for the triumph of life on death, the promotion of life and human dignity, so that life is secure and durably and that humanity remains.

The African Delegation invites all the participants of the 13th World conference of Bioethics of UNESCO, to support Africa, her populations and her diaspora in all the other continents, to put an end to the Calamities in Africa.

She challenges in the same way UNESCO and the International community to adopt an emergency plan for the promotion of the African Rebirth and the realization of the Diary 2063, considering the emergence of the continent as a whole.

In these times of doubt and uncertainty about the reference marks of humanity, the African Delegation challenges the United Nations Organization and the international community as a whole, to develop a Roadmap for the Return of Africa, the Cradle of Humanity and Civilization, with the values of her Code of life, Maât. Africa, the Cradle of Humanity and Civilization, Sanctuary of the world, the crowned Earth to which all humanity of all times must return in pilgrimage.





EUROPEAN DIVISION

Coordinator: Prof. Vojin Rakić

European Division of the International Network of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics
(Haifa)



European Division of the
International Network of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics (Haifa)

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(Haifa)

Czech Republic Prague	Tomas Dolezal, PhD. JD, LL.M
Denmark Copenhagen	Dr. BogiEliassen
Finland Turku	Dr. Susanne Uusitalo
France Nancy	Pr Henry COUDANE Doyen Honoraire
Germany Univ. of Applied Sciences & ArtHannover	Prof. Dr. Gerhard Fortwengel
Greece Athens	Prof. Dr. Evangelos D. Protopapadakis
Iceland Reykjavik	Dr. SalvörNordal
Ireland Galway	Dr. Oliver Feeney
Israel Haifa	Dr Shai Lynn
Kazakhstan Almaty	Dr. SadykovaAizhan
Kazakhstan Astana	Prof. Bakhyt Sarymsakova
Latvia Riga	Dr. IvarsNeiders
Lithuania Klaipeda	Prof. Dr. GintautasVyšniauskas
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia Skopje	Prof. Dr. DejanDonev

European Division of the International Network of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics
(Haifa)

Moldova Chisinau	Dr. Igor Codreanu, MD
Montenegro Podgorica	Prof. Aneta Boskovic, MD, MSc, PhD
The Netherlands Rotterdam	Prof. Dr. Maartje Schermer
Poland Warsaw	Dr. Joanna Rozynska
Poland Warsaw Lazarski Univ.	Dr. Maria Ciesielska
Serbia Beograd	Prof. Vojin Rakic, PhD
Slovenia Ljubljana	Prof. Toni Pustovrh
Spain Murcia	Prof. Julian Valero-Torrijos, Prof. Maria Magnolia Pardo-Lopez
Spain Madrid	Dr. Benjamin Herreros
Turkey Ankara	Prof. Dr. Nuket Ornek Buken
United Kingdom Birmingham	Dr. June Jones
United Kingdom Cardiff	Prof. Baroness Lora Finlay
United Kingdom Swansea	Mrs. Chantal Patel
Ukraine Kyiv	Dr. Radmyla Hrevtsova,

European Division of the International Network of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics
(Haifa)

Uzbekistan Tashkent	Prof. Zamira Mukhamedova
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Mission statement

In keeping with the objectives of UNESCO, and with reference to the Universal Declaration on Bioethics and Human Rights, the European Division seeks to coordinate European initiatives in bioethical education and research on a range of issues related to (bio)medicine, health and broader markers of human wellbeing.

Aims & objectives

- To develop initiatives in education & research under the mission statement of the Division.
- To organise events and meetings for development of themes in education and research in the European context, including promoting the following:
 - Once every two years, there will be the Chair's European Conference on Bioethics.
 - On occasion, a joint-European Division World Bioethics Day to be held in a rotating European location.
 - Where practicable, member Units will be encouraged to hold European Courses or seminars on different bioethical topics.
 - To publicise, support and disseminate national World Bioethics Day events in ED countries.
- To publish in high impact journals and to disseminate our work and opinions via newspapers, social media and traditional media, in accordance with UNESCO guidelines and methodology.
- To develop & pursue funding strategies to support the work of the European Division.
- To foster communication and dissemination between the members of the European Division, the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics and the broader research and education community.
- To ensure the research is framed with due regard to UNESCO's core principles and the 'Declaration on Bioethics and Human Rights' which UNESCO is committed to guide its application in a variety of socio-cultural-legal contexts.

Educational initiatives

Bioethics in Europe - course

European Division of the International Network of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics
(Haifa)

Goal of the course: To learn about bioethical concepts, questions and possible answers which are seen important and central in different parts of the Europe.

Target group: Undergraduate students of different relevant disciplines at different European Universities. The possible disciplines include law, social sciences, medicine, and philosophy etc.

Organizers: Gabriele Werner-Felmayer, Helena Siipi and Susanne Uusitalo.

Teachers: Various teachers from different European universities with UNESCO Chair in Bioethics units. Each teacher gives one or two about 0,5-hour long lecture(s). The following questions are answered in each lecture: (1) What are the bioethically hot topics in your country at the moment? (2) How is bioethics done in your country? (3) What bioethical term or concept do you find interesting and useful at the moment? Why?

Method: Lectures are recorded and stored together to form a uniform Moodle-course. Each unit providing a lecture gets access to other lectures. Universities are free to choose how the stored lectures are used in their teaching. Students follow the lectures from the Moodle.

Length of the course: About 15 lectures

Credits: Each participating university is free to determine the amount of credits the students get from the course and on how the course is fitted to the teaching and to the studies of the students.

Current status:Current plans include writing up a proposal for a Jean Monnet teaching module framed for the European context.: https://eacea.ec.europa.eu/erasmus-plus/actions/jean-monnet/jean-monnet-modules_en.

Research initiatives

Project title: 'European electronic Personal Health Records initiatives and vulnerable migrants: a need for greater ELSI safeguards'

Project abstract: The effective collection and management of the personal data of rapidly migrating populations is important for ensuring adequate healthcare and monitoring of a displaced peoples' health status. With developments in ICT data sharing capabilities, electronic personal health records (ePHRs) are increasingly replacing less transportable paper records which, in addition to advantages of improving accuracy and completeness of information, seem self-evidently important for rapidly displaced and inherently mobile populations. In this project, we are assessing various emerging initiatives – such as

European Division of the International Network of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics
(Haifa)

Common Approach for REfugees and other migrants' health and Re-Health/ Re-Health2 – that are seeking to develop migrant-centric ePHR responses in the European context in order to i) evaluate the benefits of migrant ePHRs versus non-ePHR options, ii) assessing the advantages and disadvantages of various forms of ePHRs (e.g. USB devices versus cloud storage) and iii) assessing the ethical, legal and social challenges of migrant-centric ePHRs.

Coordinators: Oliver Feeney & Ursela Barteczko

Method: A series of meetings and workshops will be organised bringing together members of the European Division involved in the project with a wider range of experts working in the fields of migration, healthcare, electronic PHRs, ICT, ethics, law, sociology, philosophy, politics as well as representatives from the existing migrant-centric ePHR initiatives, migrant groups and other relevant stakeholders.

Outcomes: A set of ELSI guidelines to ensure the positive ongoing development of migrant-centric ePHRs in the European context. Publications in academic journals and other forms of dissemination. Ongoing funding applications.

Current status: Active

Publications (in progress of review/submission):

Oliver Feeney, Gabriele Werner-Felmayer, Helena Siipi, Markus Frischhut, Silvia Zullo, Ursela Barteczko, Lars Øystein Ursin, Shai Linn, Heike Felzmann, Dušanka Krajnović, John Saunders, and Vojin Rakić (2019) 'European Electronic Personal Health Records initiatives and vulnerable migrants: a need for greater ethical, legal and social safeguards' *Developing World Bioethics* (under review)

Authors as above (2019) 'eHealth responses to crisis migration: some ELSI considerations' (for Eduardo Rueda, Juan Jorge Michel Fariña and Andrea Hellemeier (eds) *Bioethics and Human Rights*)

Current funding application activity: Wellcome Trust Small Grant funding application currently being prepared. Further applications to follow.

ED Website initiative

Project: Developing online web platform listing names, teaching/research interests and contact links of European Division Unit Members for the purpose of increasing communication, coordination and networking possibilities.

European Division of the International Network of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics
(Haifa)

Coordinators: Oliver Feeney & John Saunders

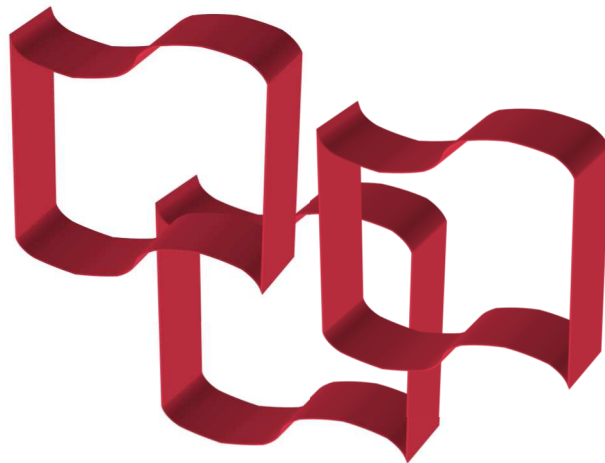
Current status: Sample version of website created. First official draft of website under construction.

Possible future initiatives

New project in Arts (Bioethics in theatre, art, music, dance, etc) signalled by Prof. Carmi to be contacted for future collaboration from European Division.

MORE SUGGESTIONS WELCOME!

Any clarifications in document, please contact: feeney.oli@gmail.com



IBERO-AMERICAN DIVISION

Coordinator: Prof. Moty Benyakar

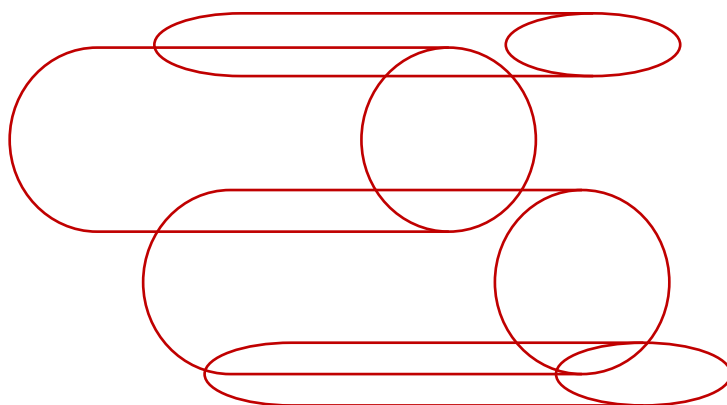
From the last Chair's World Conference in Jerusalem, the Ibero-American Division, started in a new way of organization. In the Conference we agreed that we will unify the efforts of Professor Rui Nunes and Prof. Moty Benyakar to work in a conjoint way and trying to stabilising links between the Portuguese speaking countries with those that are Spanish speaking countries.

In the last weeks we are working together the development of new units in Portugues speaking zones, specially.Brasil, and Sapnsih speaking countries as Argentina. We are planning the visit of Professor Nunes to Argentina in the first week of June to promote the activities related to the next Conference in Porto. We are working in the development of new units in Argentina and in Brasil.

We are in the first steps of the development of conjoint programs, related both to the activities, and common research.

In the while we are planning the edition of a book related to distancia. And a common Commitee was built fo this propose.

In the next weeks we will develop a common working plan that soon we will report about it. All the units are interacting and start working for common projects. Each unit repot their own activities in an independent way, to all the departments of our International network.



PORTUGUESE LANGUAGE COUNTRIES DIVISION

Coordinator: Prof. Rui Nunes



The Portuguese Language Countries Division of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics was publicly presented by Professor Amnon Carmi at the Opening Ceremony of the 8th Congress of the Portuguese Language Medical Community at Brasilia, Brasil, in May 2017.

The Portuguese Language Countries Division of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics will have units from all countries of the Community of Portuguese Language Countries as well as from Portuguese Language Communities all over the world. This Division aims the creation, diffusion and knowledge application among different academic and educational institutions, all over Portuguese speaking countries, of the basic principles and practices of Bioethics namely through education – at a university level but also regarding high school students.

This Division intends to promote this human rights' culture all over the Portuguese Language Countries. In this way, it is expected that this project will make a huge difference with regard to the capacity-building of individual citizens and professionals. Also, it has the potential to contribute to the transfer of knowledge in this field.

The network created by this Division will surely strength the links between the different higher education institutions and other partners that share the same humanitarian ideals, such as NGOs. The main beneficiaries are students but, in addition, many other people will be enrolled, such as professionals, teachers and policy makers. The main objectives are:

- a) To promote human rights and human dignity by promoting bioethics as a new conceptual approach to deal with all forms of life in full respect for personal autonomy;
- b) To share worldwide, namely in Portuguese Language Countries, bioethics education as a new

and vibrant field that requires specialised interdisciplinary training as well as the Portuguese experience in Bioethics teaching and training, both from a professional as well as an academic perspective;

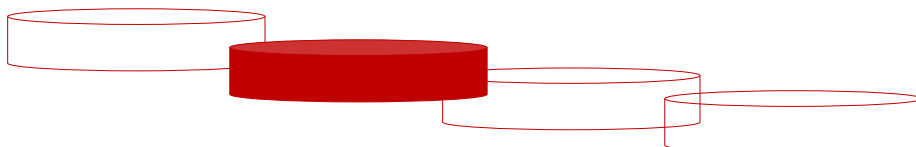
- c) To promote high quality research in the area of bioethics, with a special emphasis in its implementation in particular settings from a cultural as well as social and economic perspectives;
- d) To propose new approaches regarding the transfer of the knowledge gathered in this program and in parallel experiences.

The Portuguese Language Countries Division of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics has the potential to stimulate the education systems of the enrolled countries to foster high-quality and inclusive lifelong learning for all, as this project aims to change the way people face ethics from a human rights approach and this change will be perceptible in all levels of teaching.

Also, there will be a promotion of inter-sectorial cooperation between the education sector and the health sector. This Division will also empower learners to be creative and responsible global citizens, as bioethics is a responsible way to approach citizenship in a fair and universally accepted way, contributing decisively to a true capacity-building.

Some of the activities of the Portuguese Language Countries Division of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics are:

- a) Holding courses and seminars in bioethics and bioethics education, namely at a high school level, as well as at a Master and PhD level;
- b) Promoting lectures and courses for various professional communities or for the public in general, in the Portuguese Language Countries;
- c) Holding local, regional, national and international conferences;
- d) Promoting high level research on bioethics;
- e) Editing books;
- j) Translating UNESCO's books and documents (from English to Portuguese)



CHAIR's DEPARTMENTS

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Director: Prof. Russell D'Souza

The Department of Education and the India Program of The UNESCO Chair in Bioethics Haifa has been increasing its coverage with now many more healthcare institutions joining the programme. Currently it has representation of all the Medical, Dental, Nursing, Allied Health Sciences, Pharmacy in various institutions all over the country.

Several 3-day workshops and one day sensitisation programmes were organised at many healthcare and allied health sciences institutions which had many enthusiastic participants. Some of the selected participants were also inducted to join the accredited training faculty of the National Programme.

The programme has also included IMA's Practising Doctors in its program. The Dept of education in collaboration with the IMA held a two-day seminar discussing the entire gamut of Bioethics in the context of practising doctors in India. The IMA President Dr Ravi Wankhedkar, IMA general secretary R. N. Tandon, State IMA leaders from all over the country and representatives of the India Programme of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics (Haifa) were present on the occasion. Over 600 delegates participated in the seminar where there were breakout sessions to discuss the different ethical issues confronting the doctors. The culmination of the process was the release of a handbook on "Redefining Medical Ethics", which included all the major views presented at the two-day discussions.

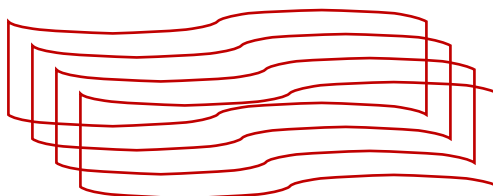
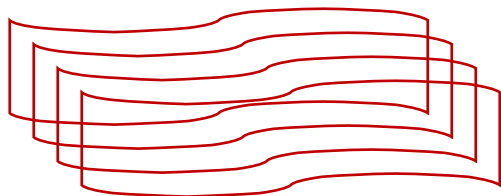
The highlight of the Department of Education efforts I am delighted that the Government of India also joined hands with this unique National noble Bioethics initiative. The Honourable Dr Saravana Kumar, IAS, Joint Secretary Government of India HRD and Higher Education and Secretary General Indian National Commission for Cooperation with the UNESCO formally joined the programme as Co-Chair for India.

At present, there are more than 85 Bioethics Units & Centres Of the UNESCO Chair Haifa across entire India. The Indian Program is now at colleges, universities and hospitals from Amritsar, Sikkim, Srinagar, Jodhpur and Shillong in the North to Kanyakumari, Trivandrum and Mangalore in the South; from Mumbai, Bhavnagar, Ahmedabad in the West to Kolkata in the East and all the regions and cities in between. Over 2500 trained and credentialed medical teachers are now taking this initiative forward in their own institutions and among their students. The Department of Education is proud of their valuable contributions of making available the competencies to all health care providers to offer ethical, value based high quality health care to the communities that they serve.

Another highlight of the year's achievements was the establishment of the International Certificate Online Course on Bioethics and Human Rights. This series of online webinars has accredited International and National Faculty leading a series of in-depth discussions on the various principles of the Universal Declaration. There have been separate batches for health sciences faculty, nursing faculty, Indian medical Students, medical students from the African continent and medical faculty from many other countries that have registered for this webinar series that is growing in popularity.

On the advice of the Head and Chair Holder of the UNESCO Chair Haifa Prof Carmi and given that the Indian Program has grown in stature, it was decided last year that a National Advisory Board (NAB) be created to coordinate the various programs. The first meeting of the NAB was held in New Delhi on the 2nd of Feb 2019.

This important meeting was co-chaired by Dr Russell DSouza, Director, Department of Education, Head Asia-Pacific region of the UNESCO Chair and Dr Saravana Kumar, IAS, Joint Secretary Govt of India Ministry of HRD & Dept of Higher Education who also is the Sec Gen of the Govt of India Council for Cooperation with the UNESCO. Dr Mary Mathew Head of the Indian Program of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics was appointed the Secretary. Many of the heads of national programs attended the inaugural NAB Meeting in 2019.



HOLOCAUST DEPARTMENT

Co-Directors: Dr. Tessa Chelouche and Dr. Stacy Gallin

The Department of Bioethics and the Holocaust of the UNESCO Chair of Bioethics was created in June 2017. Our goal is 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.

The Department works closely with the nonprofit organization the Maimonides Institute for Medicine, Ethics and the Holocaust (MIMEH) to develop varied research programs, scientific meetings/conferences and the publication of educational materials, both online and in other formats, which can be offered at various international institutions in different languages.

In addition, we are working to foster international collaboration by developing global sub-units focused on this topic. Visit our website to learn more: <https://www.mimeh.org/unesco.html> The Holocaust is a unique example of medically sanctioned genocide, and thus can provide an important framework for exploring past and present instances when medicine and science were utilized to fundamentally undermine human dignity. The importance of understanding the systematic participation of the medical community in the labeling, persecution, and mass murder that took place during the Holocaust cannot be overstated.

The Holocaust reveals an extraordinary low point in human history, while also reminding us of the great benefits and challenges associated with medical practices. If a significant aspiration of medicine is the ethical treatment of all human beings, then we need to keep this historical moment at the forefront of medical education as we reflect upon and pursue greater human dignity for all individuals. The Department of Bioethics and the Holocaust has accomplished a great deal since our inception in 2017.

The Casebook on Bioethics and the Holocaust, written by Department Co-Chair Dr. Tessa Chelouche, is available for download free on our website. The Casebook has been translated into Spanish, and in the coming year it will also be translated into Polish, German and Greek. We have partnered with international institutions as part of the Holocaust, Genocide, and Contemporary Bioethics program at the University of Colorado (USA), the Medicine Behind Barbed Wire Conference in Krakow and the Third European Conference on Nazi Medicine in Warsaw. A Center for Human Dignity in Bioethics, Health, and the Holocaust has been launched at Misericordia University in Dallas, Pennsylvania (USA), with Department Co-Chair Dr. Stacy Gallin as the Director.

This is the first academic center in the world to focus specifically on bioethics and the Holocaust. Working in conjunction with the Maimonides Institute for Medicine, Ethics and the Holocaust and the UNESCO Department of Bioethics and the Holocaust, the Center for Human Dignity in Bioethics, Health, and the Holocaust created a "Pledge to Preserve Human Dignity in Health

Care” which has been signed by almost 700 people from 20 countries.

It is our hope that this pledge will serve as a guideline for ethical health care practice by shedding light on the ongoing systematic involvement of the medical community in the ethical violations that took place during the Holocaust and the ramifications for modern health care. We invite you to join us in this endeavor by signing the pledge here: www.misericordia.edu/humandignitypledge We continue to explore different options for developing educational programs that can be shared widely throughout the world.

We welcome the opportunity to collaborate with individuals and organizations who are interested in working together to achieve our mission of reflecting on the past to protect the future.



Department of Bioethics and the Holocaust Co-Chairs Dr. Tessa Chelouche and Dr. Stacy Gallin at Misericordia University launching the “Pledge to Preserve Human Dignity in Health Care.”

RESEARCH DEPARTMENT

Director : Prof. Rui Nunes



The Research Department (RD) aims at the discussion of different modalities of collaborative research. Namely, research projects of specific centres or institutions, although with the general oversight of the Research Department and/or research projects that may be performed in partnership with different institutions worldwide. For the time being, there are 6 lines of research of the Research Department at a worldwide level. Namely:

- 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 healthcare professionals dealing with bioethical issues in their everyday working life (chair Anna Giardini)
- e) Assessing the legal position of the Living Wills within the system of the Council of Europe (chair Mirza Ramusovic)
- f) Gender equality (chair Rui Nunes)

Another goal of the RD is to promote a Research Department International Competition: Promotion of a universal competition so that new researchers can be supported worldwide, namely through the creation of a specific jury, chaired by Prof Amnon Carmi, that would evaluate the studies, papers or projects (guidelines to be defined).

YOUTH BIOETHICS EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Director: Dr. Miroslava Vasinova

THE FIRST SYLLABUS FOR YOUTH BIOETHICS EDUCATION

2nd Edition



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization



UNESCO Chair
in Bioethics
University of Haifa

Introduction

In 2001 UNESCO established the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics (Haifa) and authorized it to advance the education of ethics in academic institutes. The Chair has produced lots of guiding books, and established more than 200 Units in the five continents. The first Unit has been established in Italy at the European Centre for Bioethics and Quality of Life under the leadership of its Head, Dr. Miroslava Vasinova. The Italian Unit has been involved for more than twenty years in educational bio-ethical activities among children and youth. This active Unit undertook the mission of promoting a pilot project of First Syllabus for Youth Bioethics Education.

In 2005 UNESCO adopted the *Universal Declaration on Bioethics and Human Rights*. The Declaration embodies a set of bioethical principles.

In 2008 UNESCO has produced the Syllabus for Ethics Education: The *Bioethics Core Curriculum* (BCC) that includes fifteen principles of the Declaration. The BCC answers the question: What should be taught? The Chair has developed a new method for ethics education that answers the question: How should bioethics be taught. The new method consists of a few basic components. First of all, waiver or abandonment of long speeches as teaching tools for ethics education. Second, the initiation of a call for active involvement of the students in the discussion and decision-making process. Thirdly, the collection of many cases from different countries and from a variety of cultures in order to formulate a universal method of teaching to fit any place. Finally, after the classroom's discussion, the teacher may provide the students with a condensed ethical definition or explanation.

The Chair produced a series of guiding books for teachers and students thereby using the new method that was compiled by its experts. Through case studies students may 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. The aim is to produce a tool and a platform in order to activate the participation of students in the decision-making process.

The UNESCO's education project is designed to instill a culture of ethical reference to the patient's doctor. To achieve this goal the project should treat different populations: teachers, educators, medical students, doctors and even children and youth. The youngsters of our generation will be the citizens of the next generation. Socio-cultural tradition of ethics cannot be created in the classrooms of medical schools. The students that arrive in these classrooms

carry on their backs and in their hearts their own personal history. This history consists of values that they have adopted from their earliest years in their families, in their social environments, in their kindergartens and schools. Educational activities in the advanced stage of academic studies can be efficient if and to what extent they are brought forward by proper methodology to the younger population. This assumption led me to consider and initiate the creation of a training programme for younger age groups. In order to realize this idea I authorized the Italian Unit of the Chair to collect and establish in Italy a group of educators and other professionals who agreed to prepare voluntarily under my supervision a book on bioethics for children and adolescents. This book is based primarily on the educational methodology of the UNESCO's Chair. In addition, the authors were asked to create teaching tools tailored to different age groups.

The book refers to several ethical principles. These principles, accepted by all, are taken from the Universal Declaration on Bioethics and Human Rights of UNESCO.

The syllabus of the book is designed for the general population of children and youth. The book refers to four separate groups and offers diverse instructional materials to each group, depending on the various age groups: young children (3-5), elementary school children (6-10), teenagers (11-14) and teens (15-19). The book is written for teachers and educators. It includes materials (stories and games), and methodological explanations for its use.

The book's units were written by different authors whose names and addresses appear at the bottom of each unit.

The book was written as a first pioneering edition. The UNESCO Chair in Bioethics operates an Education Department and an International Forum of Teachers. The book was forwarded to hundreds of professionals of these two institutions, and to all the Units of the Chair. These experts were asked to study the materials, probe them, use them, and transfer their criticism and suggestions to the editorial staff of the project towards the formation of the second edition of the book. Along with the exercise of this pioneering project, the Chair is studying and monitoring the consequences of using these teaching materials among the young population.

The second edition gathers a selection of the units of the First edition and new units written by authors from other countries that participate in the project "Youth Bioethics Education".

Prof. Amnon Carmi
Holder and Head of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE YOUTH BIOETHICS EDUCATION PROJECT

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INTERNATIONAL FORUM OF TEACHERS

Directors: Prof. Sashka Popova & Prof. Federico Gustavo Pizzetti

During the meetings held at the last XIII World Conference of the Chair in Jerusalem, 25-27 November 2018, we discussed the activities of the International Forum of Teachers and the main objectives to promote and advance the study, discussion, and teaching of bioethics, ethics, and medical law.

The data for the register of IFT shows that at the beginning of 2019 we have 891 teachers of bioethics, ethics and medical law with a signed application form, CV and a certificate for membership. Most of the Units have 3-5 teachers as representatives of their Units. Between 10 to 20 teachers have Armenia, Azerbaijan, Brazil, Poland, Spain, USA. Between 20 to 30 teachers have Argentina, Nigeria, Serbia. Bulgaria has 32, Italy – 56, Israel 82 teachers. India is the leader – 410 teachers.

One of the main objectives of the New Year is to ensure activities that are teachers centered:

- To strengthen the capacity of teachers to improve the quality of their teaching using open dialogue, knowledge sharing in teaching and researching.
- To enhance teachers' opportunities for lifelong learning and innovations in their practice with more autonomy, new skills, and competencies.

The value to be an IFT member as a part of a substantive and broad community of educators has to be furtherly reinforced. The focus will be on an elaboration of guidelines to determine the most appropriate teaching knowledge and skills and to ensure that teachers are prepared and able to implement innovative methods and tools according to the instructions for good teaching practice.

From the modern standpoint "moving from what to how" we have several suggestions:

1- To organize a meeting annually to discuss teachers' problems and new ideas for teaching. Organizing a special IFT Session at the next XIV World Conference in Bioethics, Medical Ethics and Health Law in Porto (2020), or a Day of the IFT within the general scientific program, including few full sessions will answer the purpose. The meetings will be held according to the general structure of the Conference (time, table, etc.). This initiative may start even immediately and then continue through the next months in parallel with the organization of the World Conference.

2-To analyze common ideas, problems, and interests of our teachers, their relationships with students (and eventually their families).

To discuss the possibilities our teachers to organize meetings and courses on ethical issues, bio-law questions, and bioethics methodology for students in their universities and countries.

3-To strengthen the connections between teachers from different Units through providing a “virtual platform” for establishing multinational partnerships between IFT members.

To start facilitating the exchange of experience and information, and of researching and teaching activity, by asking the IFT members to provide information about a course or courses that might be of practical interest to IFT members and ask for the response of teachers of other countries.

4-To start promoting an international joined educational trails under the aegis of IFT.

In parallel with the other initiatives to begin asking the IFT members to submit current teaching projects aimed to promote global mobility of students and teachers and to share teaching experiences.

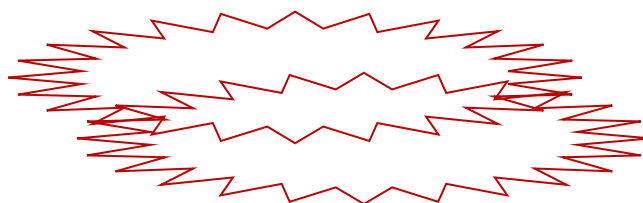
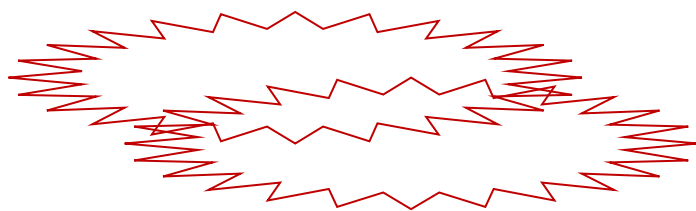
5-To expand the visibility of IFT to discuss the possibilities to establish on a yearly base an official ceremony to Reward the IFT Distinguished Members.

6-To look for volunteers to help this mission — some representatives of the divisions and representatives of the Units that will undertake the realization of this mission both in local countries and within the Chair’s divisions.

Prof. Amnon Carmi, President of IFT

Prof. Sashka Popova, Director of IFT

Prof. Federico Gustavo Pizzetti, Vice-Director of IFT



WORLD BIOETHICS DAY 2018 REPORT

Director: Dr. Praveen Kumar Arora



World Bioethics Day

Solidarity and Cooperation

19th October 2018



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization



UNESCO Chair
in Bioethics
University of Haifa

celebrated by

196 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 Kosova, Latvia, Lithuania, Former Yugoslav Republic of 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 Region, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom, USA, Ukraine, Venezuela, Vietnam

worldbioethicsday2018@gmail.com

Dear Members of International Network of UNESCO Chair in Bioethics,

I am delighted to share the report of Third World Bioethics Day celebrations held on **19th October 2018** on theme **“Solidarity and Cooperation”** across the world by the Units of International Network of the Chair. Almost 70 Units shared WBD 2018 programs and summary of the celebrations held, and I believe some other Units might also have celebrated this important event to mark the day of adoption of *Universal Declaration on Bioethics and Human Rights* by General Conference of UNESCO on 19th October 2005.

It is indeed extremely pleasing to learn the vast variety of programs organized by the Units. These innovative programs and enthusiastic participation by the faculty members and students displays how deeply the concept of Bioethics is welcomed, accepted and imbibed by the health care, life sciences and other professionals dealing with diverse aspects of ethics.

I hereby share the list of Units, which shared their WBD 2018 programs and/or summary of their World Bioethics Day 2018 celebrations

S. No.	Name of the Unit
1.	Albania Unit
2.	Argentina Maimonidas University Unit
3.	Argentina UBA IBIS Unit
4.	Argentina Univ National de San Luis Unit
5.	Argentina Univ of Moron Unit
6.	Armenia Yerevan Unit
7.	Austrian Unit
8.	Azerbaijan Baku Unit
9.	Belgium Unit
10.	Bosnia and Herzegovina Unit
11.	Brazil Rio de Janeiro Unit
12.	Bulgarian Unit
13.	Columbia Unit
14.	Cyprus Unit
15.	Department of Holocaust UNESCO Chair in Bioethics
16.	Finland Unit
17.	Germany Hannover Unit
18.	Greece Athens Unit

62.	Nepal Unit
63.	Pakistan PIMS Islamabad Unit
64.	Pakistan SMDC Lahore Unit
65.	Portuguese Unit
66.	Romania Iasi Unit
67.	Russia Saint Petersburg Unit
68.	Russia Volgograd Unit
69.	Serbia Unit
70.	Spain Murcia Unit
71.	Sri Lanka Kelania Unit
72.	Turkey Unit
73.	United Kingdom Birmingham Unit
74.	USA Florida Unit
75.	Uzbekistan Unit
76.	Venezuela Unit Dr Ximena

It is also encouraging to see an increasing trend every year among Units to motivate their students for participation in International Competitions organized by World Bioethics Day Committee on occasion of World Bioethics Day. The innovative ideas, hard work and dedication put in by the students are outstanding. The Committee received 40 entries in all categories of competitions from various Units. The entries were judged and first three entries in each category were awarded. The Units from which students participated in International Competitions are:

A) Artistic Poster Category:

S. No.	Name of the Unit	Name of the Student
1.	India Central India Unit	Ms. Himani Kaushik
2.	India DPU Unit	Ms. Anvi Rana
3.	India DYP Kolhapur Unit	Ms. Nitya Sachdeva
4.	India FMMC Unit	Ms. Farahanaz U Dhalayat
5.	India Manipal Unit	Ms. Shreya Mahajan
6.	India SGMCR Unit	Ms. Lakshmi Haridas
7.	India SGT University Unit	Ms. Priyanka Anand
8.	India SJRI Bangalore Unit	Ms. Tenzin Dawa
9.	India SRMC Unit	Mr. Ragupathi RP (Third Prize)
10.	India Terna Medical College Unit	Ms. Sneha Nadar
11.	India VMCR Madurai Nodal Centre Unit	Ms. Harini
12.	Italy Unit	Ms. Nicole Pellegrinelli (First Prize)
13.	Nepal Unit	Mr. Abhishek Kumar (Second Prize)
14.	Pakistan Lahore Unit	Mr. Mubeeh Jamshad

B) Scientific Poster Category:

S. No.	Name of the Unit	Name of the Student
1.	India Central India Unit	Dr. Akhilesh Jain
2.	India DPU Unit	Ms. Shafali Chettri
3.	India GDC Aurangabad Unit	Ms. Saumya Vilas Sabale
4.	India GSMC Mumbai Unit	Ms. Gautami Chaudhari (Second Prize)
5.	India SRMC Unit	Ms. Smriti Sarathi
6.	India Terna Medical College Unit	Ms. Divya Singh (Third Prize)
7.	Pakistan Lahore Unit	Ms. Rohma A. Javed, Ms. Rumaisa Masroor and Ms. Hadia Tariq (First Prize)

C) Photography Category:

S. No.	Name of the Unit	Name of the Student
1.	Brasil Rio de Janeiro Unit	Mr. Roberta Nascimento de Oliveira Lemos dos Santos
2.	India DPU Unit	Ms. Rutuja Naik (Third Prize)
3.	India FMMC Unit	Mr. Gautham P
4.	India GDC Aurangabad Unit	Mr. Akshay Trimukhe
5.	India SJRI Bangalore Unit	Ms. Preetha Jacob Eapen (First Prize)
6.	India SRMC Unit	Ms. M. Jayashree
7.	India Terna Medical College Unit	Mr. Sajjan Kumar Palsania (Second Prize)
8.	India VMCRI Madurai Nodal Centre Unit	Ms. Harini
9.	Nepal Unit	Mr. Vivek Acharya Chetri
10.	Turkey Unit	Mr. Belkis Birden

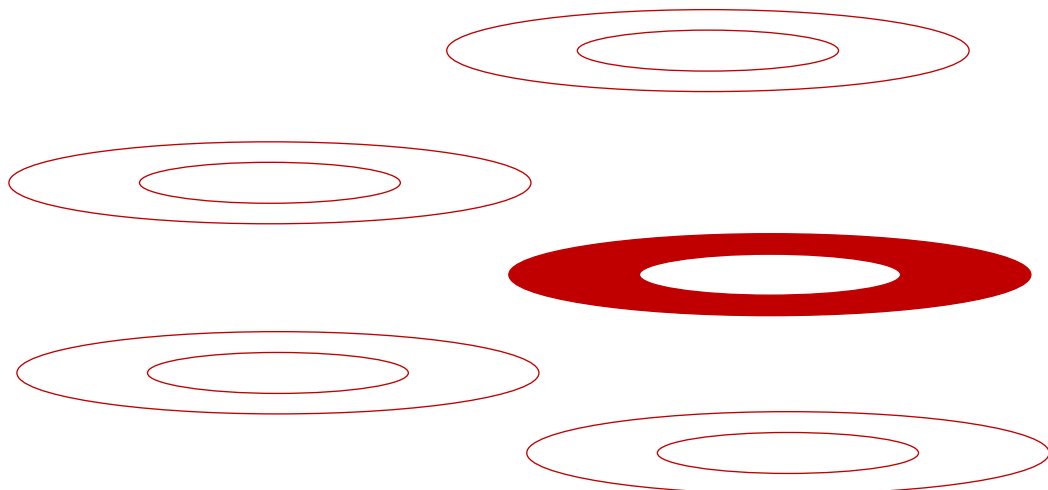
D) Short Film Category:

S. No.	Name of the Unit	Name of the Student
1.	Brasil Rio de Janeiro Unit	Mr. Roberta Lamos dos Santos
2.	India DPU Unit	Ms. Srishti Mohapatra, Ms. Shubhangi Sachdeva, Ms. Krisha Ruparel, Ms. Srishti Gupta, Mr. Onkar Hinge Patil, Mr. Bilal Khan, Mr. Raj Kamble, Mr. Prathamesh Chandgude, Mr. Tejas Shiddapur, Ms. Rupal Agrahari, Mr. Harsh (Second Prize)
3.	India DYP Kolhapur Unit	Mr. Aditya Narayan Dubey (First Prize)
4.	India GDC Aurangabad Unit	Ms. Nikita Galgale, Mr. Samadhan Khandare, Mr. Ajay Sutare
5.	India SGT University Unit	Ms. Ritika Suji, Ms. Priyanka Chauhan, Ms. Apoorva, Ms. Varsha Gupta, Mr. Omansh
6.	India SJRI Bangalore Unit	Mr. Joyal Tojo (Third Prize)

7.	India SRMC Unit	Mr. S. Kiruthiga, Mr. S. Praveen Kumar, Mr. N. Mugundhan, Mr. S. Prasath, Mr. S. Prabhu, Mr. Rajith Kumar, Mr. S. Siddharath, Mr. M. Nivedha, Mr. N. Naga Santhosh, Ms. D. Christina Evangline (Third Prize)
8.	Italy Unit	Ms. Figini Sara, Ms. Monari Davide
9.	Nepal Unit	Mr. Prasanna Subedi

Although the Committee has observed the increase in numbers of Units participating in International Competitions for students, but the growth has been very gradual. I invite Heads of Units to motivate and encourage their students to participate in International Competitions and communicate to the Committee their suggestions to improve the same.

At the end, I thank all the Unit Heads, my colleagues in World Bioethics Day Committee, the judges for the International Competitions, Directors of all continental divisions, the team at Bioethical Voices, administrative team of the Chair for taking efforts on ground and making World Bioethics Day celebrations a grand success every year. Lastly and most importantly, I thank Prof. Amnon Carmi, the engine behind the Bioethics movement across the World on behalf of all of us for supporting us all at all times.



THE CHALLENGE OF BIOETHICS TO THE PROBLEMS OF THE WORLD

Appointment in Jerusalem from 27 to 29 November 2018

PRESS RELEASE

by Dr. Giacomo Sado, Conference Press Office Director

From 27 to 29 November 2018 Jerusalem will be the site of the 13th UNESCO World Congress in Bioethics, Medical Ethics and Health Law.

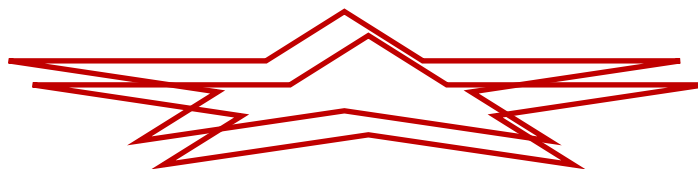
The purpose of bioethics, for which human being's rights come first, is to define its criteria and to limit of what is legal in medical practice and scientific research. This is even more important than the indisputable right of science to progress continuously.

Born and so far known for its commitment in the circumscribed context of the end of life, bioethics now spans many fronts far beyond the exclusively medical sphere. We can see this in the complex social and environmental problems that are felt even by the public opinion.

Never as today is the brilliant intuition of Potter so up-to-date. Less than fifty years ago he proposed we should reflect on ethics as a science of survival as well as a bridge to mankind's future that is being threatened in various ways.

Over time, the most varied adjectives and determinations have been added to the term "bioethics" (clinical, economic, environmental and therefore we speak of eco-bioethics, global, geriatric, animal, secular, religious, as well as biotechnologies, bioterrorism, etc.). The most recent term is artistic bioethics. A confirmation of how extensive the semantic umbrella is.

Bioethics feeds by definition on discussions; therefore Jerusalem will be the privileged seat for an exchange of information and knowledge and therefore of dialogue and debate.



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Appointment in Jerusalem, from 27 to 29 November 2018

PRESS RELEASE

The Development of Medical Ethics and the World Medical Association by Otmar Kloiber, Secretary General of the World Medical Association

One month after the sentences were handed down in the so-called Doctors' Trial in Nuremberg for crimes against patients and abuse of medical research in concentration camps and research facilities, the World Medical Association (WMA) started to work on an international deontology for the medical profession. Ever since its foundation in September 1947, the WMA has understood itself as the global platform for developing medical ethics. As an umbrella organization of currently 113 national and territorial medical associations, it is ideally suited to speak for the profession on a global scale and to foster the development of conclusive professional rules and overarching guidelines.

Among the policies developed by the WMA are the Declaration of Geneva (first edition 1948 / last revised 2017), a successor to the Hippocratic Oath, the International Code of Medical Ethics (1949 / 2006), the Declaration of Helsinki – Ethical Principles for Medical Research Involving Human Subjects (1964 / 2013), the Declaration of Tokyo – Guidelines for Physicians Concerning Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment in Relation to Detention and Imprisonment (1975 / 2016) and the Declaration of Lisbon on the Rights of the Patient (1975 / 2015). While policy work was initially clearly profession centered, it has increasingly come to reflect the role of physicians in society and the advocacy role of each professional within his or her community. This was most clearly expressed with the Declaration of Oslo on Social Determinants of Health (2011 / 2015), which explicitly extended the role of physicians beyond the realm of clin-

¹ WMA Declaration of Geneva. <https://www.wma.net/policies-post/wma-declaration-of-geneva/>

² WMA International Code of Medical Ethics. <https://www.wma.net/policies-post/wma-international-code-of-medical-ethics/>

³ WMA Declaration of Helsinki – Ethical Principles for Medical Research Involving Human Subjects. <https://www.wma.net/policies-post/wma-declaration-of-helsinki-ethical-principles-for-medical-research-involving-human-subjects/>

⁴ WMA Declaration of Tokyo – Guidelines for Physicians Concerning Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment in Relation to Detention and Imprisonment. <https://www.wma.net/policies-post/wma-declaration-of-tokyo-guidelines-for-physicians-concerning-torture-and-other-cruel-inhuman-or-degrading-treatment-or-punishment-in-relation-to-detention-and-imprisonment/>

⁵ WMA Declaration of Lisbon on the Rights of the Patient. <https://www.wma.net/policies-post/wma-declaration-of-lisbon-on-the-rights-of-the-patient/>

⁶ WMA Declaration of Oslo on Social Determinants of Health. <https://www.wma.net/policies-post/wma-declaration-of-oslo-on-social-determinants-of-health/>

ical medicine.

In an extension of the Declaration of Helsinki³, the WMA developed a policy focused on Ethical Considerations regarding Health Databases and Biobanks. The Declaration of Taipei (2016) addresses the advocacy role of physicians in current contexts of “big data”, “machine learning” and “artificial intelligence”. However, the stronger emphasis on an advocacy role, the protection of patients and research subjects and engaging for public health have not diminished the work on core deontological questions.

These have not lost their relevance for the work of physicians and are, at the same time, strong unifiers for the medical community in specializing environments. The last revision of the Declaration of Geneva¹ garnered unprecedented global attention. As the new physicians pledge, the Declaration of Geneva spans inward-looking traditional commitments and an acknowledgement of patient autonomy, while also underlining the need for acting according to conscience and self-care.

In a heavily commoditizing medical world, the question of the ethical behavior of physicians (and medical institutions) is directly connected with professional autonomy and clinical independence. Payers and governments alike have, and are pressing for, more financial competition in health care and are calling autonomy and clinical independence into question by introducing economically driven incentives or even directions for treatment.

Removing the myth that professional autonomy gives physicians a God-like status and revealing its inherent connection to patients accessing their rights to appropriate treatment, as well as understanding the advocacy role of doctors for the population and public health, will help professional autonomy be perceived as an ethical imperative rather than the privilege of one professional group.

WMA Declaration of Taipei on Ethical Considerations regarding Health Databases and Biobanks. <https://www.wma.net/policies-post/wma-declaration-of-taipei-on-ethical-considerations-regarding-health-databases->

WMA Declaration of Seoul on Professional Autonomy and Clinical Independence. <https://www.wma.net/policies-post/wma-declaration-of-seoul-on-professional-autonomy-and-clinical-independence/>



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PRESS RELEASE

by Prof. Claudio Buccelli,

Director of Forensic Medicine and Director of Ethics Committee at the Federico II University of Naples - Italy



PART ONE: (Human Enhancement Medicine)

Human enhancement medicine, which is the result of advances in techno-science, is meant as all treatments, even surgical ones, administered to a healthy person, i.e. somebody not affected by any pathology or at risk of contracting one, and aimed at amplifying his/her psychic abilities and/or physical resources. Considerable concerns have been raised about its ethical, deontological and legal admissibility. Worldwide, the lively ethical debate about the evaluation of human enhancement medicine essentially developed along two main lines of thought.

The "bio-conservative" approach tends to limit enhancement treatments within the optimization of normal human capacities. The "transhumanist" approach, is instead in favor of manipulating human capabilities far beyond the scope of their mere optimization, and as far as hoping for a

sort of mutation of the human species and thus for its transit to the so-called post-human era. This is an area of bioethics in its initial evolution phase, but also one largely projected into the future, and full of implications, also of deontological nature.

From a logical and functional point of view, as well as based on a philosophically correct assumption, human enhancement medicine strengthens human abilities to respond to external stress. However, as that increased ability is the phenomenon of the so-called human enhancement, it is far from the therapeutic action by which the doctor "treats" the patient.

On the contrary, as it is a new parallel segment of medicine, it profoundly modifies the deontological assumption that guides medical professional conduct. Enhancement medicine is not expected to prolong human life - at least directly - but rather to implement objective improvements of complex spheres, from the cognitive to the emotional ones, by administering treatments which are however "medical" and are prerogative of the profession of the medical doctor.

But besides the ethical and deontological critical issues just outlined, another aspect to be considered is the legal and welfare one. In fact, in countries like Italy, with a nominally wide-ranging welfare, health protection is one of the fundamental rights. As such, any resort to enhancement medicine, if acknowledged and adopted by the current Law, would have a public impact.

Differences in treatment, however, would arise from its private application that not everybody can pay for, and this would bring about ethical consequences. Nevertheless, the current Code of Italian Medical Deontology (2014), although not a primary source of law, has recognized its practicability as, in a sense, the Code is detached from the concept of "illness and its cure" and reaches the conception focused on "health" at the center with its enormously wide application boundaries.

Thus, article 76 of the aforementioned Code acknowledges enhancement medicine and requires respect and protection of the dignity of the person in its applications, according to the principles of proportionality and precaution, as well as to obtain a fully informed consent.

The predictable criticalities inherent in ethical, deontological and legal aspects which require the reconsideration of the very ontological status of medicine, demand, however, extreme caution in the evolution of enhancement medicine, aimed at preventing dangerous social inequalities and severe damage to the physiological, physical and cognitive abilities that are intended to be strengthened.

PART TWO: (description of the Charter)

The Paper by the title "The Charter of Naples "in the perspective of the application of EU Regulation no. 536/2014" begins with the examination of an orientation - supported in large part by

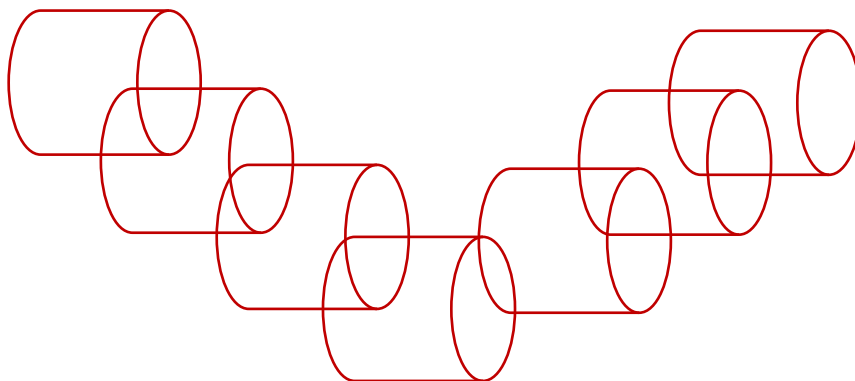
pharmaceutical companies - which, based on artificial interpretations of such Regulation, proposes a drastic downsizing of the work of the Italian Ethics Committees.

The role of Ethics Committees should be a merely bureaucratic marginal one in monitoring clinical research, and the number of Committees should be reduced to only one at national level, instead of the almost 100 still operating ones.

The Ethics Committee of the University of Naples Federico II has strongly opposed this trend, and some of its members, together with other external bioethics experts, have prepared a document, entitled "Naples Charter for the protection of the person in clinical trials", named same after the city where its drafting was conceived on the occasion of the 11th UNESCO World Conference held in October 2015, on Bioethics, Medical Ethics and Health Law in collaboration with this Committee. The document makes a strong non-declamatory opposition to avert the declared scheme of abolition of the Italian Ethics Committees aimed at freeing pharmacological research from the ethical safeguarding constraints guaranteed by these same Committees.

With reference to the different contexts of clinical experimentation, the "Charter of Naples" jointly reaffirms the centrality of the principle of the indispensable pre-eminence of the protection of the dignity and rights to self-determination, safety, wellbeing and confidentiality of the person included in clinical trials over any other interest.

Guardians of this operational center of gravity are the Ethics Committees, whose massive qualitative and quantitative downsizing would bring the research back to the dangers of abuses, as it was prior to the Nuremberg Decalogue.



THE CHALLENGE OF BIOETHICS TO THE PROBLEMS OF THE WORLD

Appointment in Jerusalem, from 27 to 29 November 2018

PRESS RELEASE

by Dr. Carlo Pasetti, Past President of the Ethics Committee at the Salvatore Maugeri Foundation in Pavia, writes about similarities and ethical-clinical diversities of Parkinson's disease and Alzheimer's disease.



Parkinson's disease (P.D) and Alzheimer's disease (A.D.) are the most common neurodegenerative diseases that cause disability in the pre-senile and senile age. Their prevalence and incidence are rapidly increasing and this makes us aware of radical changes, not only on a clinical level but also in anthropological and social terms (just think of the phenomenon of caregivers, the real and psychological costs for them, the scarcity of ad hoc centers etc.) We must realize that these two diseases represent one of the greatest challenges for clinical research in the years to come.

It is interesting to note that even though these two diseases are profoundly different; their etiopathogenesis as well as their clinical pictures (dopaminergic deficit and movement disorders in the first case and acetylcholine dysfunction and cognitive disorders in the second) with the progression of the disease, tend to confuse and overlap each other in an inextricable way, so much so as to make their differential diagnosis and

their pharmacological therapy difficult.

In fact, PD tends to become more complicated with the appearance of cognitive disorders, initially selective, dysexecutive syndromes, that generalize up to real demented frameworks (P.D.D.), while in A.D. we observe movement disorders that are more typical of P.D. such as tremor, rigidity and bradykinesia, as well as postural instability with frequent falls which are one of the main risk factors and causes of death.

But what happens from the ethical point of view in the most advanced stages?

The differences in this context are once again very profound, especially with regard to the decision-making process in the delicate end-of-life dilemmas. In P.D. in fact the slow progression of the disease, the complete information being provided to the patient, the preserved awareness and decision-making ability, the possibility to draw up an informed Consent with all the requisites, the efficacy of the drug therapy and the possibility to change the patient's choices as well as the conservation of his or her personal identity make it possible to draw up any forward-

looking directives.

In A.D. instead the faster progression of the disease, the sometimes almost complete lack of information being provided to the patient when he is still integrally cognitively, the altered awareness and decision-making competence, the inability to sign an informed Consent complete with all his requirements, the poor or no efficacy of a drug therapy and the impossibility of changing one's own decisions in addition to the de-structuring of the patient's personal identity make it impossible to draw up early directives, an element that adds to the many difficult problems already present in this tragic illness.

This makes us understand why the Early Directives are so rare in this context compared to other chronic progressive diseases with poor prognosis (heart failure, renal failure, tumors, Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis, for example), as awareness and decision-making competence, real milestones on which the directives themselves are based, are completely altered, together with the presence of anosognosia and the distortion of the patient's personal identity, due to the breaking of the chain of memories.

In such situations of desperation and terror and of risky or non-existent interpersonal relationships, where the patient is more exposed to coercion and violence, it seems clear that deciding for others, which is already very difficult, becomes almost impossible if you are not guided by ethics, by the sense of responsibility and by the relationship in which one person has become dependent on the other.

But could there be any windows or loopholes?

If more and more refined rating scales are developed to give us the measure of awareness and the decision-making competence, even in the presence of initial or intermediate cognitive impairment, and if the patient is given the information in the initial stages, without bumping or conditioning it, gradually and personalized, carefully evaluating what could be for his or her best interest and balancing the Principle of Autonomy with that of Charity, reasoning not only in clinical or legal terms but above all in ethical terms, then yes, it will be difficult but not impossible.

It is clear that information must be given in the initial-intermediate stages of the disease. This should be done with caution and precautions due to potential diagnostic errors that may exist in these early stages as well as the possible presence of confounding "bridge syndromes" due to simple physiological brain aging, iatrogenic, vascular, metabolic, comorbid, premorbid personality and depression.

In conclusion: the theoretical and empirical complexity of these situations is badly suited to rigid hierarchical preconceptions or to principle issues of any nature; in this regard, we should treat each individual case on the basis of clinical and moral experience, always taking into account the possible fallibility of medicine but without preconceptions and theories of meta-ethics that in these contexts would constitute only an ideological mystification.

THE CHALLENGE OF BIOETHICS TO THE PROBLEMS OF THE WORLD

Appointment in Jerusalem, from 27 to 29 November 2018

PRESS RELEASE

Never as today is the brilliant intuition of Potter so up-to-date

by Prof. Praveen Kumar Arora, Head of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology Dep., Sri Aurobindo Medical College and PG Institute



Indore, Madhya Pradesh Bioethics, almost 50 years after Potter, coined the term for the first time in 1970, and has received its due recognition world over. It's being increasingly recognized by all life sciences experts as the solution to their dilemmas related to scientific advances and ethical issues.

This boost to the recognition of Bioethics as an important aspect in life sciences and specially so in health care has emerged from the adoption of the Universal Declaration on Bioethics and Human Rights by UNESCO General Conference and later establishment by UNESCO Chair in Bioethics at Haifa University.

This last development was very significant as UNESCO Chair at Haifa, under the guidance of Prof. Amnon Carmi, planned the dissemination of this important message in a way that we can now say that Bioethics is spreading as a movement in many parts of the world, specially so in Asia-Pacific region under the leadership of Prof. Russell D'Souza.

This region hosts more than one third of all Units of the Chair across the World. As such, what I say is "Bioethics is a way of living; an ethical and right way of living." If introduced and dissemi-

nated in a proper way, in future it will help to guide individuals to do acts for the benefit of all the sections of the society, including the most under and unprivileged ones.

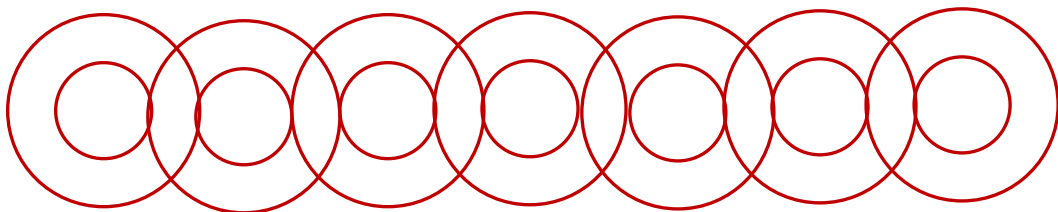
Is Bioethics today in a vital state or in a state of confusion, as many adjectives have been attributed to Bioethics, such as "clinical, economic, environmental " so that we speak of eco-, global, geriatric, animal, laic, religious, and artistic bioethics, as well as biotechnology, bioterrorism etc.?

Bioethics today, is in a vital state for those who understand its essence, but those who are not yet exposed or inadequately and improperly exposed might be in a state of confusion. The various adjectives attributed to Bioethics emphasize its importance in various spheres of life.

The experts from various fields of sciences can apply the principles of Bioethics to serve the humanity, other living beings on earth, environment etc. Advances in technology, for example, have introduced many other ethical concerns in health care besides just patient care. Ability to keep comatose patients and patients in permanent vegetative state alive has raised ethical dilemmas on to the extent of using such life-saving machines. Euthanasia as such is being increasing recognized as a way out of this dilemma.

But again, various religious and social concerns prevent societies to adapt this method. In India, the debate on Euthanasia started with a public interest litigation filed to allow euthanasia for Ms. Aruna Shanbaug, a nursing staff of a government hospital who was sexually assaulted in November 1973 and as a consequence went into permanent vegetative state.

She was taken care by her friends in this state for almost 45 years. PIL sought euthanasia for her and led to debate on this issue in the country. Although Hon'ble Supreme Court denied euthanasia in this particular case, but later permitted the same under strict guidelines. India being a multi religious country, the social acceptance and debate is still on among public groups. The same will be discussed in my presentation at Jerusalem Conference, in Indian context.



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PRESS RELEASE

Bioethics considerations

by Prof. Riccardo Zoia, Ordinary Professor of the University of Milan, President of the Italian Society of Legal Medicine and Insurance, Italy



Van Rensselaer Potter's designed the original concept of bioethics as a global integration of biology and values to guide human survival. Since our societies change constantly, this seminal approach deserve further elaboration, extending Potter's view to a deeper and broader bioethics seem vital and essential.

We need to face up to the fact that it is again time to ask ourselves some fundamental questions about bioethics and it's perspectives. In our contemporary life we have to deal with unexpected challenges both for individual and collective social life.

As always, it is crucial to provide a reason for 'why', 'what' and 'how' we do, above all in science. While we can use powerful tools, that sometimes we do not fully understand for their potential impact of consequences and implications, we must always clearly consider the final aims and goals of our actions.

The survival of our human species is closely interdependent with its perspectives and the deep roots of its principles, fundamental rights and duties. It is incumbent on us to re-connect the humanistic and scientific culture, bioethics is based on human values and biological knowledge, in particular ecological, physiological and genetic ones.

Time has come for active engagement among different cultural perspectives, establishing dialogue, both a cross-cultural and between researchers of different generations.

The future of bioethics already started here and now, is shaped by our decisions of why and how we address the current problems that emerge, below and above the 'liminal' and 'critical mass' levels, as perceived in our societies. Along with growth in social and technical complexity, equally complex challenging ethical dilemmas arises.

Critical thinking, aware of dogmas and assumptions, is a necessary approach essential to reinvigorate, enrich a socially-engaged bioethics. Perspective for future of bioethics can be related to the progress of biomedical technologies and the impact of globalization of social changes.

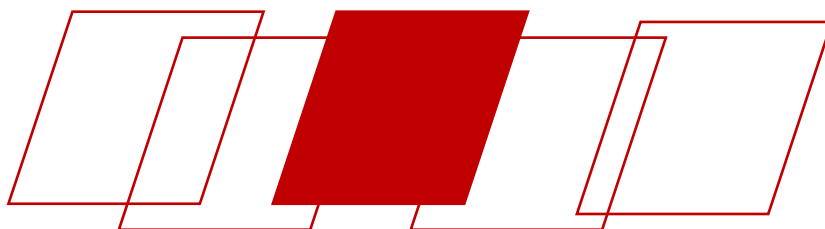
Specifically, along with the mainstream topics, further emerging debates can be related also to these fields: Application of emerging technologies (e.g. autonomous agents and 'artificial' 'intelligent' systems); Digital-Life; Synthetic Biology; Ethics for Bioart; Biohacking; High-Definition-Bioethics; Consumer Genetic; Wellness Genomics; Rethinking medical professionalism; Human migration across political borders of countries; Efforts to develop and enhance intra- cross- multi-inter- trans- disciplinary approach of bioethics.

What we need is a spirit of sceptical questioning, otherwise bioethics risk to remain an ideology with limited future and few chances to have an impact and make a difference in our societies. Thus, we have to embrace both the foundation and the need for broadening the horizon of bioethics, that, actually, propound unchanged themes.

All the multifaceted aspects and topics related to and relevant for bioethics require in our contemporary complex societies, that at first sight may seems to be just chaotic, to be dynamically carefully considered and re-evaluated, so that our ethics always aims to be just as sophisticated as our science and society.

Following this perspective, our modus operandi focus on a broad comprehensive spectrum, from historical to educational approach, pondering novel research, technologies, techniques and therapies that requires ever more expertise to deal with the sophisticated procedures and complex systems.

Specific focus is devoted towards the opposition to all racism – beginning with anti-Semitism, the longest hatred – in the name of the uniqueness of mankind, considering equally the scientific, humanistic and artistic form of human expression.



CHALLENGE OF BIOETHICS TO THE PROBLEMS OF THE WORLD

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PRESS RELEASE

Human being genetically modified

It has already been in the air for a long time. The question up till now was not if, but when the announcement of the creation of the first genetically modified human being would be made. This news has been broadcast by the media in the exact same day of the opening of the 13th. UNESCO World Congress in Bioethics, Medical Ethics and Health Law in Jerusalem and it will surely influence the conference's works. Defining the criteria and the limits of medical practice and scientific research is the main aim of Bioethics, for which the rights of human beings are an absolute priority. These are even more important than the indisputable right of science to progress continuously.

This is the comment of **Prof. Rui Nunes**, from the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Porto: "I received this communication from the media. My feelings are mixed: it is a good thing for the development of science and medical technology as well as for new cures when we talk about the treatment of hereditary diseases .

On the other hand, I have a lot of doubts , when children are being involved. It is one thing for an adult to enhance him/herself , but here children are being used on behalf of their parents. These children have no voice. Someone else decides about their physical and psychological characteristics. Who speaks on their behalf? This is a very delicate dilemma. Bioethics should give guidelines that need to be universal to be effective".

Alice Lee, LIFEVISTA'S founder, Singapore said:

" They are playing God. In this case the problem in China is Pluralism, Pragmatism, the Ordination of Scientists as Secular Moral Experts.

Information matters: there is no debate on Bioethics and the Bounderies between Public and Private."



CONTRIBUTIONS



Dr. Aryeh Lewis

Head of the Conference Secretariat ISAS International Seminars, Jerusalem. Israel

"I would like to tell you a couple of words about the 13th International Conference that is ending today, November 29th 2018. This has been our largest conference, with over a thousand participants and from here, we are only growing and getting towards Portugal in May 2020 where we hope it will be even larger. Professor Carmi has put together 224 international Unit Heads in 73 countries, in five continents and the sky is the limit! It has been a pleasure, we had a great time and hope to see you soon."



Dr. Andrade João

Brazil Rio de Janeiro Unit

Representing the Brazilian Unit, he believes that Bioethics is a very important issue. Therefore he is very glad to be in Jerusalem.



Dr. Terry Bard

Co-head of the American Unit also known as the American Bioethics Cultural Institute

"My co-head is Dr. Bernstein. We have a programme that is very animated in a variety of ways because we are looking at the cultural aspects of Bioethics and how they manifest themselves in a variety of ways. So we have a board of people from many universities. I teach at Harvard University and so does Dr. Bernstein and our board members teach in universities across the country and we are looking at how culture and Bioethics integrate with themselves.

So we sponsor different kind of programmes that can include the arts but it can also be forensic medicine and other specialized areas of Bioethics. Our programme is animated in the Boston area where I live by the information that we get and the ongoing medical programmes and Bioethics programmes at the University but it expands beyond that into the whole culture and we are concerned about how it affects law, the art and music. We are very proud of our Unit."





Prof. Moty Benyakar
University of Buenos Aires, Argentina
Argentina Buenos Aires Unit Head
UNESCO Chair in Bioethics Ibero-American Division Coordinator
UNESCO Chair in Bioethics Portuguese speaking countries Division Member

He is developing the bond between the European Portuguese and Spanish speaking countries with the American ones. His personal interest is the relationship between physicians and patients and all people who suffer daily.



Prof. Claudio Buccelli
Ethics Committee Director of the Federico II University Naples, Italy
Medical Law Department Director of the Federico II University Naples
International Office for Bioethics Research Director of the European Centre for Bioethics and Quality of Life-UNESCO Chair in Bioethics Italian Unit

co-President of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics World Conferences in Naples (2015, 2017)

Being invited to the Conference in Jerusalem to talk about problems related to the ethical aspects of experimental cures, he is very satisfied of the outcome of the Conference.

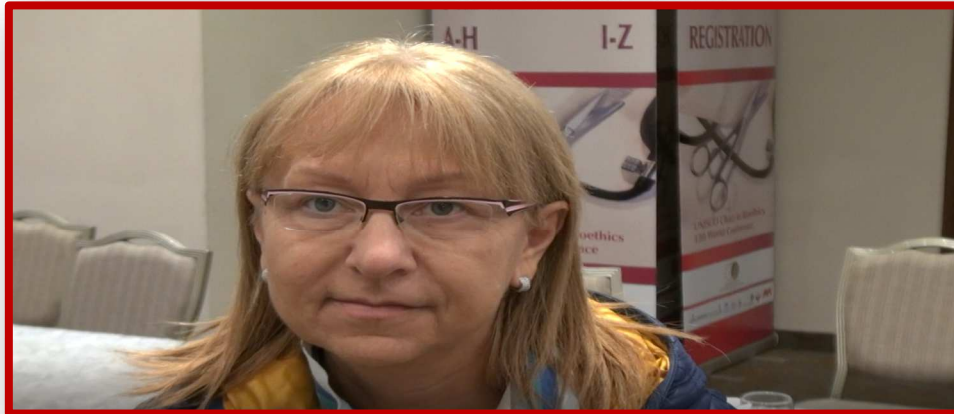


Dr. Oliver Feeney

Head of the Irish Unit of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics

Centre of Bioethics Research & Analysis, Dept. of Philosophy, School of Humanities, NUI Galway, Ireland

He is interested in bioethical issues in terms of who should have access to new technologies of life saving treatments for medical interventions. Key areas are medical treatments arising from embryonic research and genetic knowledge. He wonders to what degree the ethical guidelines regulation policies are in place in order to cope with this on a global level.



Dr. Gabriella Fizzotti

Neurologist, ICS Maugeri SPA SB, Institute of Pavia IRCCS, Italy

The Aim of her work is patients' integration in the society, at the workplace in the daily activities.



Dr. Gerhard Fortwengel

Professor for Clinical Research at the University of Applied Sciences at Hannover, Germany

"Over there I have the German Bioethics Unit and my focus in my research activities related to benefit of clinical research for patients in so-called developing countries or low income countries. So during the Conference here in Jerusalem 2018 I will be presenting the results of a joint project that we did together with colleagues from Cameron, Nigeria and India. And it is more about the ethical scenarios and how they are currently implemented in the countries that belong to the African Union."



Prof. Daniel Fu-Chang Tsai
UNESCO Chair in Bioethics Honorary Member
UNESCO Chair in Bioethics Taiwan Unit, Director
UNESCO Chair in Bioethics Website Master Director

He promotes Bioethics in education and research.



Prof. Col Doctor Derek D'Souza
Pune, India

"I am a professor of prosthodontics in India, Pune. The name of my institution is MIMER medical college. In addition to my normal duties I am also Director of the National Bioethics Curriculum Implementation Center for India. I head also the faculty for the training of health science professionals in my country. In that respect I am here at this Conference. It's so wonderful to meet fellow health care professionals."



Stacy Gallin
Maimonides Institute for Medicine, Ethics and the Holocaust, USA

Her interest is in teaching Bioethics and the Holocaust, showing the atrocities that took place during the second World War as well as the ramifications for current issues in medical practice and health care.

Her goal is to raise awareness about scientific practice and human rights and encourage people to incorporate this topic in education throughout the world.



Dr. Naveen Gupta
Head of the Raipur Nodal Centre Chhattisgarh State Raipur Unit
Chief Officer for Medical Professionals and Health Sciences, India

“We are going to establish a Bioethics Department in our University, especially for teaching training.”

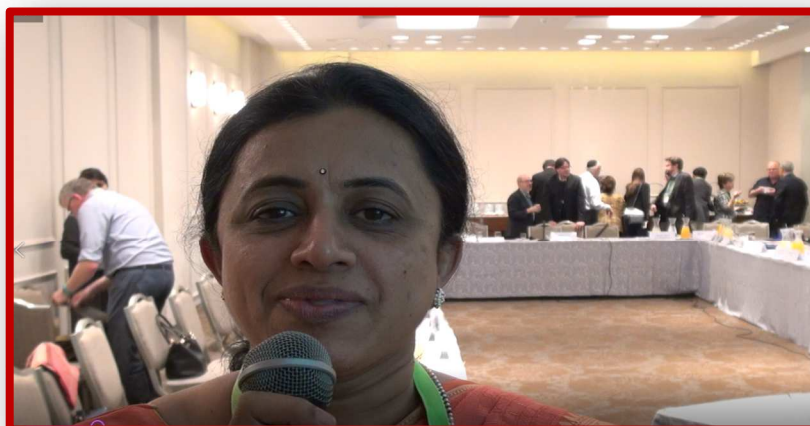


Prof. Ramadan Jashari

Albanian Unit

Medical Director of European Homograft Bank, St. Jean Clinique, Brussels, Belgium

His interest in Bioethics comes from his main activity: the donation and transplantation of human tissues. This concerns in particular newborn children, young women in childbearing age and athletes.



Dr. Shalija Mane

Professor in a Medical College in Pune, India

Head of the DUP Pune Unit of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics

"In order to increase the awareness of children and young adults' safety, Human rights and Dignity, we have incorporated in our curriculum various aspects of Bioethics".



Dr. Mary Mathew

Head of the Indian program of the International network of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics, India

“ We train teachers to teach Bioethics through the treatment model for all health Science teachers” .



Dr. C.B. Mhaske

Head of the India Handed Unit of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics
International Forum for Teachers, India

“We have training programs for teachers and post-graduate training programs for students in Bioethics” .



Prof. Rui Nunes

University in Porto, Portugal

UNESCO Chair in Bioethics Portuguese Unit Head

Director of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics Research Department

Coordinator of the Portuguese language countries Division of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics

“My aim is to promote high standard quality research in the Chair and to propose an international PhD program in Bioethics in Porto University”.



Dr. Carlo Pasetti

Neurologist, Past Director of Maugeri Foundation Ethics Committee, Pavia, Italy

Scientific Director of European Centre for Bioethics and Quality of Life-UNESCO Chair in Bioethics Italy Unit

He is interested especially in End of life dilemmas, Alzheimer and Parkinson Diseases.



Dr. Praveen Arora
The India program of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics, Haifa

"I also head the World Bioethics Day Program. I have been an associate of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics Haifa since 2015 and I have been working on Bioethics. My interest is related to Forensic Medicine, Medical Ethics and Health Law."



Prof. Vojin Rakic
University of Belgrado, Serbia
Head of Serbia Unit & European Division Coordinator

As leader of the Center for the Study of Bioethics, and as Coordinator of the European Division of Bioethics UNESCO Chair, he appreciates the exchange of opinions with colleagues.



Dr. Francisca Rego
University of Porto, Portugal
Portugal Porto Associations Head

"I am clinical psychologist, researcher and teacher at the Faculty of Medicine. I'm very grateful for this new opportunity to be here with this UNESCO family because human rights, gender equality and dignity at the end of life are the three main aspects, the key interests to me and to my research."



Dr. Ritupurma Barooah
Head of the India Shillong Unit of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics

She is interested in the ethical development of students, so that they become more equipped to handle patient's emotions. Here the Indian culture of Yoga can be of help.



Dr. Riaan Rheeder
Professor in Theological Ethics in North-West University, South Africa

"I am focusing on the principles of the Bioethics Declaration and trying to give a theological foundation to it. I am attending this International Bioethics conference and this is my first meeting before the conference start off on Tuesday. In my specific presentation I'm going to talk about brain drain in South Africa. I very much enjoy to be here, to meet a lot of different people, hearing a lot of discussions of very important Bioethical themes. And lastly I am also focusing on the fifteen principles of the Bioethics declaration and trying to give a theological foundation to it and in that way helping people in my own community to understand those principles and use them in different contexts."



Dr. Miroslava Vasinova
UNESCO Chair in Bioethics Honorary Member
UNESCO CHair in Bioethics Italian Unit Head
UNESCO Chair in Bioethics Youth Bioethics Education Department Director
UNESCO Chair in Bioethics Bioethical Voices Newsletter Editorial Board Coordinator

Miroslava Vasinova was invited to participate in the meeting dedicated to the Chair's Departments Directors and in the annual assembly reserved for the Unit Heads of the Chair in Jerusalem UNESCO Chair in Bioethics Conference.

She is very happy to meet experts in the field and to discuss with them about bioethics.



Dr. Norma Trezzi, a former teacher of Biology in a Highschool of Milan, Italy

As a teachers she used to do projects in Bioethics and she wrote a book about how to teach Bioethics.



Dr. Stefano Di Patrizi

Physician at ICS Maugeri, Neurological, Alcoholic and Orthopedic Rehabilitation Unit, Genoa, Italy, International Office for Ethical Rehabilitation of the European Centre for Bioethics and Quality of Life - UNESCO Chair in Bioethics Italian Unit

He is especially interested in ethics issues related to alcoholism.

INTERVIEWS

Dr. Maria Francisca REGO
Portugal Porto Unit

What does Bioethics mean to you?

Bioethics is a tool for my work, in order to let my patients become Aware of their situation and chose their road in an autonomous way (Maria Francisca Rego, Clinical Psychologist of University in Porto,Portugal)

It's an ethical framework to arbitrate and a fair way for parties involved in the ethical issues. (Alice Lee, LifeVista Founder, C.H. Singapore)

Bioethics is part of acquired competence of SLTs. (Italian Federation of Speech and Language Therapies Association; President: Tiziana Rossetto) Every day SLTs has to face with ethical issues making the best decision and understanding which is the best solution for our patients, families, their quality of life and satisfaction. This is the reason we are pleased and motivated to be here today presenting our work. We hope to continue doing our best and trying not to forget the ethical principles of our profession.(Anna Giulia De Cagno, Laura Maria Castagna, Sara Panizzolo, Giuseppe Mancini)

About Bioethics: since when have you been involved in this field and how?

I have been involved in Bioethics for 3 years. At first I helped children express their autonomy in the relationship with their parents, now I am focused on the issue of gender equality and dignity at the end of life (Maria Francisca Rego, Portugal)

I have been involved since 2010 in age issues and aging solutions. (Alice Lee, Singapore)

We started three years ago when our President met Dott. Miroslava Vasinova of the European Center of Bioethics and quality of life UNESCO. (SLTs.)

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

Two years ago at Cyprus. (Maria Francesca Rego, Portugal)

In 2010 (Alice Lee, Singapore)

In 2015 (SLTs.)

Is it the first time you take part to a UNESCO Chair in Bioethics World Conference? If not, when and where did you already participate?

No, I participated in the Conference in Cyprus, October 2017. (Maria Francesca Rego, Portugal)

No, I have participated in the Conference of Jerusalem of 2010, in 2011, in 2016. (Alice Lee, Singapore)

No, we took part in the Conference in Naples and in Cyprus (SLTs.)

Describe your contribution for Jerusalem Conference (oral presentation/poster) inviting the audience to follow it

Human Rights and Gender Equality . Tuesday November 27 , Hall G 14.30 – 16.00 (Maria Francisca Rego, Portugal)

An Oral Presentation (27th November 2018 H 12.30 – 13.30, Hall H)

Refugees: a linguistic, cultural or human rights issue?

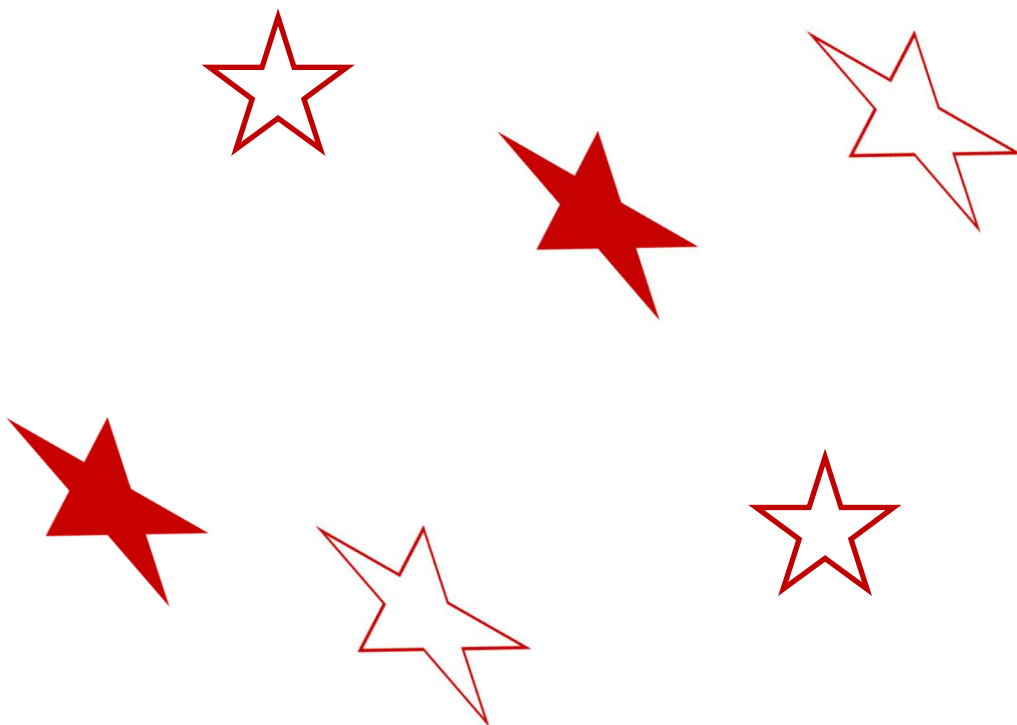
The rights to care for a child who doesn't speak in Italy.

Communicative competences in adolescents: preliminary study on a sample of highschool students.

Italian Federation of SLTs.: the commitment and promotion of an ethical and bioethical culture for the Quality of the Speech therapist's profession in Italy and in Europe.

POSTER (28th November 2018 H 08.30 – 13.00):

The Speech and Language Therapist in NICU: ethical reasoning on the newborns with the complex needs and oral feeding disorder. (SLTs.)



CHINA HAINAN UNIT

Su Yuju, Head



- Short presentation:

SU Yuju is professor in Law, Hainan Medical University, China
syjsby@163.com

- What does Bioethics mean to you?

To help medical personnel, scientific researchers, public health workers and health administrators make rational decisions

- About Bioethics: since when have you been involved in this field and how?

I have been involved in Bioethics since 2005. I have been teaching health law since 2005. In the process of teaching, I found that there is a close relationship between health law and bioethics, and since then I have been researching bioethics

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

I contacted the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics Chair in 2012. In that year, I participated the Conference in Tiberias, Israel, and knew the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics Chair

**- Is this the first time that you take part to a UNESCO Chair in Bioethics World Conference?
If not, when and where did you already participate?**

No. In September 2-5, 2012, I participated a UNESCO Chair in Bioethics International Conference on Bioethics Education: Contents, Methods, Trends, in Tiberias, Israel

- Describe your contribution for Jerusalem Conference, inviting the audience to follow it

I made the oral presentation "Studying Public Health Regulation From the Perspective of Paternalism" in Jerusalem Conference. I also introduced other Chinese scholars to this Conference, but for some reasons they were unable to take part in the Conference

CROATIA OSIJEK UNIT

Dr. Ivica KELAM, head

-Short presentation:

Ivica Kelam, PhD

Assistant Professor

Josip Juraj Strossmayer University of Osijek; Croatia

FACULTY OF EDUCATION

Head of the Croatia Osijek Unit of UNESCO Chair in Bioethics (Haifa)

Head of the Centre of Integrative Bioethics at Josip Juraj Strossmayer University of Osijek

Head of the Department of Philosophy and History

Mail: kelamivica@gmail.com

- What does Bioethics mean to you?

I see bioethics as the only science that answers the many issues faced by mankind. That is why I believe that it is extremely important to spread bioethical ideas everywhere, and I consider this to be my task as the Head of Unit.

- About Bioethics: since when have you been involved in this field and how?

I have been dealing with bioethical issues for many years. The theme of my doctoral dissertation is: genetically modified crops as a bioethical issue. My specialty is the bioethical problems of the environment with a special emphasis on the bioethical aspects of agricultural biotechnology. I am a member of the Council for GMOs, the advisory body of the Croatian Government.

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

My first contact with the UNESCO Chair of Bioethics was at the Bioethics Conference in Macedonia in October 2018 where I met Evangelos Protopapadakis Head of the Greek Unit of UNESCO chair in Bioethics. He helped me with the process of establishing the Osijek Unit.

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

Yes, this is the first time I take part to a UNESCO Chair in Bioethics World Conference.

- Describe your contribution for Jerusalem Conference inviting the audience to follow it

I have oral presentation "Bioethics Committee and Process of Regulating Genetically Modified Crops in the Republic of Croatia" on the first day of the Conference within the Ethics Research section in first Parallel Sessions from 08.30-10.30. In my presentation, I explained the historical and bioethical circumstances related to the work of the Bioethics Commission.

IRISH UNIT

Oliver FEENEY, Head



Short presentation:

Dr Oliver Feeney, PhD in political philosophy and bioethics

Centre of Bioethics Research and Analysis (COBRA), National University of Ireland (Galway), Rep. of Ireland

Visiting Lecturer in Bioethics, School of Nursing & Human Sciences, Dublin City University, Rep. of Ireland

Current collaborative roles:

Vice-Chair for Research, European Division of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics (Haifa)

Vice-Chair of UNESCO Chair in Bioethics (Haifa) International Research Group 'Bioethics and human rights'

Member and Secretary of the Royal Irish Academy Life and Medical Sciences Committee (www.ria.ie/science-committees/life-and-medical-sciences-committee)

Member of iGEN - Interdisciplinary Genome Editing Network

Country of origin:

Republic of Ireland

Email address:

feeney.oli@gmail.com

- What does Bioethics mean to you?

Bioethics is the vital framework to explore and evaluate ongoing developments in new technologies in human health and well-being – both directly via medicine and healthcare, as well as indi-

rectly via the wider ecosystem.

While each traditional discipline of study has its strengths (e.g. law, philosophy, ethics, etc), their combination and interdisciplinary interactions within the bioethics framework enables a more comprehensive and reflective engagement with key issues, such as healthcare practice, including moral dilemmas at the start and end of life, and research – such as stem-cell and genome editing, as well as helping inform policy makers to regulate new, and fast moving, fields in assisted reproduction – from IVF-PGD to recent developments in CRISPR/gene-edited assisted human reproduction.

Whether in healthcare, or in agriculture, or wider environmental interventions, there is an ongoing relationship between science, medicine and health. Bioethics is central to tackling new, and old, moral dilemmas arising from this relationship.

- About Bioethics: since when have you been involved in this field and how?

(My primary research expertise is on the ethical, legal and social (justice) implications of new biotechnologies, especially human biomedical interventions. I gained my PhD in political theory and bioethics from the School of Political Science & Sociology, NUI Galway and the thesis (on genetics and justice) received the Irish 2009 Basil Chubb Prize ('best PhD thesis in any field of politics').

I have worked across a range of institutions in this area, including the School of Advanced Studies & Royal Holloway, University of London; Università di Bologna, Italy, Ghent University, Belgium; Dublin City University and NUI Galway, Ireland. In the area of bioethics, I have organised numerous national and international events (workshop, conference, seminar) across Europe; published numerous single and co-authored papers (incl. on ethics and patenting of genome-editing, human enhancement and more); given numerous public lectures, presentations and panel discussions in over ten countries; lead coordinator in two international collaborations (including on gene-editing).

In the COST Action IS1303 (focussed on ELSI issues in genetic testing and research in Europe), I served as Co-Chair to the Working Group on 'Science and Values'. Since 2016, I have been Head of Ireland's Unit ('UNESCO Bioethics Ireland') of the International Network of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics, Vice-Chair for Research for the European Division of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics (since 2017) and member and secretary for the Royal Irish Academy Life and Medical Sciences Committee (since 2018).

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

Professor Vojin Rakic introduced me to the important work of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics, Haifa in 2015 and invited me to submit my expression of interest to join. I was honoured to be accepted into the UNESCO family in early 2016.

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

I also took part in the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics World Conference in 2017, in Cyprus. In total, I have been fortunate to participate in two UNESCO Chair in Bioethics World Conferences, and I look forward to participating in many more.

- Describe your contribution for Jerusalem Conference

My presentation was titled 'Editing the gene-editing debate: re-assessing the normative discussions on emerging genetic technologies' and took place on Thursday in one of the closing sessions of the conference. The outline of the presentation was as follows:

"The emerging potential of gene editing techniques in human therapeutics has raised concerns over issues such as safety, genetic identity, designer children, enhancement and eugenics (Nuffield Council, 2016; NASEM, 2017; EUSAC, 2017; Nuffield Council, 2018). In particular, I focussed on the recent case in China which saw the first case of genome editing in human reproduction – a germline intervention for a form of enhancement (disease protection).

The worldwide criticism was swift with arguments about safety, lack of medical necessity, lack of transparency and the enhancement nature of the intervention. It is vital not only to develop balanced and robust guidance that is adapted to these rapid developments, but also vital to ensure space for the adequate critical reflection on the normative arguments themselves. In this presentation, I observe that the recent developments in gene editing, such as in the case of the genome-edited Chinese babies, do not bring many new ethical, social and legal issues to the fore.

Rather, it brings us to a point where many familiar theoretical reflections are becoming applicable and therefore can have a greater role to play in policy decisions which will affect the emerging governance of new gene editing developments.

Given this, I argue that it is as important to assess not just the new developments in gene editing, but also to re-assess the existing ethical, legal and social discussions themselves, including such factors as overreliance of one's disciplinary perspective, overuse of science fiction to ground ethical intuitions and susceptibility to focussing on hype as opposed to genuine possibilities.

The presentation concluded with an argument for a multidisciplinary framework for responsible ELSI discussions with emerging technologies, such as gene editing.



GREEK UNIT

Evangelod Protopapadakis, Head

-Short presentation:

Evangelos D. Protopapadakis

PhD, Assistant Professor of Applied Ethics

Director of the NKUA Applied Philosophy Research Lab

Head of the Greek Unit of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics (Haifa)

School of Philosophy

Faculty of Philosophy, Pedagogy, Psychology

Department of Philosophy

University Campus, 15703 Zografos, Athens, Hellas

Office & Fax: 0030 2107277574

E-mail: eprotopa@ppp.uoa.gr, url: www.protopapadakis.gr

- What does Bioethics mean to you?

Apart from anything else to me Bioethics is a sign of moral maturity for our species, and a guarantee of our determination to engage in thorough debates concerning our actions before we proceed towards any choice of ours. Our species till now has been accustomed to first act and only afterwards discuss the morality of its actions. With Bioethics this has already changed, which makes me feel very optimistic about the future of our species.

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

In 2002 I completed my PhD Thesis on Euthanasia and Bioethics. Since then I remain in the field of Applied Ethics and Bioethics.

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

In 2015 I made the acquaintance of the Polish Unit Head, Prof. Rozynska, who introduced me to the Chair. The same year I established the Greek Unit of the Chair.

- Is this the first time that you take part to a UNESCO Chair in Bioethics World Conference? If not, when and where did you already participate?

I have already participated in the Naples Conference in 2015, and in the Limassol one in 2017.

- Describe your contribution for Jerusalem Conference (oral presentation/poster), inviting the audience to follow it

Oral presentation on the ethics of euthanasia.

PORTUGAL UNIT

Prof. Rui Nunes, Head

Short presentation:

Rui Nunes, MD, PhD, University of Porto, Portugal. The Porto, Portugal, ruinunes@med.up.pt. UNESCO Chair in Bioethics Unit established in 2015.

What does Bioethics mean to you?

A way of life: respecting human dignity and the fundamental rights and freedoms are the only ways to develop a true secular and pluralistic society. Also, these values are of outstanding importance in medical practice and in biomedical research, namely in biology and genetics because it is a way to guarantee an authentically human future.

Both my university as my country are deeply committed to the development of Bioethics. Indeed, there was a significant growth of Bioethics in Portugal in the last 20 years that can be measured by a different set of indicators. First of all, the overall number of graduates in Bioethics that has grown exponentially in the last years. Also, the fact that all Portuguese hospitals have now an ethics committee to regulate research on human beings as well as in animal research. And finally, the fact that Portugal has a modern legislation in most areas of bioethics, from the living will, to genetic engineering or even pregnancy termination and surrogate motherhood. Moreover, there is a huge interest in the media about bioethical questions and dilemmas.

About Bioethics: since when have you been involved in this field and how?

I am involved in Bioethics since 1990 and I got my PhD in Bioethics in 1996. I am in charge of organising the lectures and research at my university, namely in the Faculty of Medicine. Since 1998, I organize a Master Degree in Bioethics and since 2007 a PhD in Bioethics. With more than 350 students enrolled in this program, it is the largest in the Portuguese speaking world, and more than half of the students are Brazilian due to a partnership between my university and the Federal Council of Medicine (Brasil). Moreover, I was the founder of the Portuguese Association of Bioethics in 2002, the most relevant NGO in Bioethics in Portugal.

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

Although I knew the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics Chair for a long time I was invited by Professor Vojin Rakic in November 2015 to create the first Portuguese Unit.

Is this the first time that you take part to a UNESCO Chair in Bioethics World Conference? If not, when and where did you already participate?

I participated already at the 12th World Conference of Bioethics, Medical Ethics & Health Law in Cyprus in 2017.

USA INDIANA UNIT

Susan Zinner, Head

- Short presentation:

Susan Zinner, Professor, School of Public & Environmental Affairs, Indiana University Northwest
USA

szinner@iun.edu

- What does Bioethics mean to you?

Using legal, ethical and analytical tools to resolve disputes and gray areas in the field of medicine

- About Bioethics: since when have you been involved in this field and how?

I have taught since 1998; my background is legal. I am especially interested in vulnerable populations, including children.

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

Tiberias, Israel

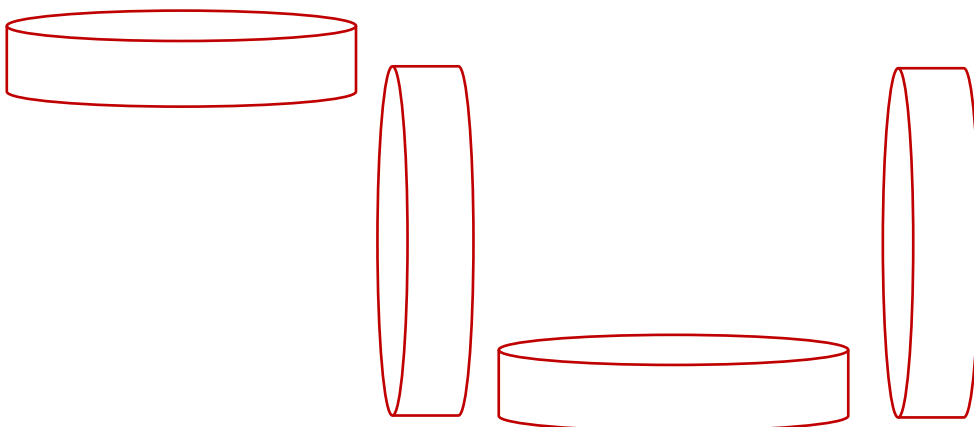
- Is this the first time that you take part to a UNESCO Chair in Bioethics World Conference?

If not, when and where did you already participate?

Tiberias, Israel and Naples, Italy

- Describe your contribution for Jerusalem Conference (oral presentation/poster), inviting the audience to follow it

"Bioethics and the United Nations: Why the U.S. Should Ratify the U.N. Convention on the Rights of the Child," Nov. 28, 2018 at 10:30 a.m.



INDIA ADESH INSTITUTE UNIT

Dr. GPI Singh, Head

1. Short presentation

Dr. Sanjay Bed, Adesh University, India

2. When has your UNESCO Chair in Bioethics Unit been established ?

In February 2018

3. What does Bioethics mean to you?

A set of rules needed to be followed

4. About Bioethics: since when have you been involved in this field and how?

I am a bioethics educator

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

We run international based courses

6. Can you describe which kind of problems you found in talking about Bioethics and spreading bioethical messages?

Most people are not very interested

7. Describe your Unit's future projects, and eventually your contribution for the Jerusalem Conference.

I would like to start more based courses

8. What are the positives sides talking about Bioethics and spreading bioethical messages?

A very slow change in attitudes



INDIA SHILLONG UNIT

Prof. Rituparna Barooah, Head

1. Short presentation

Dr Rituparna Barooah, Shillong, India

2. When has your UNESCO Chair in Bioethics Unit been established ?

In March 2018

3. What does Bioethics mean to you?

To me, Bioethics is all about relationships with one's own self and all around each of us

4. About Bioethics: since when have you been involved in this field and how?

I am interested in patient – doctor relationships

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

I have observed that people's perception varies according to how they are benefitted, they can be very different

6. Can you describe which kind of problems you found in talking about Bioethics and spreading bioethical messages?

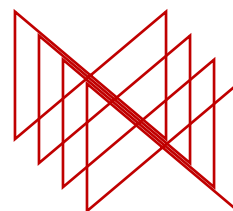
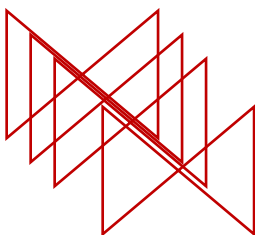
People are scared of coming out of their comfort zone

7. Describe your Unit's future projects, and eventually your contribution for the Jerusalem Conference.

They are the development of moral character and of Medicine students with yoga. With the help of students wing, it is useful to spread yoga for Health Professional Program

8. What are the positives sides talking about Bioethics and spreading bioethical messages?

- Growth starts after the barriers are broken



ARMENIAN UNIT

Prof. Susanna Davtyan, Head

Short presentation

Susanna Davtyan from the Armenian Unit of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics and the State Medical University

When has your UNESCO Chair in Bioethics Unit been established ?

In 2008

What does Bioethics mean to you?

It is my life, it is the sense of my life.

About Bioethics: since when have you been involved in this field and how?

From 2008 I have been teaching Bioethics at the State Pedagogical University, and at the Yerevan State University. I teach to Armenian, Russian and English language students and to PhD students.

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

We are all interested to save the Universe and to save it from destruction, ruin, collapse etc.

Can you describe which kind of problems you found in talking about Bioethics and spreading bioethical messages?

Some of the specialists think that it is impossible to stop the destruction of the world, but they underestimate the role of Bioethics.

Describe your Unit's future projects, and eventually your contribution for the Jerusalem Conference.

We will continue to inject the noble, the high ideas of Bioethics, and to save, to rescue humankind, the world, humanity.

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

To awaken, to excite the conscience among the researchers and the rest of the population.



USA CAMBRIDGE UNIT

Co-Chairs : Dr. Harold Bursztajn & Prof. Terry Bard

1. Short presentation

Terry R. Bard, USA, Harvard University Medical School

2. When has your UNESCO Chair in Bioethics Unit been established ?

In 2009

3. What does Bioethics mean to you?

To me it means a set of values in potential conflicts; applied rather than pure ethics.

4. About Bioethics: since when have you been involved in this field and how?

I have been involved since 1984 in research, clinical care, created ethics advisory groups.

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

We have a very active Division of medical Ethics.

6. Can you describe which kind of problems you found in talking about Bioethics and spreading bioethical messages?

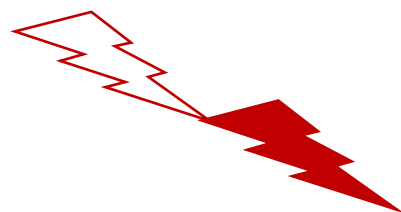
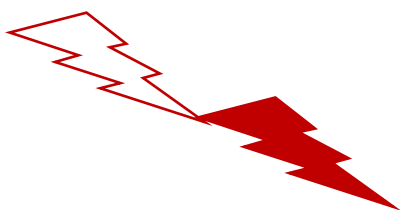
Values in conflict; end of life issues, consent process and more.

7. Describe your Unit's future projects, and eventually your contribution for the Jerusalem Conference.

Eugenics, art, an expression of values, lone wolf terrorism, forensic issues and ethical components.

8. What are the positives sides talking about Bioethics and spreading bioethical messages?

Exposing and managing values in conflict.



INDIA PUNE UNIT

1.Short presentation

Dr. Shailaja Mane, Dr. D.Y Patil Vidyapeeth, Pune India, (DPU) Prof. Pediatrics secretary, DPU Unit Bioethics Adolescent Health Expert

2. When has your UNESCO Chair in Bioethics Unit been established ?

In 2005

3. What does Bioethics mean to you?

The application of the 15 principles of Bioethics in Medical practise, for the improvement of the world's community.

4. About Bioethics: since when have you been involved in this field and how?

I have been involved since 2005 as a Member of IFT (International Forum of Teachers in Bioethics), As being an adolescent Health Expert

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

I am actively involved in including Bioethics in my curriculum. Our student's wing of Bioethics is very active.

6. Can you describe which kind of problems you found in talking about Bioethics and spreading bioethical messages?

Awareness of the meaning and the application of Bioethics is not so large.

7. Describe your Unit's future projects, and eventually your contribution for the Jerusalem Conference.

- By explaining our unit by involving engineering college faculties and the students of the Pharmacy faculty.
- An oral paper presentation in Jerusalem
- Three undergraduate students presenting oral papers in Jerusalem
- Presenting our university in the meeting of the heads of Bioethics.

8. What are the positives sides talking about Bioethics and spreading bioethical messages?

It is an angle of human rights and dignity.

PORTUGAL PORTO UNIT

*Prof. Rui Nunes, MD, PhD,
University of Porto, Portugal*

Besides the meeting of the Heads of Units I participated at:

Global Bioethics in a multicultural world, Nunes, R; Rego, UNESCO Chair in Bioethics 13th World Conference of Bioethics, Medical Ethics and Health Law, 26-28 November 2018, Jerusalem

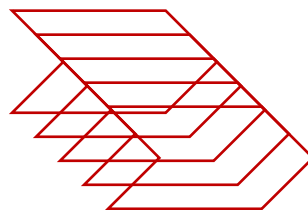
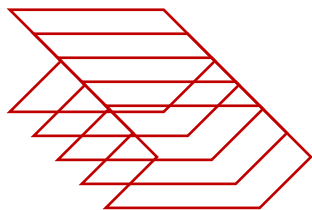
Research in bioethics, Nunes, R (Chair), UNESCO Chair in Bioethics 13th World Conference of Bioethics, Medical Ethics and Health Law, 26-28 November 2018, Jerusalem

Youth Bioethics Education, Nunes, R (Chair), UNESCO Chair in Bioethics 13th World Conference of Bioethics, Medical Ethics and Health Law, 26-28 November 2018, Jerusalem

Medical Ethics: Globalization, Nunes, R (Chair), UNESCO Chair in Bioethics 13th World Conference of Bioethics, Medical Ethics and Health Law, 26-28 November 2018, Jerusalem

Human Rights and Gender Equality, Rêgo, F; Nunes, R, UNESCO Chair in Bioethics 13th World Conference of Bioethics, Medical Ethics and Health Law, 26-28 November 2018, Jerusalem

The Teaching of Ethics and the Moral Competence of Nursing Students – Integrative Literature Review (poster), Martins, V; Nunes, R; Duarte, I, UNESCO Chair in Bioethics 13th World Conference of Bioethics, Medical Ethics and Health Law, 26-28 November 2018, Jerusalem



PHOTOS







- Next World Conference

PORTO, PORTUGAL 2020



Prof. Rui Nunes

University of Porto, Portugal

Head of the Portugal Porto Unit of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics

Director of the Research Department of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics

Coordinator of the Portuguese Language Countries Division of the Chair

“The next Bioethics World Conference will take place in Porto, Portugal. A city with a great University with technological centers that are very much evolved and which has a long tradition of welcoming tourists from all over the world. A very safe city, according to international statistics, that finds itself in an area of Portugal with huge cultural, architectural and musical attractions. Along with science and technology as a big part of Bioethics, it is a great place to gather and to have fun. Bioethics is making big steps throughout the world, with an important intercultural aspect. On the one hand, respecting nuclear values that cannot be alienated, and on the other hand, respecting completely different types of populations because the world, despite being global,... it's about the dynamic of cultures that are very different, but take a look at bioethics with a shared view. The conference in Porto is intended for just that. A way to gather different cultures, but who can find a way for peace and harmony in Bioethics.”



Bioethics in the World

INTERVIEW

to Prof. Claudio Buccelli, Director of Forensic Medicine and Director of Ethics Committee at the Federico II University of Naples - Italy

Nowadays Bioethics is involved in every aspect of human life. Does not Bioethics run the risk to lose its essence?

No, it doesn't! I think that Bioethics is the universal, scientific and relational language of the future. Progress is everywhere now, especially in the products of that progress. In the field of Bioethics that refers to medicine, every day we see some advancements that lead us to more complex and critical situations.

For this reason Bioethics can not be confined in terms of traditional themes, such as the beginning and the end of life. Bioethics is now everywhere in medicine, from the first contact with the patient until his departure from hospital. This concerns the relationship between the patient and the doctor, the health facilities, other patients and their relatives: Bioethics is involved, as well as deontology. We are speaking about Bioethics from every angle, especially in relation to experimentation, which is essential for the progress in medicine.

However, experimentation is very delicate: it involves the healthy and the sick. It creates priorities and, therefore, the reflection is very important. In the coming years, many other topics will be debated, even though we can't imagine them now. They are part of that complex language that will guide us to act wisely for the survival of humanity.

The news about the first genetically modified human beings arrived at the time of the opening of the congress. Almost no one did take it into consideration. Do you plan to get deeper into the matter when there will be more information available?

Of course, the news has not been spread yet, but leads immediately to another reflection. Bioethics cannot just limit itself to consider problems in ethical terms. As Bioethics is connected to the application of ethical ideas concerning medicine in everyday life, we need to regulate these applications. Bioethics is tied to bio-law. These achievements requires the need to discipline our behavior. Thus, Bioethics is linked to bio-politics. When bio-law will have traced the path to apply

Bioethical knowledge in a better way, it will be governments' duty to regulate people's behavior in the context of those directives.

Media and Bioethics. Still no conciliation, rather a rift between traditional media and the public. Should we specialize journalists or turn doctors into communicators?

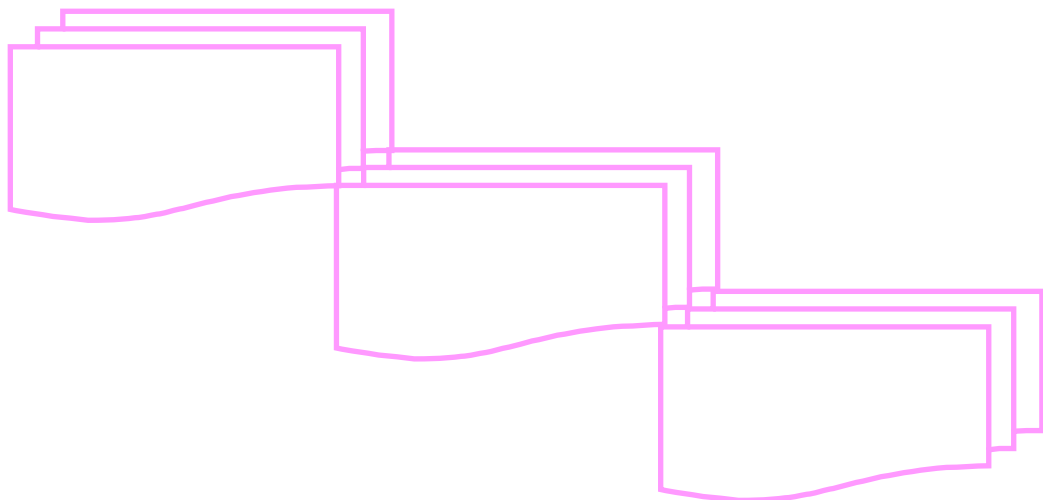
Both. Doctors will have to be more involved in the relationships with their patients in order to make themselves understood and to listen to their patients so that they can elaborate their behavior in Bioethical terms. Journalists too should have more knowledge of the topics they are dealing with. They should pass from scientific disclosure to scientific comment.

Actually, scientific knowledge is growing very fast, over a period of days. In the fifties the doubling of medical knowledge took place every fifty years, while this will be every 73 days in 2020 as claimed by scientific journals. Bioethical reflections need to adapt to this speed of development. So, we must sustain this rhythm and not be surprised at anything.

Does it seem to you that it is also an imperative for Bioethics to keep the facts separated from the opinions?

Yes, I agree. Bioethics has the task of spreading news of ethical nature. Nevertheless, as ethics affects our behavior when justice and equity are concerned, it cannot be separated from other branches for its evaluation.

Political news is bound to be spread without dwelling on the significance of the facts, while Bioethical events lead to the need for an assessment related to people's beliefs.



Bioethics & Legislation

Reasons for the enduring topicality of Bioethics in positive synergy with the Law

by Patrizia Borsellino, Milan Bicocca University, Italy

About half a century has passed since, initially in the US and later in numerous Western countries, the need has emerged to address many delicate questions that have arisen by scientific and biotechnological advances and that have had a deep impact on human and non-human life as well as on the environment. And to address these questions, Bioethics has been identified as the appropriate context. Over the years, Bioethics has crossed the boundaries of Western countries to become a transcultural and global phenomenon. It has progressively widened the range of topics to include new frontier issues, like those in the field of genetic engineering, robotics and nanotechnology, whose possibilities go beyond therapy to embrace bio-enhancement of healthy people. Furthermore, the awareness of the necessity of including Bioethics in academic education of researches and health care professionals has grown. We have also come to understand the importance of bioethical education starting from an early age, to be carried out by means of different languages, including arts.

The current picture of Bioethics shows a cultural undertaking that has relevant impacts on institutions having physiologically widened its range of intervention. However, Bioethics has been inappropriately called into question in relation to contexts of action and phenomena that have undeniable huge implications on collective and individual lives, and which may lead to ethical problems, as for instance the field of economy and phenomena like wars and terrorism, but that are not ethical questions to be dealt with in the bioethical discussion. Indeed, Bioethics will be able to accomplish its task of guiding the choices of experts as well as of citizens by protecting them from an uncontrolled technological development if it does not lose sight of its own thematic peculiarity, and even if it employs methods and languages useful to get in touch with bioethically relevant problems, it does not fall into trivialization.

We should not lose sight of the fact that Bioethics was born, and must continue to be, as a context of a critical reflection, in which experts from different fields debate in order to find adequate lines for action compliant with normative criteria like rules, principles, and values in relation to which, despite persistence of oppositions and contrasting opinions, a growing shared trend catches sight of the best warranty of medical practices and biotechnological interventions aiming at supporting the best interest of individuals and to protect their dignity.

Those normative criteria include also provisions of medical and biotechnological ethics, declaration of principles adopted by the international community of physicians and scientists (Nurimberg Code, Helsinky Declaration and so on) or by organisms of recognized ethically authority like UNESCO (1997 Universal Declaration on the human genome and human rights; 2003 International Declaration on human genetic data; 2005 Universal Declaration on Bioethics and Human Rights) and in pole position, legally binding rules on health care and biotechnological applications elaborated at the international and national level.

It is undeniable that the law offers a favored point of view to understand if and how different national contexts meet the major challenges of the extraordinary progress in life sciences and which further steps are necessary to make in order to win them.

It is therefore no coincidence that for some years now Bioethics has been enriched with Biolaw: the critical reflection on proper legal criteria concerning choices and medical and biotechnological practice analyzed in their relationship with other criteria to be found in other normative systems that guides individual and social conducts, like moral visions, code of ethics of researchers and health care professionals.

My opinion is that we must continue following this path as I am convinced that thanks to the contribution of Biolaw, Bioethics can represent the context in which one can seek and find answers, widely perceived as urgent and inescapable, to a wide range of questions having a decisive impact on the lives of all individuals and on the complex configuration of society.



Bioethics & Research

GERMAN UNIT

Re-visiting the ethical scenario for clinical research in African countries

Abstract: Presentation plus Round Table Discussion

Authors:

Prof. Dr. Pierre Effa², Dr. Sam Ibeneme³, Prof. Dr. Chandrakant Mhaske⁴, Prof. Dr. Ifeoma Okoye³

Corresponding author: Prof. Dr. Gerhard Fortwengel¹

¹ University of Applied Sciences and Arts, Hannover, Germany

² Yaoundé University, Cameroon; Pan-African Congress of Ethics and Bioethics

³ University of Nigeria, Enugu, Nigeria

⁴ Medical College, Nanded, India

Medical ethics in clinical research form a system of moral principles with values that are applicable in clinical research settings. Fundamental aspects cover autonomy, non-maleficence, confidentiality, dignity, honesty, justice and beneficence.

The increasing globalization of clinical research during the last decades including also study sites located in African countries and past experiences of unethical conduct of clinical trials particularly in so-called developing countries justifies the need to re-visit the current status on how ethical values are applied in African countries. Specifically, the issue of beneficence for the subject participating in the trial and the population of the country where the trial is being conducted, mark an essential requirement of worldwide ethical standards.

Following the principle that research should be relevant and responsive to the needs of the people, any research project plan should, therefore, explain the anticipated localized contribution to knowledge. It should be further clarified upfront, how results might be translated into appropriate interventions and/or services likely to improve living standards and well-being of the population in all countries with trial sites.

The presentation covers results of a collaborative study conducted for the African Union on the current state of implementation of ethical standards in African Union countries in general and specifically in the area of beneficence. In the ensuing roundtable discussion, the team of authors from Cameroon, India; Nigeria and Germany will address individual points from the report to the African Union and, together with the plenary, develop possible solution strategies.

Prof. Dr. Gerhard Fortwengel, MPH

Hochschule Hannover

Expo Plaza 12, 30539 Hannover

ITALY UNIT

Research proposal on end-of-life issues for UNESCO Chair in Bioethics

by Patrizia Borsellino, Full Professor of Philosophy of Law and Bioethics, University of Milano-Bicocca, Milan Italy, patrizia.borsellino@unimib.it

The 13th World Conference “Bioethics, Medical Ethics and Health Law”, held in Jerusalem, has confirmed that questions related to decisions and actions to be adopted when end-of-life care is at stake are a central matter of concern to the current bioethical and biolegal reflection. On that occasion, it also emerged that to die with dignity is a widespread and widely shared objective to be achieved. However, it ought to be underlined that the debate on end-of-life issues is sometimes lacking adequate contextualization of the problems in relation to the current historical period and to the different situations of those countries where development of organization and health assistance is still non homogenous.

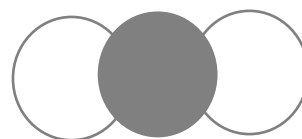
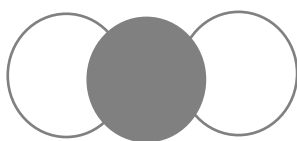
Furthermore, important international documents are often not taken into account, though they can represent a shared reference, for instance the 2005 Universal Declaration on Bioethics and human rights adopted by UNESCO, as they establish principles and values useful to identify ethically sustainable actions deserving implementation. In light of these considerations, I think that within the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics a research project could be proposed. Its aims:

1. by carefully considering deep changes brought about by the augmented abilities of medicine to intervene on the process of dying;
2. by mapping health care assistance practices in different national contexts;
3. by considering legal tools available at international and national level.

A wide framework of solutions that already exists or are to be elaborated should be built in relation to the following questions:

1. diffusion of assistance models like the palliative care model which are able to meet the needs of care until the end of life;
2. respect for autonomy, informed consent, and patients' right to refuse treatments;
3. therapeutic limitation (withholding and or withdrawing treatments in case of incurable patients);
4. assisted suicide and euthanasia.

I declare my availability as a coordinator or co-coordinator of an international project concerning the above mentioned questions and I am ready to detail its structure and implementation schedule afterwards.



Bioethics & Education



International PhD Program on Bioethics

Organization: University of Porto, Portugal

Scientific Support: International Network UNESCO Chair in Bioethics-Haifa

Head of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics: Amnon Carmi

Head of the International PhD: Rui Nunes

Advisory Committee: Amnon Carmi (Head), Guilhermina Rego, Moty Benyakar, Russell D'Souza, Sashka Popova, Shai Lynn, Vojin Rakic.

Overview: The International PhD Program is organized under a system of credits. It comprises a curricular component, with a total of 60 ECTS, and a research component of 120 ECTS (preparation and public defense of an original thesis and specially developed for this purpose). The doctoral program is successfully completed after students reach a passing grade in eight compulsory modules.

Syllabus (Modules): General Bioethics, Philosophy and Bioethics, Professional Ethics, Ethics at the Beginning of Life, Ethics at the End of Life and in Palliative Care, Priorities in Healthcare, Environment, Biodiversity and Biopolitics, and Biolaw. The language is English.

Structure: The PhD Program comprises 180 ECTS, lasting, in general, six semesters and is completed with the presentation and discussion of the thesis. PhD Course in Bioethics (two semesters) – PhD Thesis (four semesters).

Fee: 7500 €/year, payed monthly (up to 50% of the fee may be used by the student to cover PhD expenses, namely travel and accommodation)

Localization: University of Porto and other Institutions Worldwide.

Mandatory: 3 weeks intensive course at Porto, Portugal, and attendance of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics World Conference on Bioethics, Medical Ethics & Health Law. The PhD thesis may be performed at any worldwide institution under the online guidance of the mentor.

Eligibility: Degree in Medicine, Biological Sciences, Health Sciences, Law, Philosophy, Psychology, and Economics. Degree from other areas can be accepted after evaluation by the Scientific Committee.

Localization: University of Porto and other Institutions Worldwide

Registration: From March 1 till April 30, 2019 at: https://sigarra.up.pt/fmup/en/web_page.inicial

World Bioethics Day 2019



World Bioethics Day

Respect for Cultural Diversity

19th October 2019



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization



UNESCO Chair
in Bioethics
University of Haifa

celebrated by

224 UNESCO Chair in Bioethics International Units from



Afghanistan, Albania, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cameroon, China, Colombia, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Ghana, 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, Moldova, Montenegro, Nepal, Nigeria, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Serbia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Taiwan, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom, Ukraine, USA, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Vietnam, Zambia

worldbioethicsday2019@gmail.com

WORLD BIOETHICS DAY 2019

15/01/2019

Distinguished Members of International Network of UNESCO Chair in Bioethics, Haifa,

In consonance with the event since 2016, UNESCO Chair in Bioethics (Haifa) announces the celebration of fourth **WORLD BIOETHICS DAY 2019** globally on **Saturday, 19th October 2019**. All the Units of the Chair across the world (224 as of today) are expected to celebrate the **“Common Program”** suggested by Chair and WBD Committee, as part of their commitment to propagate Chair’s agenda. The theme for this year’s celebration shall be **‘Respect for Cultural Diversity’** (Article 12 of *Universal Declaration on Bioethics and Human Rights*). The Common Program and Timeline of the events for **World Bioethics Day 2019** are suggested as below:

International Program: (To be coordinated by Unit Heads)

Name of Event: World Bioethics Day 2019

- 2. First announcement:** Units should announce the celebration of World Bioethics Day 2019 in the **First week of February 2019** through their Universities/Institutions and institutional website(s) and/or other methods to all stakeholders (Teaching faculty/students/nurses/private practitioners/general public etc.). The International collaborators of Chair, e.g. WMA, IFMSA etc. shall also announce the program to their associates through their website(s) or by any other means as deemed fit and decided by them.
- 3. Submission of Draft/Tentative Program by the Units: 30th April 2019.** The Unit Heads/Secretaries are advised to submit the tentative program of the celebration at their Units, latest by **30th April 2019**. This is only tentative program and Units can make changes in the same at a later date and before submission of “Final Program”. The purpose of this program is to express willingness to celebrate WBD 2019 by the Unit.
- 4. IMPORTANT: Promotion of Program by Units:** It is advised that Units shall try to expand the program **beyond the limits of their Institutions to city, regional and national levels** and ensure involvement of other stakeholders. It may be either in the form of celebration beyond the physical boundaries of Institution and/or actively involving various relevant professional organizations of the city in which unit operates, such as doctors, nurses, physiotherapists, lawyers, judges, hospitals (municipal/ corporate), philosophers, speech therapists, psychologists, social workers, journalists etc. Different groups of citizens should be invited to take active part in various programs organized by the Units, such as seminars, posters, debates, panel discussions, films etc. Units may undergo Memorandum of Understanding, if required, with such professional organizations

for the celebration of World Bioethics Day. Once such collaboration is established, Units should also announce, disseminate and promote WBD through channels of such professional organizations.

5. Submission of entries for various International Competitions: From the date of first announcement (that is 15th January 2019) till **10th August (Saturday) 2019**.

All the international competitions will be on the theme of the year i.e. 'Respect for Cultural Diversity'. This year the categories of International Competitions for students will be:

Artistic Poster Competition

Scientific Poster Competition

Short films/ videos Competition

Photography Competition

Only **one entry per Unit per competitive category** shall be allowed. All the entries shall be awarded Certificate with the name of Student(s) and Unit. ONLY STUDENTS are allowed to participate in these International Competitions. NO FACULTY/ STAFF entries will be entertained. All entries should be sent along with the details of the participants' viz. Name, Course, Year/Semester of Study, Name of the Institution, Name of Unit and Unit Head. The document containing such details (or details as will be prescribed later in the Rules for International Competitions) should be signed by the student and Unit Head.

All Units can participate in International Competitions. If a Unit has multiple sub-units, such sub-units are NOT permitted to send separate entries. All such sub-units may send their entries to their Unit, which in turn shall select ONLY ONE entry per competitive event and submit the same as Unit's entry in that event category. The winners will be awarded.

It is suggested that Units should hold such competitions at their local level before **Wednesday, 31st July 2019** and the First Winning entry should be sent for International Competitions before **Saturday, 10th August 2019**. All such entries of local competitive events along with winning entries may be displayed for the audience during the WBD celebrations on 19th October 2019.

Note: Please submit the entries under above competitive category heads only. Entries submitted under changed category heads/titles will be rejected.

6. Progress Information:

- a. Unit Heads should keep their **Regional Coordinators** (as per the list mentioned below with email ids) informed about the developments and any hindrances/difficulties faced by them.
- b. **Regional Coordinators** shall share the information about developments in their region and any issues faced by them/raised by Units with Head of WBD Committee, so that necessary and timely measures can be taken to resolve the same.

7. Submission of Final Program by the Units: Before 15th July 2019 to WBD Committee at world-bioethicsday2019@gmail.com and to Newsletter Editorial Board at bioethicalvoicesnews@gmail.com

8. The Report of WBD 2019 celebration: Units will need to submit a report on **World Bioethics Day 2019** as celebrated by their Units on or before **10th November 2019** to WBD committee and to Newsletter Editorial Board at bioethicalvoicesnews@gmail.com

9. Special WBD issues of the Bioethical Voices Newsletter: July 2019 (Will publish Final Programs of Units) and December 2019 (Will contain WBD 2019 reports of Units).

Common Program for Units (to be celebrated on 19th October 2019):

Session I: (Pre-lunch Session: 10:00 am onwards till lunch)

Part 1.

Opening speech by Head of the Unit or Head of the Institution.

Speech(es) by Head(s)/ representative(s) of collaborating Professional Organization(s).

The greetings of International or local representatives of UNESCO Chair in Bioethics.

The presentation of an award to an active member of the Unit.

Part 2. Guest lecture/Panel Discussion/Symposium on “**Respect for Cultural Diversity**”, 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.

Session II (Student Activities): To encourage and enhance students' participation in the program, the activities in the **Post-Lunch Session** should include:

Part 3. Scientific Paper/Poster Presentation/Student Debate on Respect for Cultural Diversity (WBD Committee is pleased to share that Hon'ble Chair and Prof. Russell D'Souza (Editor-in-Chief 'Global Bioethics Enquiry' – Chair's Journal) have agreed to consider **Winning Papers** in such local events for publication in 'Global Bioethics Enquiry').

Part 4. Drawing/ Rangoli/ Poetry Competition: (The Theme for competition shall be “**The WBD Theme of the Year**” i.e. **Respect for Cultural Diversity**)

Part 5. Display of entries of Scientific/Artistic Poster Competition, Short film/video Competition and Photography Competition (The Theme for competition shall be “**The WBD Theme of the Year**” i.e. **Respect for Cultural Diversity**).

Part 6. Valedictory Function

In addition to above, all Units should prepare 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 and should be based on the **theme of the year**.

(**PS:** Units are permitted to make appropriate changes in the common program to suit their requirements. Units are entitled to plan their celebration on a different date in the month of **October ONLY** subject to local considerations.)

In addition to International Competitive Events and Local Events, other Unit level events suggested are:

Essay writing competition.

Skit/Play/Drama/Music

Symposia.

Bioethics fair. Students may put up stalls and have street plays to create awareness among their colleagues, practicing doctors and laymen.

Media appearances (Television/Radio).

Newspaper articles.

Units can choose any of the above or plan any other additional activities, depending on feasibility.

Program for Students' Wings of the Units:

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:

Awareness programs at community level in the form of talks, role plays, skits etc. based on the theme of the World Bioethics Day 2019.

Distribution of clothes, food etc. to needy.

Any other.

Common Program for Students' Associations:

IFMSA along with its associate medical associations Worldwide will actively participate in the celebration of World Bioethics Day 2019. IFMSA is preparing their WBD plan and will soon release the same for their member associations. IFMSA should release the tentative/confirmed

dates for various planning milestones for their member associations, as deemed fit to them.

Important Notes (For all):

It is suggested to include as many stakeholders as possible in the celebration of the program.

Units have the liberty for minor modifications/additions/deletions to the program.

All Units can participate in International Competitions.

All correspondence related to World Bioethics Day 2019 should be ONLY on: worldbioethicsday2019@gmail.com

Having week long celebrations: Units, if want, may hold week long program as per their feasibility (though it is not suggested as common program for all the Units), but this celebration should not change the Common Program as suggested for the **World Bioethics Day 2019**.

Please like, follow and share our facebook page for regular updates at: <https://www.facebook.com/unescochairbioethics>

World Bioethics Day Committee-2019

Hon'ble Chair: Professor Amnon Carmi

Head of Committee: Dr. Praveen Arora; email: dr.praveen2811@gmail.com

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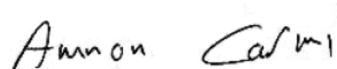
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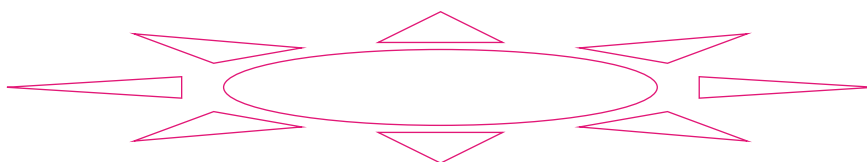
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Dr. Praveen Arora
Head
World Bioethics Day Committee



Prof. Amnon Carmi
Head
UNESCO Chair in Bioethics, Haifa



About Units

BOSNIA HERZEGOVINA SARAJEVO UNIT

Prof. Sabina Semiz, Head



Celebration of World Bioethics Day 2018

Celebration of the "*World Bioethics Day 2018*" was held at the International University of Sarajevo (IUS) through the series of the events organized by the Bosnia and Herzegovina Unit of UNESCO Chair in Bioethics.

The Ministry of Civil Affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina has supported this and last two years' World Bioethics Day celebration at the IUS through the research grants awarded to Prof. Dr. Sabina Semiz, the Head of the Bosnia and Herzegovina Unit of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics.

The topic of this year celebration was the "*Solidarity and Cooperation*", which is referring to the Article 13 of Universal Declaration on Bioethics and Human Rights that was adopted in October 2005.

Earlier in October Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mongi Benjeddou, from the University of the Western Cape, Cape Town, South Africa, visited the IUS and talked about an involvement of his research team in the DNA identification of skeletal remains of apartheid activists in South Africa. He also talked about the significance of international solidarity as the work was done with the help of the Argentine Forensic Anthropology Team.

This event was followed by visit of Dr. Heike Felzmann, a lecturer in ethics at the Philosophy department at the National University of Ireland, Galway, Ireland. Dr. Felzmann's research addresses issues in healthcare ethics, research ethics, and the ethics of information technologies, especially robotics. She has been a member of a number of European projects in the fields of healthcare ethics and information technologies, including the COST Action: Citizen's Health through public-private initiative: "Public health, Market and Ethical perspectives", that she successfully chaired

for the last four years.

On October 26th Dr. Felzmann delivered a lecture titled *"The good healthcare organization: Organizational ethics, trustworthiness and solidarity"*, in which she spoke about the interface between the individual and the organizational aspect of the delivery of good health care, trustworthiness of organizations, and its connections with the concept of solidarity.

Professor Semiz also addressed the audience and talked about an importance of strengthening the solidarity, cooperation, and team work between nations, institutions, universities, and research teams. She also talked about the modernization of curricula in biomedical faculties in Bosnia and Herzegovina and inclusion of the "Bioethics" course in the Genetics and Bioengineering curriculum, which this semester has been started to be taught at the IUS.

WORLD BIOETHICS DAY 2018
Solidarity and Cooperation



The Good Healthcare Organization:
Organizational Ethics, Trustworthiness, and Solidarity
Keynote speaker: Dr. Heike Felzmann
 Centre for Bioethical Research and Analysis
 National University of Ireland, Galway, Ireland
October 26, 2018 (Friday) at 9:30 am, Main Amphitheater (A)

*Organized by Bosnia and Herzegovina Unit of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics



WORLD BIOETHICS DAY 2018

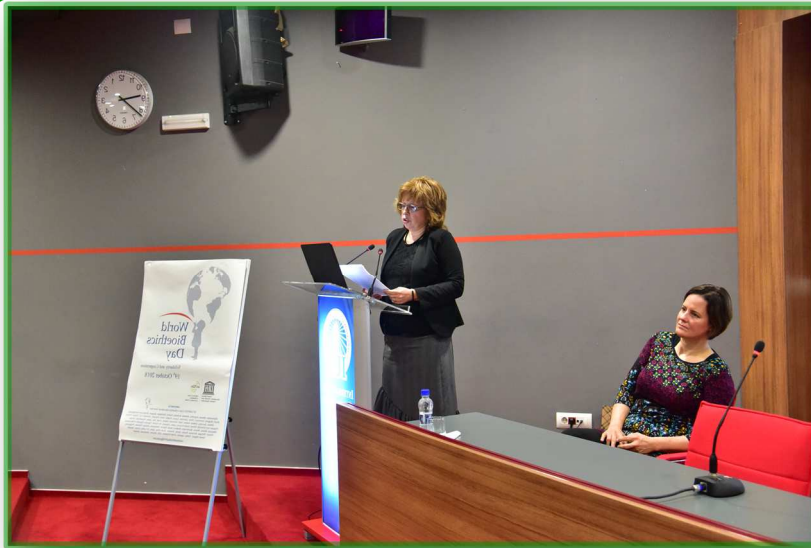


Solidarity and Cooperation
Molecular genetic identification of skeletal remains of apartheid activists in South Africa
Speaker:
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mongi Benjeddou, PhD
University of the Western Cape, Cape Town, South Africa
October 12, 2018 (Friday), 14:00 h, Conference Room A Building

Precision medicine: Pharmacogenomics of the Sub-Saharan African populations and the quest for individualized therapies
Speaker:
Dr. Heike Felzmann, PhD
Centre for Bioethical Research and Analysis (COBRA), National University of Ireland Galway, Ireland
October 26, 2018 (Friday), 9:30 h, Conference Room A Building

*Organized by Bosnia and Herzegovina Unit of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics.







MEXICO ANAHUAC UNIVERSITY UNIT

Ana Bertha Liliana Castro Castrillo is committed to carrying out a project of training and dissemination of bioethics in schools of all levels using the First Syllabus for Youth Bioethics Education created by UNESCO Chair in Bioethics in her Country (Mexico).

Ana works at the Universidad Anahuac Mexico in Huixquilucan, EdoMex, as associate researcher and professor of the Faculty of Bioethics.

Chair's Activities Report 2018

The establishment of the Chair

The Chair was established in 2001 and authorized to coordinate and stimulate an International Network for medical ethics training, associating higher education institutes in both developed and developing countries. The Chair was requested to develop an up-to-dated syllabus for ethics education which will satisfy the requirements of medical schools in the world.

The International Network of Units

The International Network of the Units has been led by the Chair's Administrative Manager, Mrs. Shoshana Golinsky.

The various Divisions of the Chair were led by Prof. Russell D'Souza (Asia Pacific), Prof. Vojin Rakis (Europe), Prof. Moty Benyakar (Latin America), Prof. Pierre Effa (Africa), Prof. Wu Chonqi (China) and Prof. Rui Nunes (Portuguese speaking countries).

During the 2018 many new Units have been established worldwide. The International Network consists nowadays of 220 Units.

The Units' activities

The Chair's Units have performed during **2018**, 2426 activities (607 in 2016). These activities included 550 publications of books and articles (104 in 2016), 484 conferences (147 in 2016), 642 courses (103 in 2016), 104 researches (50 in 2016).

The World Conference on Bioethics, Medical Ethics and Health Law

The 13th World Conference was held in Jerusalem during 27-29 December, 2018, and hosted about 1000 participants from more than 70 countries.

The International Forum of Teachers (IFT)

Many new members joined the IFT during 2018.

The updated number of members: about 890 from more than 50 countries.

The IFT was governed by its Director. Prof. S. Popova.

The Chair's Newsletter

The Chair's Newsletter continued to publish several more issues under the leadership of Dr. M. Vasinova.

The Research Department

The Department continued to run four researches under the guidance of its Head, Prof. Rui Nunes.

The Youth and Children Bioethics Education Department

During 2018 pilot teams from Italy and Israel continued to create new original educational materials (stories, games, guidelines), holding seminars for training the trainers, and entering the project in various schools. The original Italian first syllabus was translated into English, French, Albanian, Bulgarian and Hebrew. A new Department has been established and authorized to run the project (Chair: Dr. Vasinova). The Second Edition of the first syllabus has been published. The second edition offers about 80 original stories that are followed by professional guidelines.

The Chair's Journal

In 2018 the Global Bioethics Enquiry published two additional volumes. Prof. R. D'Souza functioned as the Editor in Chief.

The World Bioethics Day (WBD)

In October 2018 lot of units from the five continents celebrated for the third time the World Bioethics Day. The project was navigated by an International Committee (Chair: Dr. Arora Praveen).

The Chair's Website

The Website of the Chair has been continually updated by its webmaster, Prof. Fu Tsai.

The Department of Bioethics in the Holocaust

The new Department was established in 2017, and continued to initiate several activities. The Department is chaired by Dr. T. Chelouche and Dr. S. Gallin.

The Indian Units

The largest number of national units were established in India by Prof. Russell D'Souza.

The following list includes the various projects that have been done by them recently.

- Completed 20 (Twenty) 3T-IBHSc 3 – 4 day course based on the Core Curriculum with the UNESCO Chair Teaching Methodology train the train courses at Universities and Colleges for Medical Dental Nursing and Allied Health Teaching Faculty throughout the whole of India to introduce the Integrated Bioethics Core curriculum in the health sciences courses
- 820 Health Science Teaching Faculty trained, assessed and Credentialed to teach Integrated Bioethics Core Curriculum using the Chair's methodology.
- Completed 2x 3T-IBHSc
- Completed 8 batches of International Webinar Courses on the Principles of Bioethics and Human Rights based on the UNESCO Universal Declaration on Bioethics & Human Rights with 16

modules in each course with assignments and guest Webinars
Teaching faculty for the International Program of the UNESCO
Chair on Bioethics Haifa

- 380 Medical and Health Science teaching faculty completed the courses and assessments on the Principles of Bioethics and Human Rights based of the UNESCO Universal Declaration on Bioethics & Human Rights
- 2 International Webinar courses with International Faculty from the International Program of the UNESCO Chair on Bioethics for Medical Students from African Continent and from India
- 10 one day Bioethics workshops and training of Hospital Ethics Committee and teaching methodology for Bioethics Teachers members of the IFT
- 26 Bioethics Meetings at Colleges and Universities on the occasion of World Bioethics Day
- 2 Training Workshops for Nursing Bioethics, 150 Nurse Teaching Faculty attended and successfully completed the workshop program
- 1 national Pharmacy Bioethics Training Workshop, 40 Pharmacy Teaching Faculty successfully attended and completed
- 1 National Bioethics Student Wing conference held successfully completed with 1100 registered participants
- Numerous Student Wing meetings organized regularly by the 52 Student wings of the Indian program
- Indian Medical Association two day seminar on Bioethics application in Indian Clinical Practice
- 2 Bioethics Workshops for the IMA National Hospital Board on Bioethics for hospital

Annual Report 2018 - Summery

Unit	A) Activities			b)Conferences/ Meetings				D) Publications/Multimedia Materials														
	Education	Training	Research	Key conferences & workshops	Other conferences/ presentations	Selection of conferences presentations	c) Intersubjectivity exchange/Partnership	books	Book edited	Books chapters	monographs	Research Reports	Journal Articles	Conference Proceedings	Occasional Papers	Teaching/Learning Material	Multimedia (CD-Rom)	Multimedia (Video)	Multimedia (Other)	Theses	Publications	Cooperation with UNESCO
Armenia							3	1					3				1		1			
Australia				2	1	1		1					1	1							1	
Austria	12	6	4	3		8	11			2	1		5							4	3	
Belgium		12			4																	
Bosnia-Herzegovina - Sarajevo	2	1	2	4		1	10	1					1	3			1		2		4	
Brazil – Conselho Regional de Medicina Paraíba	21			4	6		2						1									
Brazil – Universidade Santo Amaro - UNISA.	1	1																				
Brazil – UNSL	2	2								4				2					1			
Brazil – Universidade do Sul de Santa Catarina				8	6	4		3		6			2							2	6	
Bulgaria	1	5	2	1			3	1					7									
Cameron Yaounde				2		10	7	1		7		1					2					
China – Hainan Medical University	1	3	12	1		1	4						3	5	3							
China – Kunming	1	1	1						1													
Colombia – Bogota Pontificia Universidad Javeriana	91	2	4	5	6	9		1	1	2							4	4	5	2		

	Publications	Theses	Multimedia (Other)	Multimedia (Video)	Multimedia (CD-Rom)	Teaching/Learning Mater.	Occasional Papers	Conference Proceedings	Journal Articles	Research Reports	monographs	Books chapters	Book edited	books	(c) interuniversity exchange/partnership	Selection of conferences presentations	Other conferences/Key conferences & workshops	Research	Training	Education
Cyprus									5			7	2	1		5		2		
Czech									2			1		1			1	2	12	4
Finland																2	1	1		1
France – Nancy		4		1				2	11	7		4		1		10	2	1	1	1
Germany- Hannover	7			5						10						1	2	7	2	5
Greece			4					2	5			5	2	2	2	12	4	3	2	2
India – DY Patil Edu. Kolhapur	1		11	2					1			2		1			1	3	3	11
India –MUHS Terna Med. College&Hospital, Mumbai			3	2	3				2							3	1	2	2	5
India – Mangalor Inst. Oncology-Karnataka	2							1	2	2						1		3	1	
India – M Tilak Municipar Lokmanya College, Sion			2	3											3		1	1		
India – Manipal National Chair								3	1							3			5	
India – MIMER – Talegaon, Pune									2						3	2	10		2	
India - Nitte University Bioethics Steering Committee, Mangaluru,			4						1							2	2		6	
India – Pondicherry (PIMS) Nodal Center			2	2			1		2							4	2		1	
India – SGT University Guargaon																2	1		1	
India – Dr. Shankarrao Chavan, Nanded	1		2	1					2	2					1	2	2	4	2	
India – Sikkim										1							1	1		2

	Education	Training	Research	Key conferences & workshops	Other conferences/ presentations	Selection of conferences presentations	(c) interuniversity exchange/partnership	books	Book edited	Books chapters	monographs	Research Reports	Journal Articles	Conference Proceedings	Occasional Papers	Teaching/Learning Mater.	Multimedia (CD-Rom)	Multimedia (Video)	Multimedia (Other)	Theses	Publications	Cooperation with UNESCO
India – Sri Ramachandra Medical College	1	4	1	1		2								4			2	13				
India – Sree Gokulam Med. College, Venjaramoodu	2	10	2	2		3											3					
India – Sundaram Arulrhaj Hospitals	5		25	10	1 2	35	1		12	35			3				5	3	2	7	4	
India Thackeray Med. College & Dr. Cooper College	1	3		3			3											3	3			
Indonesia		70	47	1		1		1				47	1	1			5	3		3	1	
Ireland	1	1	4	3	2	10	5	1	1	1	1	1	7		1			1	1		10	
Israel – Haifa	1	1		1																		
Israel – Zefat	2		2	1		2	3		1				1		2							
Italy	41	60	16	57	11	72	31	1	1	6	2	11	32	29			8	3	5	13	5	
Japan				3	4																	
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	7	1	2	2	1	6	2				1	2	4						3			
Mexico Puerto Valere		6	2	8	2	2			1	9			10							1	14	
Mexico Universidad autonoma	8	7	6	10	12	22	2	2	10	2	2	3	3	3	5				2	2	9	
Montenegro					1	1																
Nepal				1		4							1		1			1		1		
Pakistan – Lahore		6	1	2		1	2						1									
Portugal – Porto	1	2	5	1	1	6		5	1	3	4	2	10		2			1		4		

	Education	Training	Research	Key conferences & workshops	Other conferences/ presentations	Selection of conferences presentations	(c) interuniversity exchange/partnership	books	Book edited	Books chapters	monographs	Research Reports	Journal Articles	Conference Proceedings	Occasional Papers	Teaching/Learning Mater.	Multimedia (CD-Rom)	Multimedia (Video)	Multimedia (Other)	Theses	Publications	Cooperation with UNESCO
Romania - University of Medicine and Pharmacy "Gr.T. Popa" Iasi				1	2	3	7	7											1			
Russia – St. Petersburg	6	2	4	1	1		1			1			3	13								
Serbia	20	4		18						4			6		10							
South Africa	1			1								3	1									
Spain – Uninversidad Europea Madrid	5	1	6	6	4	35	1			6			10					1		2	10	
Spain – Murcia maria				9	4		1		4				7							8		
Taiwan – Mackay	6			5											2							
Taiwan – Taichung Veteran Hospital		24		4	2																	
Taiwan – Taipei	17	9	22	6	2	59		4	1	5			6	7	1							
Turkey				2																		
Ukraine – Kyiv	1				1	3	1						2	2								
United Kingdom – Birmingham			2			3							1	3				1	1			
USA Cambridge	8	33	6	37	4	20	2						12									
USA Indiana					1	1		1				1										
USA North Carolina	2	23		6		8	2			3			2									
Uzbekistan				3	5	7	1	1	1				7	5			9	9	4	15	19	
Venezuela	1	3				2													2			

Message of Chair's Holder



הקתדרה לביו-אתיקה של אונסקו
UNESCO Chair in Bioethics

מרכז ביו-אתיקה, משפט ואתיקה, בקולנוע לחוקים, אוניברסיטת חיפה
The International Center for Health, Law and Ethics, University of Haifa

January 6th, 2019

To
Heads of Units,
The International Network of Units,
The UNESCO Chair in Bioethics (Haifa).

Dear Colleagues,

At the beginning of the new year, I would like to wish each and every one of you a Happy New Year, and wish you and your family good health, happiness and successful fulfillment of all your needs and aspirations.

A successful year passed over our chair. Many units were established and joined the international network. World Bioethics Day was celebrated by many units of the network worldwide. More than two thousand activities have been planned and edited by our units, including conferences, courses, studies, books and articles. The 13th World Congress, which was the crowning glory of the Chair's activities last year, hosted about 1,000 participants and offered them some five hundred lectures during the three days of the conference.

These blessed acts were done by you, and UNESCO is grateful to you for your tremendous contribution.

Mrs. Shoshana Golinsky, the administrative Manager of the Chair, will "flood" you with new announcements and requests in the new year. We look forward to your active involvement in a host of events: your participation in the construction of additional units in your own countries, preparations for the 4th World Bioethics Day in your institutions, recruiting additional members to our International Teachers Forum, and above all: promoting the 14th World Congress that will be held in Porto, Portugal In May 2020.

The UNESCO Chair awaits you and your contributions in the good year ahead.

Sincerely and gratefully,

Amnon Carmi

Prof. Amnon Carmi, Head
UNESCO Chair in Bioethic (Haifa)

Editorial Board Communications

NEWSLETTER'S CONTRIBUTIONS REQUIREMENTS

The contributions for the next Bioethical Voices newsletter must be forwarded to the Editorial Board before **May 10, 2019**. 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



Giacomo Sado
Director



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International Adviser



Carlo Pasetti
Scientific Adviser



Isotta Burlin
Bioethical Adviser



Claudio Todesco
Technical Adviser



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Newsletter's Logo Author





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