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Bioethical Voices

Newsletter of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics

EDITORIAL

THE VALUE OF BIOETHICS EDUCATION

"I feel, around us, a very positive atmosphere. I am optimistic about our future but, above all, about the development of bioethics in the world." The words of Prof. Amnon Carmi, holder of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics, represent well the generalized sentiment of the participants at the 10th World Conference "Bioethics, Medical Ethics & Health Law" held last January in Jerusalem under the auspices of UNESCO.

The sentiment is a judgment, an expressed opinion which quickly spreads and is shared by all participants. In Jerusalem it was accompanied by an almost palpable sense of enthusiasm, revived and strengthened, among participants and the fifty-four internatinal units under the Chair, gathered from around the world.

This is the right introduction, in my opinion, to speak about the Conference for those present and also to those who, for one reason or another, were not in Jerusalem. We dedicate the pages that follow to them – a special issue of our Newsletter.

Many things should be said about this world bioethics event in Jerusalem; the quality of relations, the scientific rigor and insight of presented research, the liveliness of interventions, the openings and the new challenges. The Conference also elicited strong interest among non-experts. As always, much has been said about medical ethics, now an integral part of the work of the doctors in the world, constituting a foundation of modern medicine.

The discussion and insights, however, have also often emerged from a strictly medical field to extend to legal, social and anthropological aspects.

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And this has happened in many directions. A fellow journalist who has closely followed the Conference sessions tells us that she asked many participants a fundamental question on the new, and the next possible landings, of bioethics. She tells us that she has collected this beautiful (in her opinion) answer: "Bioethics moves, surely, in a stormy sea. A sea of strong contradictions, of violent clashes and of conflicts, but also one of silence and disinterest, which are also guilty. Its preferential landings will be in those harbours where the rights and duties of civil life are at stake. Those rights that the West exalts and those duties that the East and the peripheries of the world tell us that they are still the other indelible side of the same coin. "This answer, even if it is a little generalist and, how to say, philosophical, is a good picture of the extraordinary articulation of the debate developed in Jerusalem.

From the mosaic of content, deepened in the various sessions, I wish to collect, as a flash, another significant cue, this time like a slogan: bioethics has to be practiced, bioethics has to be taught.

Raising questions, shaking consciences, beating prevailing stereotypes, building a critical and responsible mentality, practicing caution and undertaking in-depth analysis are obligatory steps to be taken in front of the new, the not yet proven (as in biotechnology and in communication technologies). These are all watchwords and phrases of bioethics. Translating them into concrete and real actions will be a task requiring very special teaching.

This determined commitment to bioethics must begin with the young, with early education starting from childhood. This approach has been strongly endorsed by the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics and in particular by its Holder, Prof. Amnon Carmi.

These key messages were raised in Jerusalem, but they do not stop there. They will be passed, with the baton, on to Naples where the next World Conference of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics will be held on 20th-22nd October 2015.



Giacomo SADO

Bioethical Voices Newsletter Editorial Board Director

BIOETHICS IN THE WORLD

BIOETHICS: BETWEEN UNIVERSALITY AND CONTEXT

The recent news of a British mother's bid to give birth to her dead daughters child allows us to reflect on the approach of bioethics and how this discipline informs and provides concrete answers to complex questions. A British woman has entered a court battle so that she can receive an IVF to give birth to the child of her dead daughter, who passed away four years ago from cancer, but not before having her eggs frozen. The mother, 59 years old, claims that the daughter asked her to bear her baby in the event that she succumbed to cancer and that in receiving IVF she could honor her daughter's dying wishes. The British authorities have not made an objection on the basis of moral principles, but rather raised the question of whether the daughter had given express consent to the use of her eggs.

The question was not, therefore, whether it is right to give birth to a child from the womb of her grandmother and which originated from an oocyte of her deceased mother. The ethical dilemma is not articulated on issues of normative principles, of what is inherently permissible or not, but on contextual and procedural elements.

The same argument can be made for many situations made possible by new technical developments in biomedicine. An example is the technique which allows the birth of three-parents babies (human offspring with three genetic parents), recently legalized in the UK. The extension of rights to categories discriminated against in the past, and in some countries even today, also gives rise to complex situations. For example for same-sex couples where the conception of a child of their own is legalized.

It's a fact that modern societies are becoming more secularized and are characterized by individualism and relativism. The bioethical arguments of "playing God" or of the lex naturalis, according to which what exists in nature is a reflection of the lex divina and what nature does not provide is ethically reprehensible, are becoming increasingly marginal. Modern bioethics is therefore less and less influenced and shaped by dogma or moral judgments shared by an extended group of people, but is configuring more and more as ethics of rights and ethics of context.

The approach with which we deal with bioethical issues is not, therefore, what is right to do, but rather how to make a decision that is as ethical as possible in a given context. And the term « ethical » is not synonymous with just, rather as respectful of specific ethical principles, applied to a specific person or group of people, in a given social, health, economic context. Moreover, the dilemma must also be put in relation to a given jurisdiction (whether local or international).

The bioethics contemporary public reflection has therefore to constantly reconfigure in comparison to the past, according to scientific advances, to changes in society and to the specific context in which we must make bioethical decisions (whether of policy making or

dilemmas related to specific clinical cases).
Examples of questions to consider relate to the dimension of individual rights: "which are the rights to be respected / promoted? », « are they lawful rights or whims? ». While the basic human rights are universal, prerogatives put forward by individuals in a given social and economic context may be ethically acceptable in that specific context. The challenge then is to uphold the principles of justice, equality and non-discrimination, while acknowledging that societies and countries are, of course, different one from the other, but that they are also more and more interconnected and people are able to move through different societies and countries (migration, medical tourism, etc.).

If it is true that bioethics is an aspect of democracy of a society, then we must make sure that this is increasingly understood by citizens and that practicing bioethics does not mean, as unfortunately many still think, to judge what is right and what is wrong in the abstract. Bioethics means making choices in a given context, that respect and promote stable and universal principles such as those contained in the Universal Declaration on Bioethics and Human Rights by UNESCO.

In this regard, the good citizen has a duty to know and to make choices in an ethical way, because sooner or later in life, each person will have to deal with ethical situations (whether in medicine or in other areas). Citizens are also called to participate in the public debate. It is desirable that a responsible citizen is competent in matters of public interest in order to actively contribute to the debate and / or to consciously vote her representatives. Knowing and practicing bioethics from a young age has become a basic need for today's good citizens.

It's in this sense that the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics' initiative takes place. A challenging but necessary initiative to bring bioethics to schools, in order to have soon a society ready to understand and to make right choices in an age that, as never before, requires it. A stimulating and essential challenge of which the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics is fully conscious and which the Chair is ready to seize.



Stefano CRETIER

Advisor for Bioethics Education of the European Centre for Bioethics and Quality of Life - UNESCO Chair in Bioethics Italian Unit

ABOUT LEGISLATION

MILITARY MEDICINE IN THE NEW ITALIAN MEDICAL CODE OF ETHICS: THE (UNRESOLVED) ETHICAL DILEMMA OF DUAL LOYALTY

The latest version of the Italian '*Code of Medical Ethics* ", published in May 2014, has an element of novelty, both with respect to previous editions and in comparison with similar codes of conduct of medical associations of Europe and the United States of America: an article dedicated exclusively to military medicine.

In this article, the commitment for the military doctor to carry out clinical decision making (*triage*) according to criteria of maximum scientific guidance, effectiveness and efficiency is sanctioned. The article also considers objectives and military intentions, ethical principles enshrined in "*the Code of Medical Ethics*", national and international law as well as any rules of engagement governing the military operation.

The military doctor, in fact, holds a special position in that he is both doctor and soldier. As a doctor, he has the duty of caring for the health of people and, as a soldier, he must follow the rules of the weapon for which he has taken the oath of allegiance, by assisting and cooperating with those who, in the context of a war or a peacekeeping operation, consciously exert violence.

The military doctor, therefore, in the exercise of their activities, has a function of dual professionalism. He finds himself having to respond to multiple ethical dilemmas: does the principle of self-determination, as occurs in the exercise of civil medicine, also apply to the patient-soldier? Can the military doctor examine the patient-soldier for medical treatments without informing and without acquiring consent? Can the military doctor administer medical treatment not subjected to adequate clinical trials if it may improve and enhance the soldiers' health and as a result the outcome of a war? What is the duty of confidentiality of a military doctor in respect of health information on a soldier that may limit their ability to participate in a military operation, perhaps risking his own or someone else's life? How should a military doctor act in a situation where a higher-ranking comrade has a poor prognosis because of serious injury in the course of a mili-

tary operation, which requires euthanasia? Can a military doctor, in response to a legitimate military need, give an enhancement with the central aim of improving the physiological capabilities of the patient-soldier without acquiring consent and without informing him of the irreversibility and possible side effects? What should be the conduct of the military doctor engaged in a war zone with soldiers or enemy patients?

In the final analysis, does the doctor or the soldier come first?

In our opinion, the new "*Code of Medical Ethics*", in the article dedicated to military medicine does not provide a solution to the ethical tensioned associated with the double standings of the military doctor.

The introduction of military medicine within the code of ethics has the merit of bringing doctor-soldier professionalism to the table of ethical responsibilities of the profession. However, in clear contradiction with other code principles, ethical and deontological standards are linked to "*respect for the limits set by national and international regulations as well as any rules of engagement governing the military operation* " (art. 77).

On the contrary, we believe that there cannot and should not be an "ethics subsystem" of medical deontology, which allows the military doctor practices that are not tolerated, or even considered commonly acceptable, in the context of the exercise of civil medicine.

Instead, precisely because he is officially recognized in the ranks of the deontological standards, the figure of the military doctor must follow military discipline even in the reports, the " *principles of freedom, independence, autonomy and responsibility"* inspiring "*professional activity with the principles and rules of professional ethics without being subjected to interests, charges or conditioning of any kind*" (art. 4) and his actions should be directed based on self-determination, information and consent, acts designed for euthanasia, torture and inhumane treatment and medical enhancement and care, exclusively within the regulation of the Medical Code of Ethics.

The military doctor, like any other profession, is a part of medicine that fundamentally values human care and the protection of human dignity. The military doctor, like a civil doctor, should be guided in the exercise of the profession by the principles of autonomy, of beneficence/non-maleficence and of justice, by assuming full and conscious responsibility for their own actions even in conflict with the duty of obedience to their

military rule should this lead to medical acts that are legitimate and even desirable in military terms, but ethically unacceptable.

We hope, therefore, that the introduction of military medicine in the "*Code of Medical Ethics* " can represent only the beginning of an ethical reflection on the role of the doctor-soldier, and that this might lead, likewise, to the primacy of the deontological regulation based on the protection of human beings, regardless of the skill or the environmental, cultural and functional context in which the medicine is applied.

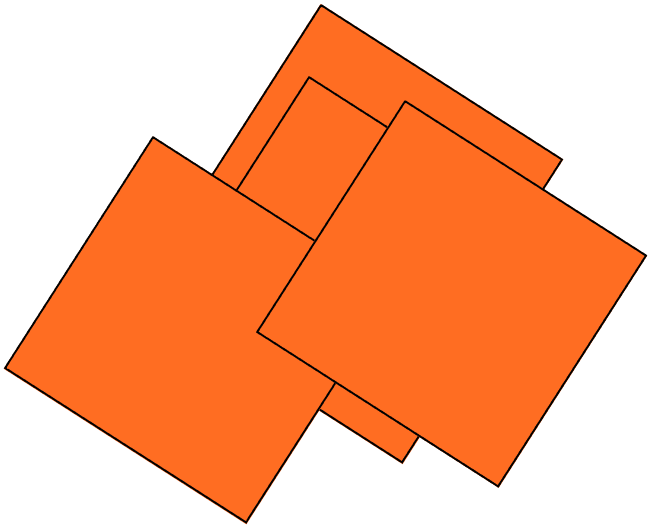
In the final analysis, we ask ourselves a question: wouldn't a military order that contrasts with the ethical principles of behavior that pervade the 'Code *of Medical Ethics*" itself be deplorable, from an ethical standpoint, because it is a clear violation of international law concerning human rights such as the Geneva conventions, the "*The United Nations standard minimum rules for the treatment of prisoners*" or the "*Universal Declaration of Human Rights*"?

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The Interuniversity Bioethics Research Center



EDUCATION

ACTIVITIES OF THE EDUCATION DEPARTEMENT DURING 2014

The aim of this short report is to stimulate a discussion on the state of the Education Department as a valuable collaborative resource and actions which need to be taken to countenance members of the International Forum of Teachers based on their competencies.

Action plan n°1

Developing an open and transparent process for selecting members of the International Forum of Teachers of Ethics, Bioethics and Medical Law (IFT) in conformity with the decision of the Heads of Units of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics, assembled in the Conference in Naples (2013).

This activity is successfully completed. So far we have 240 members from 51 Units in 47 countries.

Action plan n°2

Drafting an establishing document - Statutes of IFT, and distribution of that document among the Units.

Prof. Carmi, President of IFT, elaborated the Statutes of IFT. The Statutes was distributed for comment to the Heads of Units and their opinions were taken into consideration. The Statutes is sent to every member of IFT for the promotion of the Forum.

Action plan n°3

Heads of Units and members of their Steering Committees are invited by a special letter from the President to become a part of the first group of the registered founding members of the Forum.

A predominant number of Heads of Units and members of their Steering Committees are members of the IFT.

Action plan n°4

Drafting a certificate for membership of IFT

A certificate was elaborated and sent for approval to the President of IFT. Prof. Carmi made some changes and the design is prepared for duplication. The Certificate will be distributed among the registered members of IFT during the Jerusalem Conference of UNESCO Chair in Bioethics.

Action plan n°5

Development of a database for ascertaining the actual current state of ethical teaching – courses, seminars, etc., in the curriculum of all medical schools in the countries or geographical areas of affiliation of the New Units. Ongoing collection and collation of materials for the database of all Units.

There is a database of ethical teaching in most of the Units collected through an elaborated questionnaire in 2013. The collecting database has to be updated. This activity will be continued in our next action plan in view of the fact that there are new Units.

Action plan n°6

Ongoing response to Member Units for support in implementing new courses and seminars in their areas through facilitating exchange of experiences and information about programs and projects. Initiating and encouraging compilation, publication and translation of professional materials.

Action plan n°7

Development of a team for elaborating standards for evaluating bioethics training and working on the production of a guide on good teaching practice.
These activities will be continued in our next action plan.

ACTIVITIES OF THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT FOR 2015

The analysis of the database for ascertaining the actual current state of ethical teaching – courses, seminars, etc., in the curriculum of medical schools in the Units shows that there is an ongoing need for a more attention to the following topics:

1. A major challenge in modern health care is the need for both rules and guidelines with a set of values to protect and promote the right to health, including knowledge of and participation in decision-making processes.

2. Issues of equity in the evaluation of health technologies determining access to health services, allocation of scarce resources and the reduction of risk factors.

3. Teaching methods in which health professionals are educated to develop core skills for the conduct of both normative analysis and empirical research in bioethics, and provide a good standard of practice and care keeping their professional knowledge and skills up to date.

In this respect the Education Department has to facilitate:

the exchange of methodological approaches for analyzing ethical cases through the Newsletter "Bioethical Voices"

- fostering innovation and creativity through work in close connection with the Heads of Units and the Research Department
- the collaboration among members of IFT with exchange of experience through the scholarship program where it is feasible
- the exchange of experience in the area of bioethics teaching through creating subcommittees of different fields and activities, such as:

a committee with focus on more systematic evidence gathering and analysis of data to identify good practices of education;

a committee for setting standards for evaluating training and investigation in the production of a guide on good teaching practice;

a committee to continue the good practice of publishing bioethics textbooks that address different aspects of healthcare, bioethics and health policy.

Sashka POPOVA

Educational Department Director

UNESCO Chair in Bioethics



PUBLICATIONS

ASIA PACIFIC

Book review in Polare Magazine of the NSW Gender Centre of the groundbreaking text "The Life and Loves of a Transgendered Lesbian Librarian and Other Essays, Stories and Verse" by Katherine Cummings. This book provides the reader with decisive personal views on the issue of gender identity and encompasses a diversity of perspectives including medical, legal and social treatment of transgendered people. Review in Polari, edition 10 (July – September) 2014; pp 18-19.

Journal publication "Bioscience Ethics Education Challenges Learning Across the Generations" Eubios Journal of Asian and International Bioethics (in press).

Student manuscripts – review/examine as required for the Network of Teachers and others such as; Master's thesis "Ethics and Science and Environmental Politics" submitted by Napat Chaipraditkul, 2014.

INDIA

January 2015 saw the first publication of the new scholarly publication the "Global Bioethics Enquiry". *Guide for Authors :*

Types of Papers
I Full length papers
Ii Short Communications
Iii Special Solicited reviews / research
Iv Invited editorials
v Invited comments

Considerations
Manuscript has been 'spell checked
References are in correct format
All references mentioned in the Reference list are cited in the text, and vice versa
Permission has been obtained for use of copyrighted material from other sources (including the Web)

Presentation of manuscript

Text to be in good English
Title: Concise and informative
Author's name and affiliations

Abstract: A concise and factual abstract max 250 words
Key words: immediately after the abstract provide a maximum of six keywords
Abbreviations: Define abbreviations that are not standard in this field at their first occurrence in the article: in the abstract but also in the main text after it. Ensure consistency of abbreviations throughout the article.

References:
Follow Vancouver referencing system
Responsibility for the accuracy of bibliographic citations lies entirely with the authors

Citations in the text. Citation of a reference cited in the text is also present in the reference list (and vice versa) any references cited in the abstract must be given in full

Citing and listing of web references. As a minimum, the full URL should be given. Any further information, if known should also be given. Web references can be listed separately

List: References can be arranged first alphabetically and then further sorted chronologically

Text: All citations in the text should refer to:
1. Single author: the author name (without initials, unless there is ambiguity) and the year of publication
2. Two authors: Both authors names and type of publication
3. Three or more authors First author's name followed by 'et al.' and the year of publication

Vancouver style
Description. Vancouver is a numbered referencing style commonly used in medicine and science, and consists of:
• citations to someone else's work in the text, indicated by the use of a number
• a sequentially numbered reference list at the end of the document providing full details of the corresponding in-text reference.

It follows rules established by the International committee of Medical Journal Editors,

now maintained by the U.S. National Library of Medicine. It is also known as Uniform Requirements for Manuscripts submitted to Biomedical Journals.
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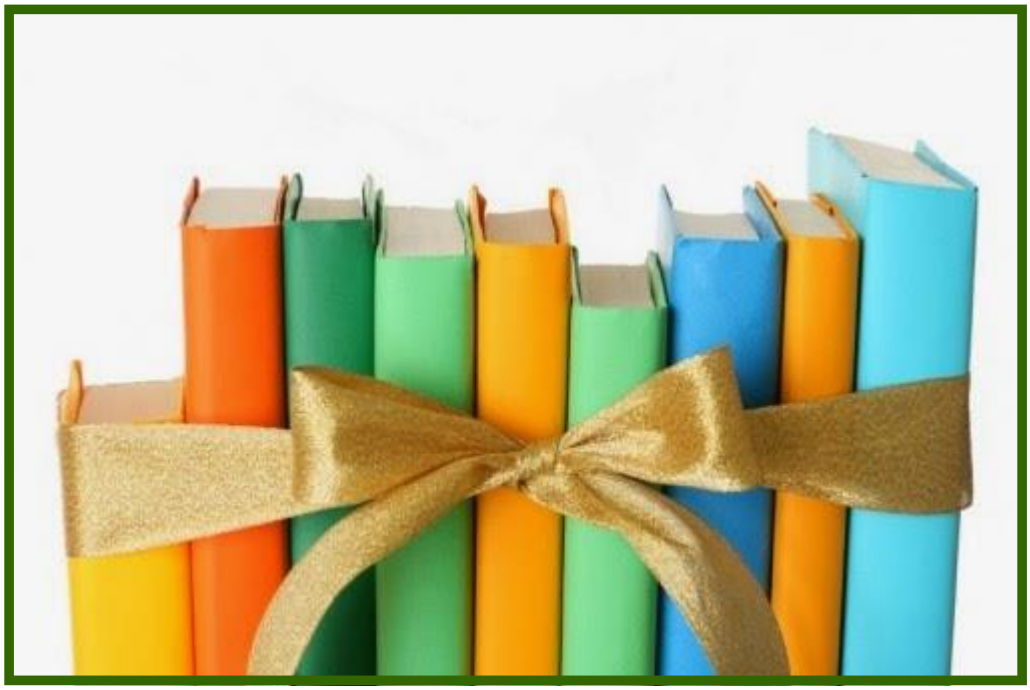
Reference list: General notes
Please check with your faculty for any specific referencing or formatting requirements
• References are listed in numerical order, and in the same order in which they are cited in text. The reference list appears at the end of the paper.
• Begin your reference list on a new page and title it 'References.'
• The reference list should include all and only those references you have cited in the text. (However, do not include unpublished items such as correspondence).
• Use Arabic numerals (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9).
• Abbreviate journal titles in the style used in the NLM Catalog
• Check the reference details against the actual source - you are indicating that you have read a source when you cite it.
• Be consistent with your referencing style across the document.
• For additional information you may wish to consult Citing Medicine, 2nd Ed.

SERBIA

Selection of publications in journals of the Thomson-Reuters list by members of the Steering Committee:

- **Rakić, V.** (2014). "Voluntary Moral Bioenhancement Is a Solution to Sparrow's Concerns". American Journal of Bioethics 14(4): 37-38
- **Rakiĺĺĺ

- **MilosavljeviĺJ**, **KrajnoviĺD**, Bogavac-StanojeviĺN, MitroviĺA. Gynaecologists' views on contraception and abortion – an example from Serbia. *The European Journal of Contraception and Reproductive Health Care*
- Lackovic M, **Damjanovic A**, Ivkovic M, Pantovic M, Bajcetic M, Rovcanin B, Pavlovic A, Sternic N, Jasovic Gasic M. Depression in cadasil patients. *Arch. Biol. Sci.*, Belgrade, 66 (3), 1187-1194, 2014
- **DamjanoviĺA**, MilovanoviĺS, JovanoviĺA, CvetiĺT, JasoviĺGasiĺM. The life and work of Ksenija Atanasijević (1894-1981)--psychology and anthropology as the inevitability and necessity of philosophy. Coll Antropol. 2014 ;38(2):773-7.
- **MitroviĺV.** (2014). "The Contingency of the "Enhancement" Arguments: The Possible Transition from Ethical Debate to Social and Political Programs". Journal for the Study of Religions and Ideologies 13(37): 93-124.



PAST WORLD CONFERENCE JERUSALEM

6 - 8 Jannuary 2015

OFFICIAL REPORT

The last UNESCO Chair in Bioethics World Conference was held in Jerusalem from 6 to 8 January 2015. The Conference hosted many important and very interesting scientific sessions.

In the **"Psychiatry, ethics and medical law"** session there was a presentation on the bioethical dilemmas in assessing causality in psychiatry; ethical treatment in psychiatry, and the description of some problems in medical ethics in modern psychiatric practice. These issues were shared among professionals from Israel, Australia and the United States.

The "**Ethics of mental first aid and first aid organizations**" session concerned the ethical dilemmas in the prevention of PTSD among volunteers responding to trauma; ethical dilemmas in suicide prevention in emotional - first - aid services, and a revised ethical code for an association of mental first aid.

The "**Psychology, ethics and law**" session was an opportunity for debate between experts from Argentina, Germany, Israel and Canada on issues such as the role of the psychologist in the doctor - patient relationship; the experience of violations of professional discretion in Former East Germany (DDR), the potential pitfalls for psychologists, psychiatrists and paediatricians when diagnosing Ethiopian children in Israel, and the ethical implications of modification of traumatic memories.

The session dedicated to **"Issues in psychology, law and ethics in Israel**" focused on dilemmas concerning custody for high conflict divorce particularly in early childhood; use of non-validated psychological tools in child custody disputes; Muslim - Arab society's principles of psychological assessment of parental competence in Israel, and clinical neuropsychology's bio-ethical questions, in particular in cases of brain injury damages claims.

The "**Emotional intelligence and ethics for effective treatment**" session investigated ties between emotional intelligence and ethics; improvement of physicians' work with terminally ill patients adopting Buddhism's principles, the role of the Israeli courts in formulating the physician - patient relationship; ethical dilemmas in physician - patient relationship in multicultural society, and the patient's rights law with culturally competent nursing care.
In the session "Ethical and legal issues in medical rehabilitation" the topics debated con-

cerned ethical issues and malpractice in rehabilitation medicine, ending with the necessity of medical expertise in evaluating plaintiff's functional disability and needs.

The session dedicated to "**Technology dependent children: the implication on longevity and quality of life"** opened with an overview of the needs of technology dependent children in 2015, the ethical considerations in paediatrics physical therapy, and the experience of imagination in service of children with severe multiple disabilities.

Sessions on "**Bioethics education**" saw experts from a range of countries propose and compare multiple experiences in this field. Topics included vertically integrating model for teaching bioethics to undergraduate medical students in India; problems and perspectives in bioethics education in the CIS countries; problem formation of the ethical regulators of the physician professional activities in Russia, a cross sectional study of knowledge and attitudes of medical students concerning ophiophobia in Serbia; a methodological approach for teaching bioethics and human rights through cinema and popular TV series in Argentina; the search of new perspectives of Bulgarian bioethics teachers, bioethics in the training and management of sport in Bulgaria, teaching ethics to Generation Y in Israel; the Zefat legal clinic project: learning medical law and bioethics through an inter-professional experience; an Indian innovative method to inculcate ethical thinking and behaviour among health science students; the ethical issues arising from a comparative study of performances in two entrance examinations for medical undergraduate admission into a Nigerian University; the development of a Canadian curriculum in bioethics education for a diverse student group; the Italian youth bioethics pilot project, the Japanese experience in holding a workshop for clinical ethics case conference; Argentinian research data about teaching bioethics through cinema and TV series like House MD; the South African critical care nurse perspective about clinical courses in opening distance learning; the Israeli experience in ethics and communication through movies; the Philippines promotion of bioethics in the high school level by integrating the case based approach to ethical decision - making model; a Georgian case study and the problem base methodology in bioethics education; and teaching medical students an integrated course based on real - life medical case in Israel.

The **"Research"** sessions presented ethical issues in medical fields in Nepal; the use of fMRI for research outside the hospital setting from Israel; capabilities as a challenge to justice as equality; Helsinki's revisions and the violence of benevolence from Belgium; a Canadian health professional perception and insight about disclosing incidental findings in paediatrics; a Nigerian systemic review of published studies from 1980 to 2014 about governance and ethical regulation of human research in sub-Saharan Africa; individual patient rights and new biotechnologies in medicine in Macedonia; a South African perspective about researchers' ethics during the practical implementation of research procedures; the rationale of the European Union human embryonic stem cell research funding from Slovakia; procedural ethics: tensions between social sciences and biomedical sciences from France; the experience and reflection following a two year program on developing a joint ethics review mechanism for multi-centre clinical trials in Taiwan; research ethics committees in Czech Republic and the ethical challenges in Nigeria of

conducting a population based screening for non-communicable diseases in a setting with limited universal health coverage.

The session dedicated to "**Military law and ethics**" dealt with Chinese studies about the application of public security; procuratorial policemen health survey in ethnic minority areas in Yunnan Province; the principles of fairness and justice in forensic investigation and identification work analysis; a study and analysis of confidentiality in the forensic identification and a study of the national customs in forensic identification.

The "**Military medical ethics**" session focused on the dilemma of force - feeding hunger strikers in Israel: an Israeli alternative view in political hunger strikers and force-feeding; moral responsibility during the atrocities of the Yuana Ken case study; and the instrumentalization of medicine in physician soldiers and civilian medical care from Germany.

The "**Hunger strike of prisoners**" session explored areas of force feeding hunger strikers in the Jewish law, another Israeli view of force-feeding hunger striking and from Australia the 'Right not to die: who decides what constitutes autonomy, quality of life and futile treatment in a culture of ageism'

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The session about "**Medical ethics**" dealt with the mass prisoner hunger strike in 2014 in Israel, the role of the physician; "reality TV"; vaccination of health professionals; freedom of expression versus respect for the profession and the ethical roadblocks to medical tourism.

The "**Ethics dilemmas in pain**" session was dedicated to the ethical dilemmas in the management of pain: pain, consciousness and the cerebral cortex, towards a rational approach to the ethics of pain, and how tightly are pain medicine and moral standards related to each other?

The "**Assisted reproduction**" sessions offered a hot debate among experts representing different countries covering various topics including reproductive ethics; rights and evolving Israeli legislation; new technologies and old exploitation about pick - up babies - surrogacy in the developing world; reproductive rights, poverty and development; legal reformation for surrogacy in Vietnam; the position statement of the ethics committee of the Israel Fertility Society regarding pre - implantation genetic diagnosis for sex selection for non - medical reasons; the extent of real autonomy of a surrogate; bioethics and its promethean challenge; lessons from the Book of Job in communicating with sufferers; the case of preimplantation genetic diagnosis (PGD) and the cross - border reproductive care.

The "**Ethics and regulation of inter** - **country medically assisted reproduction**" sessions focused on the film and the discussion about SAMA Resource Group for Women and Health, New Delhi, India; capabilities approach for mutual fellowship in commercial surrogacy and an anthropological view about the commoditisation of the

female body.
The concepts of identity and related ethical issues in third - party assisted reproduction; concerns about women in international child protection conventions; rights of the child: a welfare principle applied to children born in transnational surrogacy arrangements, and the regulating international surrogacy agreements; the debate about surrogacy in Israel and France in cultural and historical perspectives, mothering for money: regulating international intimacy, epigenetic and the Assisted Reproductive Technologies, and moving towards an international convention on surrogacy and artificial reproduction; ethics and regulation of inter - country medically assisted reproduction (ERIMAR), the fertility policy in Israel: from exemplary local practice to a global model, and the legal consequences of an unsettled debate about a parent or a gamete donor.

The session "**Gnawing ethical conundrum**" presented decision making in settings of uncertainty, the moral injury, recognizing torture as official terror, and a contribution from bioethics and psychoanalysis about an institutional approach of autistic children.

The "**End of life**" sessions were an opportunity for discussions on this very delicate and awkward subject with topics including the experience of Belgian Muslims and end of life ethics; the ripple effect of simulation training for end - of - life care; a comparative analysis of mainland China, Taiwan and Hong Kong about the withdrawal of life sustaining treatment; an inter-religious comparison on the ethical dilemmas in the electronic medical era; the legal and ethical issues concerning the legal treatment of the right to a dignified death in Bosnia and Herzegovina; in defence of suicide tourism; the practice of 'terminal discharge' in clinical settings and the good death in Taiwan; views on end of life situations as expressed by first - degree relatives of patients in a vegetative state; the rites and rituals of dying: a shift to medical technology, last rights: end of life decisions in Canada; ethical issues in the prolongation of life in the terminally ill and a qualitative approach on the determinants of 'end of life' decision making.

"Medical law" sessions offered a wide selection of topics like personal injury compensation in Czech Republic and the international classification of functioning, disability and health; the role of ethics in European Union law, a woman's right to abort a viable fetus; an overview of the US quality assurance program for health care; protection of public health focusing of the state in Azerbaijan; Italian regulation of advance directives: legal comparison with other Western European countries, malpractice, personal damage and medical liability, and the rights of disabled people in Azerbaijan Republic; the impact of animal violence on human violence; guilty innocence of consumers, patients' perception and actual practice of privacy and confidentiality in surgical outpatient departments of general hospitals, Kaduna, Nigeria; organ shortage and its consequences: legal and ethical reflections on state incentives as possible remedies; neuroethics in drug development, drugs funding and rationalization, in healthcare systems, and the ethical considerations in legal representation of people under guardianships in medical procedures; defending "Big Brother MD": the ethics of electronic adherence monitoring in Uganda, the development of patient rights and health care legislation policy in Georgia, the ethical, legal and social implications of new and emerging technologies: exoskeletons, and the decreased mental capacity jeopardizes decision making

process of patients in critical condition; knowledge, attitude and practice of informed consent by medical doctors in a teaching hospital in Zaria, Northwest Nigeria, disease awareness and quality of health information on clinical procedures: observational study in patients with cancer and ALS, Israel's "Modeling Act" as a case study about a prevention of eating disorders, patients' perception of their rights to information and its implementation in healthcare; the ethical dilemmas in the "Protective Edge" operation, ethical considerations of using off label medical treatments and medications in disasters, medical ethics aspects of Eastern Europe after the collapse of the USSR, and personal integrity, informed consent and human tissues/organ transplantation after Petrova versus Lithuania: considerations from the Spanish legal system.

"General ethics" sessions saw experts from Serbia, Canada and Israel exploring topics including the morality of moral bio enhancement; ethical considerations regarding evidence based medicine, the question whether quality improvement activities need approval by institutional review board or are they an ethical obligation inherent to any clinical activity; India, Macedonia, Bulgaria, South Africa and UK dealt with the conflict of interest between the institutional goals for advancement of knowledge and institutional ethics - issues and solutions, the ethical dilemma in the use of information technology, leading the change in medical practice, the midwives' experiences on the use of partogram in the management of women during labour at Limpopo, S. Africa, compulsory vaccination and the collective good; professionals from Israel and Indonesia discussed the Israeli code of ethics for practitioners of occupational health, assisted reproductive technologies and parenting rights in a Jewish democratic state: the case of the Ova Donation Law, doctor competencies in medical ethics and effective communication skill among the alumni of Faculty of Medicine Universities Airlangga, Indonesia; the possibility of ethical dilemmas directing patients to additional private physical therapy care; Israeli and Australian experts debated the impact of culture on law, bioethics and medical decision making, the morality of deportation of sick illegal immigrants, the capacity assessment in health care professionals, and the experience of doctors as bystanders during the Indigenous Australian genocide; Israel, Cyprus and Brazil talked about Ubuntu: alterity as a perspective for peace, the implications of ubiquitous use of smart spectacles or digital eyeglasses, ethics of chronic pain control as a grey area of doctors' power, and medical ethics and genocide: troubling unmet challenges. There were presentations about the ethics of clinical judgment and medical intuition in the writings of Moses Maimonides, the Jewish halachic ethic about enteral nutrition in end of life, Jewish medical ethics: on physicians' prayers –devotion to the Lord, devotion to the patient, and the example of taharat hamishpacha as an intersection between religion and medicine; Nigeria and Israel questioned ethical issues in knowledge, perceptions and exposure to hospital hazards by patient relatives in a tertiary institution in North Western Nigeria, an integrative model about the autonomy question of prostitution, child marriage in Nigeria as a violation of human rights, ethics and professionalism: one and the same ethics workshop for physiotherapists and occupational therapists, and the willingness to treat infectious diseases: comparing two distinctive medical schools.

"General bioethics" sessions was a chance to attend presentations about different topics such as to be or not to be a live kidney donor: a parent's personal principle -

cause for patient's death, MOMA call centre for monitoring and treatment, bioethical aspects of activities of the Heydar Aliyev Foundation, and ethical issues and transparency of running a vaccine programme; primum non nocere v.c aveat emptor, the Biological Will - a paradigm in fertility, the Jewish ethical response to bioethical dilemmas in the Holocaust, and bioethics and the Holocaust: teaching lessons from the past for future healthcare professionals; the controversy over medical cannabis in Israel: science, ethics and democracy, legal and ethical implications of the Trans-Pacific Partnership and the Trans-Atlantic Trade and Investment Partnership, strategies and tactics of pharmaceutical companies to promote drugs and medical products in Israel, ethical and socio - historical challenges in providing health services to Inuit children and youth: lessons for implementing health services in developing regions; gender discourses and bioethics, Ebola virus and infectious disease: the duty of physician to cure and the possible risks – the halachic dilemma, The Organ Transplant Act of 2008, and the implications for ethical harmonization in evading one's own rules; the ethical and legal consequences of converging biotechnologies, the global agenda and national action plans about eliminating prenatal sex selection, the evolution of the objective cause concept from the psychiatric and legal points of view, and "Dr." Watson: AI, ethics, and the future of medicine; the migration of doctors and multiculturalism in the global context, global bioethics and the challenge of convergence in cultural and religious diversity, human right, human responsibility and social responsibility in communicable disease control, implications for bioethics about moral exclusion; a paternity case with multistep microsatellite mutations in locus D5S818, a study and analysis on the principle of informed consent in the forensic identification, the application of bioethics principle on forensic medicine, study and analysis on the principle of respect in forensic investigation and identification; bioethics approach in engineering formation, human enhancement and narrative self, bioethical controversies – personal dignity, homo economics and commercialization of body, and some doubt about human enhancement and morality; the expanded and evolving role of the ethics committee in a Planetree patient and family-centred environment, human rights and ethical issues about children in armed conflicts and child soldiers in Africa, environmental refugees - electrohypersensitivity in the digital world – a disabled population, deprived of home, work and basic rights, treating dementia and multiculturalism: exploring the perceptions of multicultural professional caretakers in Israel regarding autonomy and human dignity; National Ethics Committee on HIV/AIDS – the Israeli experience, an Italian court ruling: "Autism is caused by MPR vaccine", the medical ethics of addiction treatment and recovery and who owns our dead bodies?

The "**Poster**" sessions covered different bioethical issues from Brazil, Bulgaria, Ghana, Israel, Italy, Russia, UK, Spain, and Switzerland with the following titles:

1. New models of public health research: Developing an ethical framework for research using surveillance data in resource limited countries
2. Psychological e-volunteering among Russian speakers
3. Heterologous in vitro fertilisation now admitted in Italy: Constitutional court's judgment n. 162/2014 abolished the ban of involve gametocytes outside the couple
4. Ethical decision making and patient autonomy views among the nursing staff
5. The bioethics of compulsory treatment determined by a court order
6. Dermatological ethical problems of personalized medicine

7. The Italian information system for monitoring errors in healthcare
8. Lawsuits related to the health in Brazil – a truly "factory" of indemnification for moral damages
9. Behavioural subjects in the public health studies: Historic parallels and modern alternatives
10. The waiting game: Is it time to change the rules?
An ethical proposal to legalise a regulated system of kidney sales
11. Ethical issues in paediatric physiotherapy practice: A survey of physiotherapists in Ghana
12. E - Health: The necessary balance between effectiveness of the health system and protection of fundamental rights
13. Adolf Sannwald – enemy casualty
How a notation can turn the worth of a German pastor into the wickedness of a Nazi evil
14. Mitochondrial replacement therapy and parenthood

Alessandra PENTONE
UNESCO Chair in Bioethics World Conference Press Office International Adviser



UNESCO CHAIR IN BIOETHICS 10th WORLD CONFERENCE
BIOETHICS, MEDICAL ETHICS & HEALTH LAW
Crowne Plaza Hotel– Jerusalem, Israel – January 6-8, 2015

Press Releases - Interviews - Contributions

by Alessandra Pentone

From 6 to 8 January 2015 will be held in Jerusalem, under the aegis of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics, the X World Conference on "Bioethics, Medical Ethics & Health Law".
A unique and extraordinary event, a unique opportunity for dialogue and debates on topical issues. The conference will host the worldwide most important presentations on the subject of rights and duties relating to the ethical dilemmas of our daily lives and of the most different professions that have the "person" in the center of their interest and their activities. Bioethicists, members of ethics committees, forensic doctors, psychiatrists, surgeons, dentists, veterinarians, biologists, geneticists, lawyers, psychologists, educators, philosophers, teachers as well as educators, healthcare assistants, physiotherapists and operators of many different branches will contribute with their own experience.
In recent years, the worldwide bioethics no longer concerns only the issues on the beginning and the end of life and the refusal or the withdrawal of care. It is no longer only medical but it becomes, over the course of life, a benchmark and a comparison also about the social and anthropological perspectives. Therefore beside the already experienced themes (informed consent, the doctor-patient dialogue, euthanasia, organ donation, stem cells, abortion and in vitro fertilization, genetic engineering, the rights of the patient ...), the bioethical debate has been extended to take care of violence, discrimination, denied rights, environmental protection and redemption of indigenous peoples, too. Offering, in all parts of the world, a significant contribution to build a more open and a fairer society.
The Conference in Jerusalem will thus represent the extraordinary setting for the excep-

tional meeting and the not always easy comparison among cultures and worlds too often poles apart. And on catching issues for the media. The appointment in Jerusalem will be indeed a unique and extraordinary event, a unique opportunity for dialogue and debates on topical issues.

UNESCO Chair in Bioethics World Conference Press Office

UNESCO CHAIR IN BIOETHICS 10th WORLD CONFERENCE

Today in Jerusalem is going to start the 10th UNESCO Bioethics World Conference under the aegis of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics. In these three upcoming days this event is supposed to give the most important contribution about rights- and duties as well,-related to the ethical dilemmas we have daily to deal with.

The numbers: 479 speakers in different work sessions and 600 participants coming from 46 countries belonging to the 5 continents.

The new frontiers: Bioethics, that was born and does no longer concern only its commitment to issues like the end of life, is nowadays developing not only in medicine, trying to let all people become more aware of their own civil consciousness. In fact, Bioethics aim is focused on many fields, normally concerning social and environmental problems, not only the ones related to health. An heritage of ideas and projects to be realized that Jerusalem Conference is going to develop, to study in depth and to share not only with experts through the media, but spreading it successfully to the great public. The Conference is going to be introduced by the President of the Conference, Professor Amnon Carmi, UNESCO Chair in Bioethics Holder**.**

UNESCO Chair in Bioethics World Conference Press Office

UNESCO CHAIR IN BIOETHICS 10th WORLD CONFERENCE

Professor Amnon Carmi, UNESCO Chair in Bioethics Holder, President of the Conference introduces the opening session :" The UNESCO Chair in Bioethics was established in order to advance the ethic education of students. The students will become very soon the medical doctors. Medical doctors will treat the ill persons and the whole human society. The ethical treatment of human society is our contribution to the human society and this is the target of our organization and justifies existence."

UNESCO Chair in Bioethics World Conference Press Office

UNESCO CHAIR IN BIOETHICS 10th WORLD CONFERENCE

GLOBAL BIOETHIC AND THE CHALLENGE OF CONVERGENCE IN CULTURAL AND RELIGIOUS DIVERSITY

In contemporary bioethics some secular scholars and politicians claim that global bioethics should ignore religious convictions since religion, through history, has been cause of conflicts, wars and misunderstanding. Religions are so different that dialogue and common ground in bioethics is useless and fruitless since believers are biased by their religious convictions.

We claim that in a multicultural and multi religious world, to foster convergence and cooperation in global ethics is not only possible but it is a moral and political demand entailing to assure effective and democratic participation of the different cultures in bioethics debates. Academic institutions might develop and important role in this endeavor.
A global bioethics ignoring religious beliefs would cause that "universal" principles and guidelines stablished by international organizations be challenged as illegitimate or unjust, being rejected or disobeyed, invoking freedom of conscience. Its Conventions or Declarations, even though formally supported by State representatives, would be essentially antidemocratic.

Those claiming that bioethics should be rooted in a particular religion and that "only their God" or "tradition" is the only source of moral behavior would deny freedom of conscience and religion of others believers as well of non believers.

They should learn from modarate positions within their own religious traditions and respect reasonable secular approach.

An spirit of dialogue and mutual understanding should help to foster the art of convergence and cooperation in bioethics. Theological reflection might help to understand, through faith, ultimate sense and foundation of life and moral behavior according to different religious beliefs, but only science and reason should illuminate bioethical debate in a globalized world. Human dignity and human rights/duty language might be helpful to facilitate this understanding in global ethics.

Alberto GARCIA
UNESCO Chair in Bioethics and Human Rights Holder - Rome, Italy

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UNESCO CHAIR IN BIOETHICS 10th WORLD CONFERENCE

The Argentine Unit was founded with the Italian Unit as the first two Units of the International Network of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics. The goal of our Unit is to develop an integrative and comprehensive Bioethics that responds to the epistemological principles about Complexity, postulated by Edgar Morin. In this way, doctors, lawyers, nurses and all health services and mental health professionals are integrated, as well as educators, economists, artists, film and television producers, etc. This modality is based on the UNESCO bioethics principles declaration. We called 'Eco bioethics' to this type of approach, and one of our goals is to transmit this to Ibero-America, to use all the works and productions that have been done is Spanish (the second language spoken in the world).

The Unit works with a lot of countries, and especially with Brazil Unit. As each Unit has its own specificity, ours is known for the production of educational materials about Bioethics approach through audiovisual media, television series and movies. Another area in which we have developed a lot of material is Bioethical principles in catastrophes and disasters. We hope that in the next Congress on October 2015 in Naples we can work

together with Italian Unit and organize training activities related to this way of working, added to the vast experience of the Italian Unit in Education and working with young people.

Argentinian Unit of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics

UNESCO CHAIR IN BIOETHICS 10th WORLD CONFERENCE

EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE, ETHICS, EDUCATION AND TIES BETWEEN THEM

In recent years, the study of emotions has broadened its scope and established its standing as a new scientific discipline.

Humanity has become increasing conscious of the seminal role played by the emotional components in both intra personal and interpersonal behaviour. A deeply rooted and inherent correlation exists between emotional intelligence (E.I.-Emotional Intelligence) and positive social results; social adaptation quality, social relationships, the capacity for healthy social behaviours, caring, altruism, empathy, enlightened communication and the efficacy and personal coherence essential to moral and ethical behaviour.

The symbiotic connection between emotional intelligence and the sphere of ethics and morals is what delineates human beings. Human beings by definition and in essence bear responsibility for their actions. The beginning of ethics is in the human being's consciousness of choice in relation of self and others. An individual's choices integrate emotion and cognition. That ability to integrate alongside the capacity for choice enables the human race to act in accordance with ethical and moral codes. The practical implementation of the quadrangular cluster-emotional intelligence, morals, ethics is depended upon instilling of these principles beginning from pre-school age through all educational stages.

Daniella KEIDAR
International Center for Bioethics, Medical Ethics and Health Law, University of Haifa - UNESCO Chair in Bioethics

UNESCO CHAIR IN BIOETHICS 10th WORLD CONFERENCE

We, students and faculty of the State University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil came to propose a job and a philosophy for peace in this 10 bioethics conference to be held here in Jerusalem. To all the speakers, we want peace. It looks for deepening the connections between peace, inter cultural dialogue and communalism in the light of Ubuntu, an ethical concept that emphasizes the alliances constructed between people and the relations established by them, and is seen as fundamental to the African thought of the groups that adopt Bantu languages. It develops an original exercise in diatopical hermeneutics – a methodology proposed by Raimon Panikkar –, taking as the main goal to approach the Western ethical and political thought to the epistemic and ontological category of Ubuntu, recognized in the Zulu maxim umuntu ngumuntu ngabantu (a person is a person through other persons). It chooses as the basis of such study some contemporary thinkers as Lévinas, Bauman, Ramose, Chuwa, Kunene and Nussbaum, who show a common concern with reverting a context of war and disregard of the integrity of human beings, connected to an ethics of alterity, zealous of the values of conviviality and respect for the cultural differences. It reveals the political dimension of Ubuntu and the impacts of this conception on the process of facing the problems of human rights in post Apartheid South Africa. Grounded on such trans disciplinary reflexion, it tries to point through a path to the implementation of policies for peace based on multiculturalism and communalism within different cultures.

Flora STROZENBERG – speaker, *theachers / researchers: Flora Strozenberg, Edna Raquel Santos Hogemann, Willis Santiago Guerra Filho, Luiz Otávio Ferreira Barreto Leite, Learners / Scientific Initiation: Ana Carolina Antão, Hellen Cristina Silva de Oliveira, Milanna Nagib, Matheus Novais da Silva*

UNESCO CHAIR IN BIOETHICS 10th WORLD CONFERENCE

Bioethics means applying the principle of Autonomy, Justice, Benevolence and Non

maleficence in the context of Axiology and Deonthology in the field of Medical Sciences. Involved since 1985 in Tertiary Referral, Teaching hospitals covering population of 2.8 million people. Teaching under graduated and post graduated medical students. My University has 300 Medical, Dental and nursing colleges affiliated to it and we plan to sensitize all under graduated and post graduated students in Bioethics.

De Anu Kant MITAL
Psychiatry Professor and Head Department of Psychiatry
Medical College, Mumbai
Maharchatra University of Health Sciences, India

UNESCO CHAIR IN BIOETHICS 10th WORLD CONFERENCE

The American Unit of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics has two directors, Drs. Terry R. Bard and Harold J. Bursztajn, both of whom are faculty members of the Department of Psychiatry of Harvard University Medical School in Boston, Massachusetts.

This Unit is separate corporation with a Board of Directors from different universities in America. Since Medical Ethics has been incorporate into the curricula of medical schools for several decades, the American Unit is particularly focused on a particular and fundamental area in this arena, the psychology of decision making in the setting of uncertainty.

To this end, our unit's current endeavors has projects, students, and fellows working on various topics relating to genetics, geriatrics, and genocide/terror as well as publishing formal responses and opened pieces relating to issues fundamental concerns in medical ethics, in particular, privacy, distance therapy, and the rights of patients and practitioners.

Terry R. BARD

Head of USA Unit of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics

BIOETHICS APPROACH IN ENGINEERING FORMATION

As a bioethicist, I was surprised when some engineers and professors demanded me to discuss and indicate materials on Bioethics. However, as I searched for the theme I found many materials on Engineering Ethics that used Bioethics as a model, a reference and an approach - in English, French, and German but not in Portuguese language. Engineering Ethics textbooks frequently use Beauchamp & Childress principialism, Pellegrino Virtue´s Ethics and Potter. However, there´s nothing in Portuguese and in Brazil it´s no usual Engineering regular curricula have Bioethics, or even Engineering Ethics – there´s a silence about it. But Engineering (in general, not just biomedical) affects life, health, environment and society as much as biomedical fields, producing benefits and harms. Engineers share responsibility about risks on life, environment and health – and much of them can´t be described an analyzed as mere calculus but are about moral values. Therefore, I propose that is necessary includes bioethical approach since engineering graduation training. It brings also the need of textbooks and materials, given Bioethics provides a viewpoint from the life and its values, health and environment maintenance.

Valeria TRIGUERIO SANTOS ADINOLFI

USP (São Paulo University)/UNIVAP (Paraiba Valley University)

UNESCO CHAIR IN BIOETHICS 10th WORLD CONFERENCE

THE DEVELOPMENT OF BIOETHICS AND THE INTEGRATION OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF INDIPENDENT STATES COUNTRIES INTO THE GLOBAL BIOETHICS COMMUNITY

The last few years are marked by two contradictory tendencies: globalization and a growing attention to local national and cultural traditions. On the oпe hand, we see the integration and unification in all spheres of human activities; while oп the other hand, there are processes of differentiation and tendencies towards distinctiveness and uniqueness. Globalization tendencies extend more actively into the sphere of education. Aпy education is a fundamental cultural process, and therefore a dialogue is a main characteristic of the modern education system. To create a holistic picture of teaching bioethics in the ClS countries, all available information sources relating to the issue have beeп studied. A special attention has been given to materials gathered within the framework of writing the book "Ethical Review of Biomedical Research in the CIS countries (social and cultural Aspects)", 2012. The absence of a systematic medical education in contemporary biomedical ethics in the Region affects negatively the image of physicians in the eyes of international medical community, puts them at the disadvantageous position in comparison to better trained foreign colleagues (e.g. in working out joint programmes of scientific cooperation), hampers the solution of the problem of convertibIe graduation certificates and hinders the development of new relations in national healthcare systems that would more adequately fit in contemporary political and economic environment.

Susanna DAVTYAN
Head of Armenian Unit of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics

UNESCO CHAIR IN BIOETHICS 10th WORLD CONFERENCE

The Serbian Unit of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics co-organized during 2014 seminars and workshops on a monthly basis. They covered a variety of topics relevant to bioethics.

EDUCATION: The Serbian Unit organized an education program for members of ethics

committees and it started a Master program in Neuroethics at the Faculty of Medicine of Belgrade University. Our Unit will continue with these educational activities.

PUBLICATIONS: Serbian Unit members had publications in 2013 and 2014 in journals such as the *American Journal of Bioethics, the Journal of Medical Ethics, the Cambridge Quarterly of Health Care Ethics, American Journal of Bioethics - Neuroscience and the New England Journal of Medicine*.

PROJECTS AND RESEARCH: Our Unit members are involved in various projects, including the ones funded by the EU (two COST projects, one project on rare diseases – all of them planned to last at least five years). We will continue these project and research based activities as well during 2015.

MEDIA: Our Unit members had various media appearances (Serbian State TV and Radio, private TV stations, newspapers etc.). The Serbian Unit of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics also organized a very well attended and highly publicized press conference in 2014.

We started as described and plan to continue along the same lines in 2015.

Vojin RAKIC

Head of Serbian Unit of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics

UNESCO CHAIR IN BIOETHICS 10th WORLD CONFERENCE

The Czech Unit was founded on 1 January 2012 by the members of the Institute of Law and State of Czech Academy of Sciences, Research Unit for Medical Law and Bioethics.

The aim of the Unit is to add to the level of knowledge of the medical law and bioethics in the Czech Republic and to establish an understanding of the different solutions to legal and ethical problems concerning biology and medicine.

With support of the Research Unit the members of this Unit are operating web pages www.zdravotnickepravo.info

The Unit in cooperation with the Institute of Law and State of Czech Academy of Sciences publishes scientific journal, the Journal of Medical Law and Bioethics. The Journal

is published in e-form (www.ilaw.cas.cz/medlawjournal) three times a year. Issue 1 was published in April 2011.

Primary research interests:
Medical law - Responsibility and liability - Free will, causation, compensation, limits - Stem cell research – Enhancement - Work of ethics committees - Issues related to reproduction - End of life decisions euthanasia, assisted suicide - Autonomy - informed consent, advanced directive - Gender identity, transgender issues - Organ transplantation.

Current research:
The Problems in the Proof of Causation in Medical Malpractice Cases - Impact of European Human Rights Law on Health Law - Transsexuality and the issues of minority identity in legal discourse - Responsibility, autonomy and free will, legal and philosophical issues – Euthanasia, ethical and legal issues.

Tomas DOLEZAL
Head of Czech Unit of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics

UNESCO CHAIR IN BIOETHICS 10th WORLD CONFERENCE

I am Professor Haim Knobbler (Israel) and with Prof. Blachar I am coordinating the Research Department of the Chair. For us, your Newsletter is the best news! We shall use it for the delivery of information on the Research Units' activities, to call units and researchers to join in multi-national research to highlight the chair's main research topics, etc.
Welcome to snowy Jerusalem and thank you for the Newsletter!

Haim KNOBBLER
Chairperson of the Research Department of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics

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UNESCO CHAIR IN BIOETHICS 10th WORLD CONFERENCE

The Japan unit have following plans:

1. Workshop for clinical ethics case Conference will be held two times per year
2. A website for Japan Unit will be set up soon
3. Japanese translation of the "UNESCO Bioethics core curriculum Section 2: Study materials" will be upload to the website for Japan Unit soon

Mitsuyasu KUROSU
Head of Japan Unit of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics

UNESCO CHAIR IN BIOETHICS 10th WORLD CONFERENCE

I am psychiatrist and I come from Kosovo. It is pleasure to participate and represented my country at this Conference so important for Bioethics.

For me the World Conference of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics has special importance because there have been many interesting presentations by world famous professors, like Stone Edge, from different fields and especially those occupational medical bioethics.

It is a pleasure for us in Kosovo to form an Association on Bioethics and at this direction has had a significant roles professor Mentor Hamiti. We psychiatry colleagues are interesting to the next Conference that to be held in Kosovo.

The importance of this Conference lies that "UNESCO" knows to appreciate the values and therefore deserves respect all of us. "Bioethics humanistic for which good is synonymous with the good for people".

Miftar ZENELAJ, congressist

UNESCO CHAIR IN BIOETHICS 10th WORLD CONFERENCE

I am Dr. Victoria Nanben Omole, Head of the Nigerian Unit of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics domiciled in the Kaduna State University, Kaduna, Nigeria. This is my second UNESCO Chair in Bioethics Conference; I was at the last Conference in Naples, Italy (2013) with a team of 5, which was our first though not as a Unit Head. Between the last Conference and this, I became appointed as the second Unit Head; the first being Prof. Yohanna Dangata, who passed on a week before the last UNESCO Chair in Bioethics Conference.

We are here in Jerusalem (my first visit to Israel) with a team of 10 participants from our University including the Vice Chancellor - Prof. William B. Qurix and the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine - Prof. Ibrahim Abdu-Aguye. The other participants come from Departments of Community Medicine, Physiology and Surgery.

The Conference has been a very interactive and enlightening experience for each and all of us; particularly since Bioethics is a very new field of endeavor and experience for most of us. However, our interest and zeal are high and keen; and we believe Bioethics has a lot of prospects and potentials not only in our university, but in Nigeria and Africa as a whole.

The weather in Israel and in Jerusalem in particular, has been a bit cold, considering where we come from, but the people have been warm, loving, helpful and friendly. We look forward to future Conferences and other experiences and activities in the larger "Bioethics family" worldwide.

Victoria NANBEN OMOLE
Head of Nigerian Unit of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics

My presentation concerns a observational study of clinical ethics applied to progressive chronic disease. In particular, the topic of the study is disease awareness and quality of health information on clinical procedures in patient with advanced cancer and with Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis. This study was conducted by bioethics group of the S. M. Foundation of Pavia, of which I am a member.

We found differences on opinions about the time dedicated to patients for the diagnosis and diseases information from health care professions. All group of patients did not know the meaning of terms as: "Invasive Therapy" (70%) and "Over treatment" (85%).

This result is alarming because the information and communication with the patients and their families is essential and should follow the decision-making process from diagnosis to end of life and should be an integral part of medical practice. However, the quality of health information is often incomplete and unclear, often due to the use of terms that are too technical.

A risk is that a document as Informed Consent or Advance Directives could lose their fundamental role to exercise patient's right and thus also lose the active participation of patients in the management of their disease. I hope that in this Congress we can find solutions to improve the communication in medical practice and to improve the rights of information in general.

Marcella OTTONELLO

Head Psychologist of the Salvatore Maugeri Foundation Research Institute in Genoa, Italy

UNESCO CHAIR IN BIOETHICS 10th WORLD CONFERENCE

Thank you very much for you to give me the interview time. I come from Yunnan Province of China, and my name is Li Zhen, a professor and a chief Forensic practitioner of Forensic Pathology. I have become the head of Chinese Unit since 2005.

During the daily forensic work, we met some of the issues related with the bioethics. That is why we begin to involved in the bioethics work in our country since 2003. Under the leadership of UNESCO, we have done a lot of work of bioethics in our field and we have achieved a lot. Now the whole situation is changing better and better, and we are very proud of this. Now we are still doing this work and hopefully we would have a bright future not only in China but also in the whole world.

Li ZHEN
Head of Chinaise Unit of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics

UNESCO CHAIR IN BIOETHICS 10th WORLD CONFERENCE

I am proud to be associated with the UNESCO Bioethics Conference as a Nigerian Delegate at the Conference. I had an opportunity to present my scientific paper titled- Children in Armed Conflicts and Child Soldier the Human Right and Ethical Issues. The paper resulted an interesting debate, sharing of experiences and creating an opening for further research in the area.

I have also enjoyed and learned from the wonderful lecture titled: Ethical dilemmas and moral duties of a hospital director delivered by Professor Jonathan Halevy, Director General, Shaare Zedek Medical Centre. Lastly, I look forward toward attending the 12th Conference coming up in October, 2015 at Napoli, Italy!

Istifanus A JOSHUA
Department of Community Medicine, Kaduna State University, Nigeria

UNESCO CHAIR IN BIOETHICS 10th WORLD CONFERENCE

I'm very pleased to be here in this 10th Conference of bioethics, medical ethics and medical law, organized by our Chair in Bioethics at University of Haifa. Our Chair is the most important partners in advancing the objectives of UNESCO and at the same time promoting academic collaboration.

The Chair has been very successful in establishing 51 international Units around the world and this is a very good opportunity for these all Units to continue planning to move ahead to realize concrete actions in issues such education and research, having a progressive newsletter etc. Of course they want help introducing UNESCO materials in Universities and medical schools which is very important. We have Core curriculum in Bioethics and we have Case books in Bioethics, we have different books on specific topics such as informed consent and most of them such the core curriculum and the case books are based on the Universal Declaration of Bioethics and Human Rights which is one of the very unique normative document, the 3rd one that UNESCO has issued and one of three unique global instruments that are in this domain adopted by 103 countries by acclamation, which is very important because it means that there are at least some principles that regardless of the differences in politics, in social and cultural identities, even religion believes there is an agreement on the basic principles to work on and based on them teaching materials have been developed.

This is a very important Conference because it gathers experts from all over the world and there are like main excess of discussion that have been extremely rich, very vivid and important discussion and comparison about different ways of education and teaching methodologies in bioethics and ethics in general. There have been discussed many general issues such end of life, different issues on disabilities, treatment, treatment in children, very hot debates such as surrogacy, issues that are very important regionally or here nationally such as what happens with hunger strikers etc. So this is a unique opportunity for people not only to learn a lot from each other because there are here people coming from Africa, Asia, North America, from Eastern and Western Europe but it is also a possibility of networking, building bridges and future collaborations which is one of the main aims also when we discuss bioethics because we need different perspectives, so different expertise and different voices to move together in finding at the same time common ways and identify also differences that can be only in a world of richness.

Dafne FEINHOLZ
Chief of Bioethics and Ethics of Science and Technologies section of UNESCO



Jerusalem, the capital of Israel, is sacred to all three monotheistic religions. I hope that from this conference a message of peace, cooperation and collaboration will come to the entire world. Peace is very important for me as a man of medicine, seeing people dying or wounded by war as a terrible waste. Therefore I hope that peace will help in healing people.

Arnon AFEK
General Director, Israel Ministry of Health



UNESCO CHAIR IN BIOETHICS 10th WORLD CONFERENCE

I feel privileged to be here. I brought the greetings of Haifa centre of Bioethics, Law and Medicine, and also the warm greetings of the International Organization of Judiciary Training that aims to educate the judges all over the world to follow the role of law to make a better judgment, more efficient and much more human.

Eliezer RIVLIN
Board of Governors of the International Centre of Health, Law and Ethics, Haifa - Israel



UNESCO CHAIR IN BIOETHICS 10th WORLD CONFERENCE

I'm happy to have this Conference in this extraordinary place as Jerusalem. Medical ethics is a very important issue for all physicians in the world and I'm happy that Italian delegation is here. I'm glad that we can discuss in this eternal city the question of modern ethics, ethics and medicine in post-modern world. These very complicated issues can be solved and discussed by the representative of more than forty countries in the world.

Leonid EIDELMAN
President of the Israel Medical Association



UNESCO CHAIR IN BIOETHICS 10th WORLD CONFERENCE

It's a pleasure for me to see here hundreds of people of all over the world coming to our city of peace and it's really a pleasure to discuss Bioethics which is so prevalent in the decision of the physicians. Today modern medicine brings to us those steps of ethical dilemmas that did not prevail in previous generations. These dilemmas will be discussed with in a multinational community of bioethicists: Welcome to Jerusalem!

Jonathan HALEVY
Director General
Share Zedek Medical Center



UNESCO CHAIR IN BIOETHICS 10th WORLD CONFERENCE

Pharmacologist by profession, I got into Bioethics for interest and I see the same interest reflected here in all participants that have come for this wonderful conference. I am sure as all of us have the same initiative and the wish to make this a better place by having ethically excellent health care. Welcome to all the participants.

Princy Louis PALATY
Head of South India Unit of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics



UNESCO CHAIR IN BIOETHICS 10th WORLD CONFERENCE

I am professor and head of pharmacology in a rural medical college in Gujarat. Basically I'm a pharmacologist but I'm also much interested in Bioethics: that's why I have pursued it since 2003 and now I'm teaching Bioethics. The students who are in a young age should be trained, knowing very clearly the concept of Bioethics and how to apply ethics in the respective fields as physician, nurse, in bio-technology or even in research. For him/her it should be clear to deal with ethical issues for human beings as well as animals.

Barna GANGULY
Head of Gujarat State Unit of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics



UNESCO CHAIR IN BIOETHICS 10th WORLD CONFERENCE

I am associated professor of philosophy in the department of social science and bioethics, Yerevan State Medical University, Armenia. In 2002 I participated in the international scientific conferences on ethics and education in medical schools organized by prof. Carmi in Eilat. After that, every time that I'm invited it's a great pleasure for me to come to these amazing conferences like in Singapore, Germany, Israel, Naples. Here we have the opportunity to share our opinions, thoughts, ideas, knowledge with our colleagues from different countries. We are pursued different Gods, religions, countries, cultures and histories but we all want to make the place where we live a better world. I studied six years in Moscow and I know the psychological situation of my students from different countries. High qualified physicians do not need only deep knowledge on medicine: first of all they have to treat by their heart, smile, soul and behaviour. Anton Checov, the famous Russian physician and writer, was used to say: -Heart can be treated only by heart. - Bioethicists and ethicists can help physicians and all people to become more humanistic, making the world a better place.

Susanna DAVTYAN

Head of Armenian Unit of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics



UNESCO CHAIR IN BIOETHICS 10th WORLD CONFERENCE

I am associated professor of Community Medicine at Kasturba College in Mangalore, under the Manipal University, India and head of Mangalore Unit of UNESCO Chair in Bioethics, instituted in the end of November 2013. I'm pleased to be here meeting the delegates. We've been instrumental in bringing Bioethics education to undergraduates and postgraduates as well as some faculty development programmes in my institution and around.

I had my post graduated diploma in Bio-ethics in 2012: I attended for one year a course done from Manipal University, that's the unique programme which is available in India, started in 2011. I've been involved otherwise as well. Recently, before coming to this conference in De-cember, I participated to an international conference of Bioethics in India. I con-ducted a workshop which was on good authorship's practices and that gave me an opportunity to interact with delegates from India. Now here the conference has given me the opportunity to mix with delegates of other places. In the last two days the heads of units' meeting was really interesting and fabulous.



I would like to wish all the participants a pleasant stay and good interactions. We hope to network and probably keep in touch and involve in mutually benefiting as well as mutually productive exercises where we could take Bioethics further and make this world a much better place.

Animesh JAIN
Head of Mangalore Unit of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics

UNESCO CHAIR IN BIOETHICS 10th WORLD CONFERENCE

I come from B.P. Kerala Institute of Health Sciences, Dhahran, Nepal and I'm the head of Nepal Unit of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics established in 22nd January 2014.

We had a seminar on bioethics in the starting fees. I've been the chairman and director of the institute ethical review board for five years. I know what are the importance of ethics in health and medical law as well as the importance of incorpo-rating ethics in undergraduate and post graduated curriculum.

My message to the participants is this will be a very enlighten Conference for all of us regarding with knowledge, attitude, your perception regarding ethics in medi-cine, law, health as well as how we can incorporate this in our day to day activity,

as well as curriculum so that our undergraduate and post graduated students become acquainted with how to deal with ethical dilemmas in day to day activity.

Rupa RAJBHANDARI SINGH

Head of Nepal Unit of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics



UNESCO CHAIR IN BIOETHICS 10th WORLD CONFERENCE

I'm a paediatrician, and in this 10th UNESCO World Conference I am the Chair of the Organizing Committee. We have almost 600 participants at the Conference. The UNESCO Bioethics Education Chair is situated in Israel, it's a joint project of Haifa University and UNESCO organisation and chairman of this is prof. Carmi: he's doing it for the last twelve years. We have participants from more than 40 countries and of course many Israelis attend this Conference.

The subject of the Conference is bioethics, medical ethics and medical law. There are more than 260 presentations which will be given in four parallel rooms for three days. There are many subjects covered in this Conference. We can take, for example, the subject of hunger striking. Hunger strike usually is done by prisoners, can be very dangerous and even can cause death. It happened in Ireland quite a long time ago. As physicians, we are in the middle between the freedom of the patient to decide of his life and what will be with it, and on the other hand, we are doctors who have to take care of our patients and don't let them die. The question is when and if a physician can interfere with the hunger strike. One possibility is to force feed the hunger striker but the problem is that the World Medical Association and many other medical organisations consider force-feeding as a kind of torture and it is forbidden.

By the way this UNESCO Conference is sponsored by the World Medical Association, the World Association of Medical Law, the Israel Medical Association, and the Israel Nurse Association: we have many sponsors and this brought many

participants.

Going back to hunger strike, recently there was an initiative in the Israeli government to pass a law that will allow force-feeding. The Israel Medical Association objected heavily to this suggestion, the law did not pass, but the fight is still head, because at one time, during the year 2014, we had 290 prisoners, mainly Palestinian détentes, on hunger strike. It was over in some weeks: nobody died; about 70 of the 290 were hospitalized because they developed serious conditions but they were treated without force-feeding but with fluids and antibiotics as indicated. The strike was over when an agreement was signed between the prison authorities and the prisoners. This was presented this morning here in the Conference and the Israeli physicians were commanded for their action, activity and behaviour towards the hunger-strikers.

Another problem which was dealt today was medical tourism. Israel is the third place of medical tourism in the world. The facilities are very good, modern, progress and there is a demand for medical treatment from tourists all over the world mainly from Eastern Europe. The ethical problem is that while the tourists are coming to get a medical treatment of course it is in expense of the Israeli who needs the time and facilities. So the ethical question is on one hand it brings a lot of resources, several hundreds of million of shekels, which is he local currency in Israel, but on the experience of the treatment that Israeli should get. This was presented here. One should know that in these Conferences we don't get decisions, we present the dilemmas and we deal and discuss with them and then we go to the next subject. Many other subjects are going to be presented and this is one of the biggest bio and medical ethics Conference in the world.

Yoram BLACHAR
Head of the Organizing Committee
of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics World Conference



UNESCO CHAIR IN BIOETHICS 10th WORLD CONFERENCE

I am the head of Argentinean Unit of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics with experience especially in disaster: I was the Chief of the Disasters section of the World Psychiatric Association. We are working especially in bioethics and media and the way to transmit to all the students' different way of thinking about the different bioethical problems presented by the society. It's important to develop new tools to transmit the concepts of bioethics and of course to sustain what has been done till now, and to try to develop more new ones.



For the next Conference in Naples we are planning to work together with the Italian unit trying to develop different kind of tools, working in education, transmitting our basic concept of ethics and ethics itself in an integrative way.

Moty BENYAKAR
Head of Argentina Unit of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics

UNESCO CHAIR IN BIOETHICS 10th WORLD CONFERENCE

I'm a Director Psychologist of the S. Maugeri Foundation Rehabilitation department of medicine in Genoa, Italy. My presentation in this Conference consents an observational study applied at patients progressive chronic diseases. In my study we found that the patients don't know what some instruments that we use are in medical practice as advance directives or some clinical procedures like invasive procedures or overtreatment. So we think that there is information and communication with instruments as informed consent that is fundamental in medical practice for the patients to exercise their rights, is not sufficiently as a document but is important the information that the doctor gives to the patients and the doctor-patient relationship. In Italy there is a lack of legislation about this arguments and I hope that in this Conference we can improve these

topics of information and communication with patients to ameliorate the right of the patient to be informed.

Marcella OTTONELLO
Director Psychologist of the S. Maugeri Foundation Rehabilitation Department, Genoa, Italy



UNESCO CHAIR IN BIOETHICS 10th WORLD CONFERENCE

My name is Prof. Russell D'Souza, I am from Melbourne, Australia. I head the Asia Pacific Programme of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics. We have totally 20 units net in our programme. We have a number of initiatives that we are exploring at this moment. In the Indian region we have twelve units and we are building a curriculum for under-graduated medical training based on the UNESCO core curriculum and incorporating the cultural aspects that are required for young doctors to be trained in bioethics. We also are developing modules that will be used to teach doctors with older practicing in collaboration with Indian medical association. On another side we have some projects looking at bioethics as it applies to the Muslim countries and in this we are using the centres of the units in Pakistan, Malaysia and Indonesia to look at the bioethical requirements for training doctors in the Muslim countries. These are some of the interesting initiatives that we are taking up now in the Asia Pacific region.

Russell D' SOUZA
Head of Asia-Pacific Program of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics



UNESCO CHAIR IN BIOETHICS 10th WORLD CONFERENCE

My name is Prof. Vojin Rakic, I'm heading the Serbian Unit of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics and I'm also the Director of the Centre for the study of Bioethics. We deal with a variety of issues in Belgrade within our Unit in the Centre for the study of Bioethics, raising from enhancement to genetic counselling. We deal also with rare diseases, reproductive health, and regenerative medicine. We have a variety of projects going on, we are involved in.

Many of our people are very active in publishing activities. We published this year a variety of articles in journals like the Journal of Medical Ethics, the American Journal of Bioethics and the Cambridge Quarterly of Healthcare Ethics. We are a very vibrant unit and very vibrant Centre at the University of Belgrade. When we started our activities as a group we interested in enhancement. I presented my 2014th polemics I had in the American Journal of Bioethics and the Journal of Medical Ethics. With Juline Savulesku and Harris Weissman. I think the audience was interested to hear how this 2014th polemic developed. It was also an important year for myself in that regard and in light of the fact that a number of our Unit members have been active in all the nice seminars: we had approximately one seminar a month. We can say that 2014 was indeed a very successful year and I'm happy to be able to say that. It is a wonderful Conference that we have here of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics. The Chair is expanding and Professor Carmi is very capable in leading this network and keeping it at life. People are very enthusiastic to do it and I can say that I look with lot of optimism the future activity of UNESCO Chair in Bioethics and of our Serbian Unit in particular.

Vojin RAKIC
Head of Serbian Unit of UNESCO Chair in Bioethics



UNESCO CHAIR IN BIOETHICS 10th WORLD CONFERENCE

My name is Irina Pollard from Macquaire University, Sidney, Australia. I'm a scientist, a PhD and not a medical doctor. I coined and developed a different approach to teaching bioethics because I'm a scientist through my research and reproductive science that have large bioethical implications. I would add a Bioethical description together with the scientific research findings. But when I came meeting first of all scientific journals they said. - The experimentation is very good but the ethics is not within the catchment.- So I modified my paper and sent it to a Bioethics journal and then they actually said: - That's good, could you expand the ethical section but reduce the science because it is not within a lot?- That was very frustrating to actually move out from the philosophical approach.



So I thought I'll will design and I will call my work Bio- science ethics and since then it's really thrown because now both sciences are willing to accept this all writing that I used to do before which was qualified and since then they feel that Bio science ethics has expanded quite a lot.

Irina POLLARD
Head of Australian Unit of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics

UNESCO CHAIR IN BIOETHICS 10th WORLD CONFERENCE

My name is Prof. Dr. Anu Kant Mital, I am from Bombay, India. I am professor of psychiatry and I'm interested in bioethics since 1985. I teach in Rajiv Gandhi Medical College centre which has a population of 2.600.000 to cover. We teach undergraduate and post-graduate medical students and nursing students. Our intention is to reach out to the maximum number of medical colleges, dental colleges, nursing colleges in our State which is about 300 colleges in my university to sensitize them and teach them about biomedical ethics and both clinical practice and research

while dealing with patients.

Anu Kant MITAL
Head of Western India Unit of UNESCO Chair in Bioethics



UNESCO CHAIR IN BIOETHICS 10th WORLD CONFERENCE

There are a lot of new issues in Bioethics that will develop in the next 10-20 years: from the classical /traditional issues of abortion, stem cells, organs transplantations, end of life by the enormous progress of technology and science in different fields such as Neuro-technology that gives the possibility to observe and then intervene directly on our brain through different tools like drugs, X-rays, neuro-surgery operations that put inside very sophisticated microchips for therapeutic purposed influencing and enhancing emotional, cognitive and motor spheres. The bioethical question is:" It is right to do it or not? How these interventions can influence the human personality, identity, and life itself? What are the human rights involved in this process?" Understanding benefits and risks of these technologies is the role of bioethicists. I am enthusiastic about this reflection, the scientific community is very open to bioethicists dilemmas because is aware of working in very sensitive fields. In Nanotechnologies, for instance, there are nano. catheters made of carbon for therapeutic purposes like in cancer where they can kill only the tumoral cells. The use of such particles or devices needs safety and security of these techniques and interventions. The problem is that the particular material used in these tools has not the same characteristics in nano scales and differs from case to case. Moreover these materials can overcome our biological barriers and we don't know with which consequences. Moreover we have the challenge of the use of ICT, communication and information technologies, for biomedical issues. I would like to share two of the projects of our Chair of Bioethics and Human Rights. In 2009 in Jerusalem with the collaboration of Profes-

sor Carmi we organized the first meeting about Bioethics, Multiculturalism and Religion with experts of Hebrew, Christian and Muslim traditions. It was a challenge to do this here but it was successful: it was not a political or religious summit but an academic meeting. The hope for bioethics about the role of universities is to spread a culture open to a dialogue, respect and tolerance. We discussed about the fundamental basis of the philosophy / theology on which are based the bioethical reflection of the three monotheistic religions and then how end of life and the palliative therapies are seen in the tradition of each of these religions. It was not easy: we invited professors of different Israeli universities, of Palestinian universities and international experts. We all together signed a two pages long document with the common convergent conclusions between these religions and we started a project that continued in a meeting in Rome in 2011. In this occasion we invited not only experts of the three main monotheistic religions but also experts of Buddhism, Confucianism and Hinduism. It was a wonderful experience to work together to find out points in common between the different religious traditions starting from the golden role-Do to the others what you wish will be done to you- It was a project that included these six religions that represent the 85% of the religions in the world. We also discussed about the protection of vulnerable persons (in fact one of the 15 principles of UNESCO declaration concerns vulnerable people), so we analysed how this principle is accepted and applied in these different religious traditions. It came out the difference and sometimes the conflict between Eastern (and also African) and Western world point of view about what we call human rights. The third meeting was in Hong Kong in 2013 in the Baptist University for three days and we discussed about how rights and duties are more or less the two faces of the same coin and we tried to harmonize the two different visions of the universal human rights. In the Eastern world, in particular Buddhist and Confucianism look suspicious at these human rights imposed by the Western world. In reality rights and duties are not separated categories. For each right there is a duty. In the Western world we like to scream only for our rights. In the Eastern world it is recalled a sense of responsibility and duty to compassion for others but they recognize that freedom life and human identity are human rights. The fourth

meeting was held in Mexico City in December 2014 where we discussed the principle of social responsibility in health care under this multicultural frame. We realized a book with Springer editor about the principle of vulnerability that came out from 2011st meeting in Rome. The challenge also for the future is how to harmonize the different cultures and religions talking about bioethical issues. I think that this art of convergence and cooperation in global ethics is possible when we have the capacity to see the bioethical issues in the light of human rights and duties. Human rights are fundamental goods of our life, identity and personality but also there is a correlative duty of responsibility. There is no right if there is no correlative duty. If I have the right to life there is someone that has the duty I'm not to kill. This relation is essential also to respect the vision from the different cultures around the world. In the Western countries we are focused more on rights, in the Oriental tradition they are more oriented to duties and responsibility. I think that these are two faces of the same coin that we have to harmonize, creating frameworks of people in dialogue, in respect of diversity, and looking for what we have in common as a point of departure of cooperation and global ethics. In other words, helping scientists, researchers, physicians from all over the world to use universal principles in diverse worlds, religions and cultures, using these principles to take decisions and resolve important dilemmas for the future of human guide.

Alberto GARCIA
Holder of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics and Human Rights, Rome, Italy

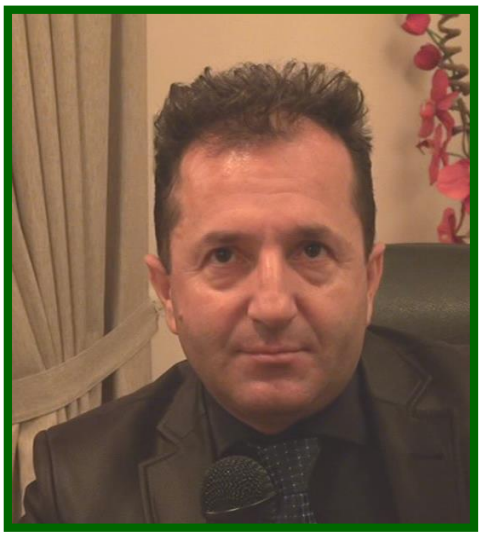


UNESCO CHAIR IN BIOETHICS 10th WORLD CONFERENCE

My name is Mentor Hamiti and I'm coming from the S.E.E. University from Macedonia. I'm chairperson of the Macedonian Unit of the International Network of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics. I'm very happy to be here in Jerusalem and to

share experience with different professionals around the world. So we have established a unit in our country and the motto of our unit is: Help yourself and others to improve ethical values in society.

Mentor HAMITI
Head of Macedonian Unit of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics



UNESCO CHAIR IN BIOETHICS 10th WORLD CONFERENCE

My name is Mitsuyasu Kurosu and I am the Head of Japan Unit of the International Network of UNESCO Chair in Bioethics. I teach bioethics and clinical ethics to medical students in our university. Together with some doctors I think about clinical ethical cases. Medical doctors need ethical thinking. I'm a member of research in a review committee. In Japan surrogate mother and end of life issues are social and ethical issues. Ethical thinking manner is more important than law, I think, so many ethical and clinical legal issues in medicine are worldwide issues.

Mitsuyasu KUROSU
Head of Japan Unit of UNESCO Chair in Bioethics



UNESCO CHAIR IN BIOETHICS 10th WORLD CONFERENCE

The idea that I would like to share with you is what we call – The Legal clinics - that we are holding in Zefat, that is in faculty of Law in north of Israel. We go to a

hospital once in every two or three weeks, students of the faculty of law meet different workers of the hospital such as doctors, psychotherapists and others to discuss different bioethical issues that they encounter in their everyday work, discussing the different ways to cope with those matters and perhaps legal implications that may be related to that and so on. This meaning is good for the students to get an idea of the complexity of bioethical issues in everyday life, and it is also really good for the people at the hospital which allows them to have some opportunity to speak and discuss about bioethics with people outside of the system. This year we added another element to this project and we also meet once in every month or so in the Technium Medical school with another form for discussing ethical issues, each time it comes another professor to give a lecture about an article or some other issue that he/she finds of bioethical or medical law interest. The students participate as other professional do and each meeting ends with summarizing the meeting and sending it to the participants, wishing to create for bioethical and medical law book by the end of this year. So this is my idea and what we do for the last few years. I would very much suggest that others try to adopt that and make it suitable for their countries and their schools.

Oren ASMAN
International Center for Health, Law and Ethics – UNESCO Chair in Bioethics
Haifa University, Israel



UNESCO CHAIR IN BIOETHICS 10th WORLD CONFERENCE

My name is Prof. Daniella Keidar from the International centre for law, health and ethics at university of Haifa. I'm the head of department of human communication, health and ethics which deals with emotional intelligence. My main idea is to

really educate emotional intelligence from the kindergarten to raise up children in this field. Ethics is the main part of emotional intelligence. We know in research that people who have a high level of emotional intelligence are more ethical and vice versa. People which are more ethical have a high level of emotional intelligence. So educating for ethics and emotional intelligence from the early age becomes something which is immanent to a person and not just something which we learn. It is something which we grow up with so we can be better people in a better world.

Daniella KEIDAR
International Center for Health, Law and Ethics – UNESCO Chair in Bioethics, Israel



UNESCO CHAIR IN BIOETHICS 10th WORLD CONFERENCE

My name is Li Zhen, I am a forensic pathologist and I work in this field for thirty years already. I am head of Chinese Unit of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics and actually we have worked in this field for about ten years. Actually during our daily work such as autopsy work or other forensic work we met a lot of issues coming from bioethics that's why we began to do a lot of work and we improved and achieved a lot. So I am quite happy and very proud of this.

Li ZHEN
Head of Chinese Unit of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics



UNESCO CHAIR IN BIOETHICS 10th WORLD CONFERENCE

My name is Prof. Knobbler from Israel and with Yoram Blachar I'm in charge of the Research Department of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics.

For us the Bioethical Voices Newsletter is the best thing that could happen to the research department because we are going to use it for letting the people know what topics of research are done, who is doing research, who wants to collaborate on research and we can give the Chair's instructions and highlights about what are the main topics of research of the Chair for the next years of so. Thank you for doing the newsletter and for being here in snowy Jerusalem. You've chosen, of course, the best part of the year to be here because these are the only few days of the year that we have snow in Jerusalem each year.

Haim KNOBLER
Head of Research Department of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics



UNESCO CHAIR IN BIOETHICS 10th WORLD CONFERENCE

I represent the Order of Medical doctors of Aosta Valley Region in Italy at this UNESCO Chair in Bioethics World Conference in Jerusalem.



Our Order has always supported bioethical projects even in inter professional fields

and we would like to continue to do this because these issues are very important in our profession as physicians.

Piero SIRIANNI
Aosta Valley Region Order of Physiciens
Vice-President, Italy

UNESCO CHAIR IN BIOETHICS 10th WORLD CONFERENCE

My name is Flora Strozenberg. I'm here in Jerusalem to take a message also in behalf of a group of professors and students from Brazil. In the last 9th UNESCO Chair in Bioethics Conference in Naples my colleague Edna Raquel Santos Hogemann, who is not here now, and I learned the importance about an issue called UBUNTU that is a synthesis of an African philosophy involving concepts such as tolerance, and can be an important tool for a country. This theme concerns ethics and not bioethics. I am a professor of law and together with another colleague of the same field and a professor of bioethics I am developing this concept. I have the pleasure to represent here the State University of Rio de Janeiro in Brazil.

Florez STROZENBERG, professor in law



UNESCO CHAIR IN BIOETHICS 10th WORLD CONFERENCE

My name is Miftar Zenelaj, I am doctor psychiatrist, and I'm coming from the Republic of Kosovo. It's a great pleasure to take part in the 10th World Conference of Bioethics in Israel and to present my paper. It will be a real pleasure to initiate a future collaboration and develop bioethics in Republic of Kosovo. I saw a group of psychiatrists from my country and they are interested to take part at next UNESCO Chair in Bioethics World Confer-

ence which will be held in Napoli, Italy in October 2015.

Miftar ZENELAJ, psychiatrist



UNESCO CHAIR IN BIOETHICS 10th WORLD CONFERENCE

My name is Tomas Dolezal, I'm coming from Czech Republic. I'm the Head of Czech Unit of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics. I'm working in the institute for state and law Czech academy of scientist which is the host institution for the Czech unit. In 2011 we established research unit for bioethics and medical law which is very close cooperating with the Czech Unit of bioethics. We currently have two types of projects: one of them concerns law and the other one is philosophical and bioethical. The legal projects are focused on medical law: one of them deals with medical malpractice and the problem of causation in medical malpractice cases, the second one is the problem of compensation of personal injuries in our cases of medical malpractice. We are focusing on bioethical project issues as well: now my colleagues are currently working on the project of end of life decision. They are publishing a book about euthanasia and assisted suicide. We are following very broad projects which involve many institutions from Czech Republic even the philosophical faculty.

Tomas DOLEZAL

Head of Czech Unit of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics



UNESCO CHAIR IN BIOETHICS 10th WORLD CONFERENCE

My name is Victoria Nanben Omole and I am the head of the Nigerian team. This is my second UNESCO Chair in Bioethics World Conference. The first one was in Napoli but at that time I was not a Unit head. But between that and this Conference I became the second Unit head. The first unit head was prof. Yohanna Dankata: she was part of our team before she passed on a year ago. She was responsible for bringing bioethics to our university in Nigeria, the Kaduna State University, and was very instrumental in encouraging many of us to attend the last Conference: at that time we were five and we are now with a team of ten, this time around. Bioethics is relatively new to most of us in Nigeria and particularly those of us from Kaduna State University it was very encouraging meeting with people of different part of the world, different spheres of interest and discipline, people in and outside the medical field. We've learned a lot in the Conference, we have partnered with people and we had the privilege of meeting abstracts which were accepted. The meeting of the head of Units which started before the Conference was my first also. I had many time interacting with people. This is my first visit to Israel and it has been very lovely. We are expecting snow, the weather has been cold but the people have been very warm and friendly. We have very high expectations that bioethics will have a very good prospect in Nigeria: they are lots of potentials and interests. The vice of our University and the Dean of our Faculty of Medicine have been part of this team, very good encouragement coming from home and also a lot of encouragement is coming from the larger ethics formally.

Victoria Nanben OMOLE
Head of Nigeria Unit of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics



UNESCO CHAIR IN BIOETHICS 10th WORLD CONFERENCE

My name is Terry Bard and I'm the co-director of the American Unit of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics along with my friend and colleague Dr. Harold Bursztajn. Our Unit is very unique and the medical education in America has been part of medical education and ethics for over two or three decades. So we've decided this separate corporation to devolve ourselves to a different kind of endeavour that will represent many universities in America: we have border directors coming from different universities. What we have decided to focus on are efforts in medical and ethical education. Some of the basic issues around medical ethics. And so we look primary at psychology and decision making in the setting of uncertainty. With this in mind the areas are focused, we usually are looking at currently including geriatrics, genetics as well, and issues such as eugenics and as well we're also looking at issues genocide and terror. We have students writing in this arena and fellows, we are publishing map and pieces in this regard and we are trying to act to some very fundamental issues that underline medical decision making and ethics relating to the care of all people.

Terry BARD

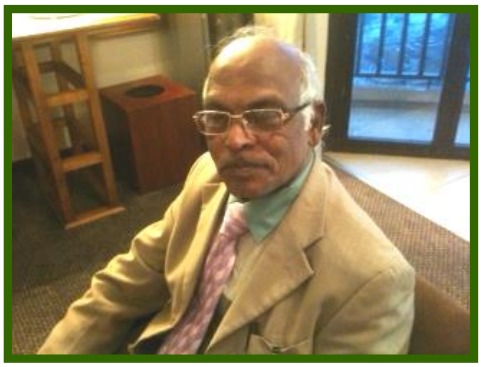
Co-director of American Unit of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics



UNESCO CHAIR IN BIOETHICS 10th WORLD CONFERENCE

My name is Professor P.Thangaraju from SRM University in Tamilnadu, India. We are having the India Nodal Bioethics Centre that started in August 2013. We have a connected number of meetings, one nation conclave, workshops and steering committees to improve the course of bioethics in the medical syllabus. In that context we have developed the vertical integrated model of bioethics to be incorpo

rated in the medical core curriculum syllabus. That is the main aim of our authorities and helps our centre this written by integrated model in Manipal Medical College and as well as the Medical College at Philippines. Most of them accepted that model that will be almost the one who developed in India bioethics curriculum in the different areas, and different medical colleges in the country as well as in other areas. Apart from that we have connected the national conclave to present this written model that was appreciated.



We've also planned how to connect a workshop for training the bioethics teachers and we are honoured to have about ten to twelve bioethical staff and boards in our University.

Whenever they come to India they are interned and they are there to take some honour lectures to our teachers as well as students in our University.

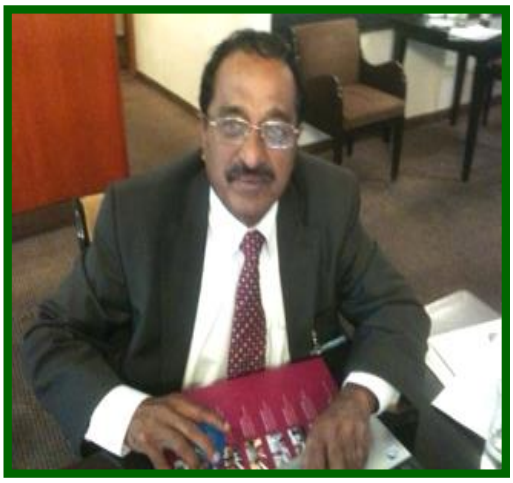
P. THANGARAJU
The Nodal Center of India Unit of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics

UNESCO CHAIR IN BIOETHICS 10th WORLD CONFERENCE

My name is Dr D. Balakrishnan, I'm the lead Chair for India in the India Nodal Bioethics Centre of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics. Our Centre is situated in Southern India, in the SRM private University. The campus extends to 40 hectares and 40 thousands students study at any time in the University. We have all specialities. Under the call units have been established in various Universities and in a very short time we expect to add another 7 bioethics Units in various other Universities , extending throat the written breath of India. This has been made possible by the great support of every teacher in every medical college: they want to have an initiative in teaching Bioethics, and that has helped us to establish 10 Units within 2 and a half years and another 7 Units in the next 2-3 -4 months. So by the time, we will arrive in the 11th UNESCO Chair in Bioethics World Conference in Naples we will have not less than twice the percent

number and we expect a larger candidate. The India Nodal Centre doesn't stop with working in India but it does fraternal relationship. For instance when in Nepal national Unit was established in Dharan, in the B.P. Koirala Institute in that country, I went that inaugurated and I gave a guest lecture there. Similarly our own Head of the India Bioethics Nodal Centre, Dr. Thangaraju, visited Indonesia and then when there is a new unit to be conscious whatever in India even if it's a large country we go there encouraging them. Recently we established the Unit in Christian Medical College. By 12th of January will be inaugurating the Unit in Bujarat, which is in a different part of India, at 2000 kilometres from Madras. But wherever there is an interest we expect to fasten that interest. The future activities plan for the next year is, of course, agending the Naples Conference that will give a great fillip to our activity. Other than that, we expect to have six workshops at the national level with each of them having particular focus. For instance informed consent will be the focus of one of them. After every workshop we will expect to have the proceedings written down so that the final output will reflect the consents of all the units heads and stakeholders. There is no dealt of talent: one leading is that needs to be a forum and the UNESCO international Chair of bioethics had provided this forum for us and is encouraging us.

D. BALAKRISHNAN
Head Nodal Centre of Southern India Unit of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics



UNESCO CHAIR IN BIOETHICS 10th WORLD CONFERENCE

I am Professor Thomas Noguchi, my specialty is forensic pathology but I'm very much interested in medical law and bioethics. I am currently the President of the World Association on Medical Law and in this occasion I was invited by Professor Carmi to attend specifically to participate at the 10th UNESCO Chair in Bioethics World Conference. We are actually, as

World Association on Medical Law, considered a sister association of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics because Professor Carmi was its President for many years. Since 2010 I am WAML president and he left big shoes for me to wear but we are doing the best we can. One of the projects of our Association on Medical Law is to actively seek collaboration with international organisation to share knowledge and information and perhaps exchanging memberships as well as journalists and newsletters. We are looking very much to work with UNESCO Chair in Bioethics and I recommend prof. Kurosu for the Japanese Unit.

Thomas NOGUCHI
President of World Association on Medical Law



UNESCO CHAIR IN BIOETHICS 10th WORLD CONFERENCE

My name is Father Joseph Tham, I teach bioethics in Rome. I came to this Conference in Jerusalem and I'm very impressed of the quality and of course of the different traits of talks that I've heard in these few days. There are lot of new and exciting areas that I find very stimulating in terms of the talks and also the discussions of works.



I think it's a great way to exchange ideas and to have new collaboration to get to know this people who are interested in the same thing which is the ethical dimension of these important issues of life. As a catholic I believe that bioethics is based on reason: starting to the point that as human beings we are all people using our capability to think we all have the possibility in common to discuss together about bioethics.

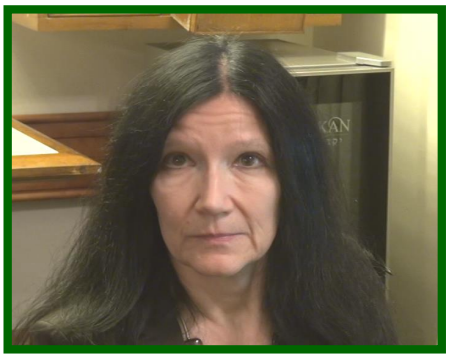
Religion has its own input but it does not involve a confessional problem in bioethics when we use our reason.

Joseph THAM
teacher of Bioethics

UNESCO CHAIR IN BIOETHICS 10th WORLD CONFERENCE

My name is Anna Alichniewicz, I come from Poland. I am a philosopher, bioethicist and in my background I'm also a medical doctor. I have dealt with bioethics for many years, actually such reflection began in Poland. I also teach bioethics, philosophy, philosophy of medicine, bioethical thanatology: all these issues are very close and related and correlated to each other, and all of them address the phenomenon that we have been witnessing for many years that is the spectacular development of technological medicine that is, of course, very good in some dimensions but it also has created some new dilemmas and challenges. Bioethics has been trying to address these issues and it is also the goal of this conference where people representing bioethics, medical law, medical sociology can cover to discuss some at least of the most issues concerning not only the original but, I would say ,global bioethical challenges and dilemmas.

Anna ALICHNIEWICZ
Head of Polish Unit of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics



UNESCO CHAIR IN BIOETHICS 10th WORLD CONFERENCE

My name is William Barnaba Stuiriz, I am Professor of architecture and also have some training in international law. I'm here for the Conference of medical bioethics. It's tough of my University being the head of institution. I'm here to give strength encouragement to the staff that have come to participate to the Conference. The Centre for Medical Bioethics of UNESCO Chair in Bioethics was established two years ago in my University and

I'm happy that my University has been included in these activities. Here we discovered that there are member of imagine issues in medical bioethics and medical law as has been discussed in the Conference, there are challenges of acceptability, there are challenges of techniques, there are issues of both refuse, medical ethics committees that want to discuss in the Conference. I think that the Conference is quite timing for us in Nigeria is going to give us the input that just we need into our activities.



Already in the first part of this year from the UNESCO centre of Bioethics of our University is walking out a training programme and we hope that this opportunity will function properly and a congress will be organized after this Conference.

William Barnaba STUIRITZ
Professor of Architecture

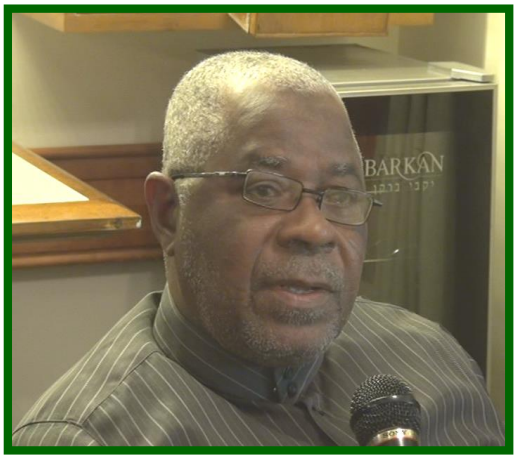
UNESCO CHAIR IN BIOETHICS 10th WORLD CONFERENCE

I am Professor Ibrahim Duti. I'm the dean of the Faculty of Medicine of Kaduna University, Nigeria. I've the privilege of attending this Conference in my capacity as a Dean of the Faculty in which we chair Bioethics.

Bioethics is very important to us: bioethics centre in Nigeria just came to us two years ago, and we are trying very hard to be the lighting point for bioethics education in Nigeria. We already began this UNESO Chair in Bioethics Conference where my colleagues presented some papers in the issue of bioethical education. We are trying to evidence out of the year a Conference in Nigeria and also a training workshop hopefully in collaboration with UNESCO, so that Bioethics can future properly in our Unit. We've attended some issues very thrilled listening to some lectures in particularly how to introduce bioethics in Italy in core curriculum training. Because in issues involving ethics in developing countries like in Kaduna we hope to future properly. We also hope to get our students to be conscious of the issues of ethics, moral in practice of medicine. We are very privileged to have the opportu-

nity to be the lighting point for bioethics in Nigeria and we hope this will be a strength in training medicine in our country.

Ibrahim DUTI
Dean of the Faculty of Medicine of Kaduna, Nigeria



UNESCO CHAIR IN BIOETHICS 10th WORLD CONFERENCE

I am Maria Magnolia Pardo Lopez from Spain, Faculty of Law, University of Murcia. I am a PhD in Law and a professor of constitutional and administrative law. I came to the Bioethics for many reasons: my expertise is in fundamental rights and all of them deal with values, ethics and are a very important part of everyday life and also because my husband is a doctor so that was a mix point. But there are more reasons: first because is Bioethics is a way of showing respect for life, and a way of taking into consideration what values should be taken to attend by law. Nowadays in Spain bioethics is very important, there are ethics committees in hospitals and even in universities when it comes to undertake different projects. It's also a fascinating matter that gives us a chance to talk to people with different subjects and backgrounds like medical or philosophical ones and not only with layers with different experiences and also gives us the chance to see the things from different perspectives not only our own one and to find a middle point between.

Maria Magnolia PARDO LOPEZ
Head of Spanish Unit of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics



UNESCO CHAIR IN BIOETHICS 10th WORLD CONFERENCE

My name is Anastasia Zakarias, I am Professor of Tbilisi state University, Georgia. I'm philosopher and my speciality is ethics, main bioethics and what 's its use. I'm introducing it in all the education and research and crucial problems of our Georgian society. The problem of what is a human being or who is human being: that is the main, crucial problem from which we have to start analysing all bioethical problems. Homo sapiens or homo economicus? What will answer this question and who will answer this question will solve all the problems in the field of bioethics.

Anastasia ZAKARIAS
Philosopher, Professor in Bioethics



UNESCO CHAIR IN BIOETHICS 10th WORLD CONFERENCE

My name is Josef Kuře, I come from the Czech Republic. Currently I'm the head of medical ethics department at Masaryk University. I'm attending this conference in Jerusalem because it is a unique opportunity to meet colleagues from different countries of the world and to see those issues and problems who are emerging in the field of bioethics from different angles and with different aspects. Sometimes we are very much focused in Europe with our local or national issues but if you listen to presentations about children soldiers this is something completely out of our scope of Bioethics in Europe.

Josef KURE
Head of Medical Ethics Department at Masaryk University, Czech Republic



UNESCO CHAIR IN BIOETHICS 10th WORLD CONFERENCE

My name is Sashka Popova. I'm a professor of medical bioethics and ethics of health policy in the department of medical ethics and law at the Faculty of Public Health at the Medical University of Sofia.



At the same time I'm the head of the Bulgarian Unit of the network of UNESCO Chair in Bioethics. Also I have some tasks concerning my position as a Director of the Education department.

Our activities in the Education department putting into effect during 2014: the main task was development, noble and transparent process for selecting members of the International Forum of Teachers of ethics, bioethics and medical law ,in conformity with the decision of the Heads of Units of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics assembled in the Conference of Naples in 2013. This activity is successfully done and so far we have 240 members from 51 units in 47 countries. Nowadays in this respect, the educational department has to facilitate during 2015 the exchange of methodological approaches for analysing critical cases through the newsletter Bioethical Voices, we facilitate fostering innovation and creativity through work in close connection with the heads of units and the research department of the Bioethics Chair. Also the collaboration, I'm a member of IFT, and the exchange of experience through the scholarship programme, where it is feasible, will be a task of IFT. We will work to facilitate the exchange of experience in the area of bioethics, teaching and creating sub committees of different fields and activities such as committees with focus on more systematic evidence, gathering and analysis to identify good practices of education, maybe a committee for setting standards for evaluating training and investigations in the production of a guide on good teaching practice, and what is more important, one

committee to continue the good practice of publishing bioethics textbooks that address different aspects of health care, bioethics and health policy. As you see, we will have serious tasks for the next year and are and we will try to succeed and be helpful in the development of good quality of theaching.

Sashka POPOVA
Head of Bulgarian Unit of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics

UNESCO CHAIR IN BIOETHICS 10th WORLD CONFERENCE

My name is Gabriele Werner-Felmayer and I'm heading Austrian Unit of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics. We're situated in Innsbruck, in a lovely University town with several institutions but we're also networking with other colleagues all over Austria, Europe and internationally. For us Bioethics is a very interdisciplinary field and that's actually the important issue about Bioethics namely that there is something in for everybody. and that's why usually you get a lot of interest of people want you start to talk about bioethical issues. I could just give you one example, a current project we are very much focusing on is finding an ethical professional code also for dealing international medical assisted reproduction.



At the present Conference, the 10th UNESCO Chair in Bioethics World Conference, we had a very interesting all-day mini- conference and workshop on this issue and we will proceed with this work in the future because we are very concerned about what ways reproduction of humans is taking currently as a way of techno science using also exploitative technologies for minorable groups of people. Another topic we are very much focusing on is genetics and understanding genetics as a basis of identity and it's very fashionably now.
This is just to highlight are only two important topics but there are several other issues which we are focusing on. We hope

very much that in the future we can collaborate with more colleagues of other units in this very important network of bioethics.

Gabriele WERNER- FELMAYER

Head of Austrian Unit of UNESCO Chair

in Bioethics

UNESCO CHAIR IN BIOETHICS 10th WORLD CONFERENCE

My name is dr. Jerry Godfried Makama from Nigeria, and I'm a general and trauma surgeon. We've come to attend the 10th World Conference on Bioethics, Medical and Health Law here in Jerusalem. The Conference is well attended and I'm pleased to be part of it because of the enormous benefit I've derived from as a speaker because I presented a paper during this Conference. As a speaker I was able to share my findings on patients perceptions in actual practice of privacy and confidentiality among general hospitals in Kaduna, Nigeria. We had a very fruitful interaction and participants of other nations quite appreciated the difficulty we have as a community getting and adhering to the ethical principles of consultation. The Conference is well attended and I benefitted a lot. I also went around the other halls and listened to many other presentations and one of them that I found quite very useful was the one presented on end of life where a court was involved in the process. At the end of the day we had a very fantastic discussion with other participants. It was quite fruitful and useful to me. It was a great conference and I wish to attend the next one.

Jerry Godfried MAKAMA, surgeon



UNESCO CHAIR IN BIOETHICS 10th WORLD CONFERENCE

I am dr Estufanu Joshua from Nigeria I'm here to attend the 10th World Conference on Bioethics which is taking place in Is-

rael. It has been an exciting Conference where we met people from different countries, we shared ideas and also we had a very fruitful deliberation during the sessions. It has been a wonderful Conference, and we're looking up to the 11th UNESCO Chair in Bioethics World Conference in Naples. We had a wonderful session, I had a presentation titled - Children in armed conflicts and child soldiers in Africa: the ethical issues and probably health perspectives. It was a hot debate with lot of contribution from people of all over the world. My other colleagues, too had wonderful presentations reading from so many topical issues. We've learned from other participants and we also believe that other participants learned from us. We look up to the next conference. We're happy to be part of Nigerian Unit of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics.

Istifanus JOSHUA
Nigeria Unit of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics



UNESCO CHAIR IN BIOETHICS 10th WORLD CONFERENCE

My name is Martha Miranda, I am professor of the Law faculty at the University of La Savana in Bogota, Colombia and I took part to the UNESCO Bioethics Conference coordinated by Professor Carmi. It is the second time that I participate to this kind of conference, the first one was in 2013 in Naples. I had the opportunity to come to Jerusalem to present the oral presentation " Reproductive law: poverty and development". I consider important to analyse this issue under an anthropological point of view, dealing with the kind of approach to a single person. I'm pleased to share my ideas and the results of my research in this Conference and I hope to be able to show the future fruits of my research in the following conferences like this one.

Martha MIRANDA, professor in law



UNESCO CHAIR IN BIOETHICS 10th WORLD CONFERENCE

My name is Rabbi Yaakov Weiner, I was born in the USA, and I've been in Israel for fifty-five years. I head the Jerusalem Centre of Research of Medicine and Jewish Law (Medicine and Halakha): it comprises rabbis and doctors, here we study medic bioethical questions from the view of Jewish tradition. In the Jerusalem Conference where I spoke, I gave a story which a rabbi said a great leader that we had two thousand years ago Hillel, that is Israel under the Roman rule. Hillel gave classes to his students at summer day: he was sweating, and after the class he takes a towel and he starts walking. -So rabbi where are you going?- I'm going to do a mitzvah, a good deed.- Where are you going, rabbi? You took a towel. - You know, under Roman rule the Roman emperor had statues of himself in the public squares, so people should see how he looked (without internet in those days , you know), and this worker had a job that was had a pail of water and a brush every day to go and make sure that the statue of the emperor is clean, that was his job . He says to his student: " He's is not paid by the city, he is paid directly from the treasure of the king and when the king has a party this simple worker sits up in front of all the dignitaries. Why? Because he takes the image of the emperor clean. So Hillel said to his students:- We are created at the image of God, so by keeping my body clean I show respect to God. The emperor, born as a human being, is made by flesh and blood keeping him clean this is so virtuous, he gets paid, he sits up front, he gets respect. We are created by image of God, and because we are created by image of God keeping my body clean I'm keeping the image of God clean, so I'm showing respect to God. That's the mitzvah virtuous deed. The biblical approach to human being is we are not only physical, we are also spiritual. For instance, a person affected by Alzheimer is physically not functional but nevertheless to us is a regular person, and we have to treat him like a regular person, his spirit continues to function. The rabbi said: - Moses went up to mount Sinai and when he came down with the tablets he saw the people were shipping the golden cow. Moses went and smashed the tablets under the mount Sinai. Then he went up another twenty days and came down with the second tablets. They built a tabernacle in the desert and there was a holy golden

ark where there were the complete second tablets and the broken pieces of the first tablets, also. Why did God Moses do this? Because we have to relate to the broken pieces as if they are complete. So we have to relate to people who are elder or with dementia or Alzheimer as broken pieces with the same respect because spiritually they are complete. The message that the end of the Conference dealt with the approach of what the human being is that for us a person is also spiritual and his soul continues to function so shortening life is for us a murder act, it's against our tradition and the principles of the Bible.

Rabbi Yaakov WEINER



UNESCO CHAIR IN BIOETHICS 10th WORLD CONFERENCE

My name is Aryeh Lewis. We are professional congress organizer (PCO) since 1988. We've run over 150 international conferences. We're running the 11th UNESCO Chair in Bioethics Conference that will take place in Naples, in October 2015. We are very happy to be there. The people that we worked with in 2013 were lovely, and I'm sure this will be a fantastic Conference much larger than the one we run in 2013.

Aryeh LEWIS, ISAS manager



UNESCO CHAIR IN BIOETHICS 10th WORLD CONFERENCE

A few minutes ago we had the pleasure of closing the 10th worldwide conference of UNESCO and it was a real surprise for us, first of all, to enjoy the number of the participants which was almost five hundred from more than forty countries, and we were not surprised but enjoying very much the high quality of the Conference because its scientific programme consisted of so many most important topics in the world of Bioethics. So within four, five or six parallel sessions we had the opportunity of listening to not less than 260 participants, experts, lectures in the many sub-topics of bioethics. So it was a real experience, we were very grateful to people who came from all over the world from five continents, so we are very tired and very happy about the outcome of the Conference. At the same time we are already starting to work about the 11th World Conference and we expected that within 9 months, this is a relatively short pregnancy, we will have our 11th UNESCO Chair in Bioethics World Conference and in this Conference we will expect more than 1500 participants. It will be held in Naples, Italy under the leadership and presidency of Prof. Claudio Buccelli and the head of the very large and important ethics committee of the Naples Federico II University and we already announce that one of the main topics in the 11th World Conference it will be for the first time ethics committees. As you should know, all around the world there are thousands of ethics committees, hundreds in every country: we are going to try to collect the heads or the most active experts from the ethics committees and there are also ten kinds of ethics committees, not only the very famous one the Helsinki ethics, experimentation and medical, research but also other ethics committees. We will also, for the first time, bring the forensic medicine, ethics of forensic doctors into our programs and of course like in all our formal? Conference we will deal with ethics education which is the main target of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics.

Amnon CARMI

UNESCO Chair in Bioethics Holder










10th World Conference on
BIOETHICS, MEDICAL ETHICS & HEALTH LAW
























CROWNE PLAZA


















CROWNE PLAZA









UNESCO CHAIR IN BIOETHICS 10th WORLD CONFERENCE

WAITING FOR THE SNOW

Jerusalem - « Israel, what a strange country! - says Jody Simons, immigrant entrepreneur from Australia to the news agencies-. When missiles are raining down and bombs are exploding nobody cares but a few centimetres of snow create general panic."

The snow expected in Jerusalem must be an event if all TV channels almost every hour are broadcasting weather forecast. Even Netanyahu's interview about the next electoral campaign let reports and talk shows about the coming soon weather pass first. The Palestinian menorah and Christian holy figures' shopkeeper at Crowe Plaza Hotel is afraid that he cannot be able to go back home tonight. The hotel is located on a hill in the new residential quarter of Jerusalem, the shopkeeper's home is in the old part of the town, in the Palestinian's quarter. It is in the historical part of the town, says the shopkeeper. It is historical, saying it in a roundabout way, as the snowfall in 2013 when Jerusalem was snowbound for more than 48 hours. According to that event they are going to take all the emergency measures for Jerusalem. Hundreds of yellow snowploughs are surrounding the city where the schools and public offices are closed while the residents are holed up in their homes and the mayor Nir Barkat organizes the assistance living in an underground bunker: the Holy City is protected being afraid of the terrible snowstorm expected for today. Yesterday Barkat was expected for the Bioethics world conference opening at Crowe Plaza Hotel but he could not come for "institutional grounds". The mayor is ready "to close all the roads directed to the city" to avoid the risk that drivers will be snowbound. All the security service- the same one that last summer was looking after the populated areas threatened by Hamas rockets- is going to be involved in helping people and families.

At dawn in the city there are more buses than cars while a few pedestrian are in the street.

Moreover since a couple of hours a cold wind blows on the suck's market stall such as the skyscraper's high levels.

The weather forecast estimates at least 62 centimetres snow in Jerusalem worsen by the violent winds: the citizens, Hebrew and Arabs, in order to protect themselves from the worst, emptied supermarkets buying up especially petrol generators. The national electricity company placed giant generators at all disposal, loading them into a long line of vans going from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem.

They are waiting for snow such as a global war has to be broken out, most of them being extremely worried, some of them resigned and ironic. The holy figurines' shopkeeper looks at me smiling and saying: "Are we really sure that it will snow? Let's wait for tomorrow. If waking up I will not see the Mount of Olives whitened I could say that at least once the great Zionist power flopped.

Giacomo SADO
UNESCO Chair in Bioethics 10th World Conference Press Office Director







NEXT WORLD CONFERENCE in NAPLES



FOCUS ON UNITS

ALBANIAN UNIT



Altin STAFA

Head of Albanian Unit of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics

Dr. Altin Stafa - head of the Albanian Unit, was born in Albania in 1976; he is a medical doctor specialized in diagnostic and interventional Neuroradiology (both Medical degree and post-degree Speciality diploma awarded by of the University of Bologna, Italy).

Since 1996 Dr. Stafa is based in Italy and currently exercises his professional activity at the regional Hospital of Treviso, while the Abanian Unit is based at the Medical University of Tirana.

When was your UNESCO Chair in Bioethics Unit established?

The Albanian Unit was establishing in May 2012 and currently involves 7 professionals from the fields of medicine, sociology and law.

What does Bioethics mean to you?

Generally speaking, I consider bioethics the inner aesthetic dimension of any professional behaviour concerning biosciences (Ethics as aesthetics from inside). In a more specific medical context, i.e. my specific professional field, I consider bioethics a multidisciplinary platform of knowledge upon which any medical decision should be based.

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

The bioethical trigger point of a physician should be located somewhere in the very centre of his/her character and personality and help to build up day by day an ethical mo-

dus vivendi, able to generate personal reflections and challenging and fair intellectual confrontation with others. The starting point of my personal involvement in bioethics activities has been the International Conference "Ethics in Medicine" (Tirana, March 2012), hosted by the Albanian Scientific Institute "Alb-Shkenca" and its department of Bio-Medical Sciences which I coordinate; the Conference has been the first one of that level ever organized in the Albanian speaking areas of the Balkans and its goal to generate a multidisciplinary bioethical dialogue in a changing social context has been fully achieved. One of the invited speakers has been also Prof. Amnon Carmi, who served as mediator between the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics and the group of the Albanian professionals.

My personal interests on bioethics are mainly oriented to the cultural and anthropological bases of the medical inter-cultural communication and the bioethical implications of the new medical technologies.

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

As a physician, the bioethics is an intrinsic dimension of my daily clinical activity, even when it is not the target of a single professional discussion. The specificity of my "living" bioethics as a head of a Unit could be considered the fact that there is a huge gap between my personal professional habitat and the social context of the Unit I coordinate; it is basically represented by the current socio-economic and cultural-anthropological gap between Italy, my hosting country and Albania, my origin country, currently in a challenging socio-cultural changing phase of its development. In such an Albanian challenging multi-dimensional context, the interest on bioethics has to be considered not only a cultural interest, rather a sort of deep necessity to build up a stronger social platform, based upon shareable values.

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

The main difficulty of spreading bioethical messages currently in Albania, in my experience, is the lack of academic structures fully devoted to bioethics. Also, the lack of spe-

cific curricula in medical and biomedical faculties should be considered a further important difficulty. Hopefully in the near future Albania could overcome these structural difficulties.

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

Sharing opinions about bioethics in Albania nowadays is a potentially positive experience doe to its young population desirous to build up a better social context based on solid values.

Describe your Unit's future projects.:

In the near future agenda of the Albania Unit there is an International conference about the healthcare peculiarities of the patients coming from the Albanian speaking areas and residing in Italy.

Another project is focused on the socio-economic and cultural background of the abortion in the Albanian speaking areas of the Balkans (Albania, Kosovo and western Macedonia). The main project of the Albanian Unit is the collaboration with the Albanian academic institutions to a specific Bioethical curriculum for the medical University of Tirana.

The field of activity for the Albanian Unit remains large and challenging.

AUSTRALIAN UNIT



Irina POLLARD
Head of Australian Unit
UNESCO Chair in Bioethics

My major attention here focuses on ways that the Australian Unit may further new enterprises within the 'Department of Education' and the 'International Forum of Teachers' representing recent UNESCO initiatives to expand bioethics with a fresh focus on medical ethics, health law and bioscience ethics. My expertise matches the ethics of science.

1: Short Presentation

Name: Irina Pollard BSc PhD – graduated with First Class Honours at the University of Sydney (Sydney, Australia). Research and teaching fields are in biological sciences specializing in particular on the physiology of human reproduction, development, toxicology, teratology and other fields including environmental and conservation topics – in short Bioscience-Bioethics.

2: UNESCO Chair in Bioethics Unit was established in 2008

3: Personal Meaning about Bioethics

Have been involved in bioethics and allied concerns all through my academic career. It is impossible to exclude or separate ethics from the study of biological science, environmental issues and problems (see 1 above). Of particular interest is that the UNESCO Chair provides novel initiatives in education and the IFT. Early ethics education, including accurate access to scientific, medical, and technological knowledge, is critical. Future generations will increasingly require education from a global perspective when making major ethical decisions in areas, such as nuclear technology, disposal of wastes, conservation of biodiversity, global warming, and unregulated human population growth. As long as our culture continues to reflect advances in science and technology, there is an obligation to make science education overlap with crucial periods in the advancement of ethical consciousness.

4: Problems

My initial problem was that from the perspective of science bioethics was too philosophical for my use as a scientist. However since the 1990s I initiated and developed new

ways of communicating science described as bioscience ethics. For this initiative I have received acceptance and approval for my work across the board – nationally and internationally. In Jerusalem I described these initial difficulties about freely moving across disciplines in my personal interview – please refer to that conversation. You can access my education portal at http://www.bioscience-bioethics.org/. Any of the topics depicted on my website may form an updated project for the next Jerusalem Conference.

5: Possible Future Projects

I found the mini-conference on 'Ethics and Regulation of inter-country Medically Assisted Reproduction' an important and long anticipated response to critical social issues as they pertain to Assisted Reproductive Technology in general and surrogacy specifically. These and related issues (conflict, environmental preservation, for example) are close to my heart as can be evaluated from part 3 above.

I would like to see more emphasis given to the ethics of the unborn generation such as, for example, how epigenetic influences (that is, all the environmental variables which modulate genetic activity) might derail normal developmental processes. An in-depth analysis of the relationships between society, parents and their children has been, sadly, under-represented in the medical ethics & health law sessions. In future conferences, I would like to suggest that more consideration be given to learning about reproductive biology in general and ways that this knowledge can be made into valuable practical subjects for which mothers, fathers and society are informed and made accountable. Now with the newly formed International Forum of Teachers (IFT), it may be conceivable to build an adaptable series of modules responding to educational needs as conveyed from various educational institutions.

I wish to thank everyone involved in the enactment and organization of a most valued and appreciated 10th World Conference – my stretch in Israel was both valuable and enjoyable.

AZERBAIJAN UNIT



Vugar Gurban oglu MAMMADOV
Head of Azerbaijan Unit
UNESCO Chair in Bioethics

Vugar Gurban oglu Mammadov, Head of Azerbaijan Unit of UNESCO Chair in Bioethics. Professor of Law Faculty at Baku State University teaching Forensic Medicine, Medical Law and Bioethics. He has medical and legal backgrounds. He is also professor of Forensic Medicine at the Azerbaijan Medical University. He was born in Azerbaijan

The Azerbaijan Unit of UNESCO Chair in Bioethics was established in January 2010, with the support of the National Commission of UNESCO.

Bioethics is very important field of science. Now we live in the modern world where technology, scientific progress made possible so much. However, we realize our responsibility, significance of universal values. In this regard bioethics is not only science, but also important code of ethical norms that should be applied in accordance with the provisions of the Universal Declaration on Bioethics and Human Rights of UNESCO.

My personal interest to bioethics emerged since I started my medical education. Ethical aspects of medical activities are very important, especially in our modern society. However, when I started my legal education I was researching national and international documents, thus, discovering that many of universal ethical standards were already implemented in national legislation. However, improvement of international

standards should be implemented in national legislation too. Since, the adoption of the Universal Declaration on Bioethics and Human Rights, universal bioethical principles has gained my particular interest.

Currently my universities are much interested in Bioethics. Bioethics and medical law subject is taught for the students of the Law Faculty and the Azerbaijan Medical University. This we consider to be very successful step. In Azerbaijan bioethics is developing very fast. Its development is supported at a very high level. Thus, 18th Session of UNESCO International Bioethics Committee was held in Baku, Azerbaijan by the initiative of President of the Heydar Aliyev Foundation, the First Lady of Azerbaijan Mrs. Mehriban Aliyeva. Currently, Bioethics is incorporated to the specialties of doctoral degrees. All the above-mentioned show particular attention to this field in Azerbaijan.

One of the difficulties talking about bioethics is explaining solutions to difficult ethical dilemmas. I was the TV host of the "Bioethics" broadcast showed during 2011-2012 at AzTV national state television channel. Thus, within the context of the program we have been inviting numerous guests from different fields, including officials. It should be emphasized that bioethical issues have wide public response and interest in the society is increasing. However, explaining the essence of bioethical problems and their reflection is very difficult. Thus, for example, issues of euthanasia, abortion, surrogacy, cloning and other, create sharp debates because they represent not only legal aspects, but also religious and other aspects of socially accepted norms.

Among the positive sides spreading bioethical messages it can be stressed active development of the science, increasing interest to bioethical issues. As the proof we can show increasing number of publications, research works, drafting of new laws, which reflect bioethical standards etc.

Our future projects mainly cover continuation of research in the field of Bioethics, extension of bioethical education in national institutions and preparation of new drafts of laws, or giving proposals for improvement of existing legislation.

CROATIAN UNIT



Sunčana ROKSANDIC VIDLICKA
Head of Croatian Unit of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics

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

Dr.sc. Sunčana Roksandić Vidlička is a senior lecturer at the Department of Criminal Law, Faculty of Law, University of Zagreb, Croatia since 2009. She was a research assistant at the same Department (2007-2009) on the project Croatian Medical Law and European Standards. After graduation from Zagreb University´s Faculty of Law she worked as a legal adviser to Croatian Medical Chamber and as legal trainee in the law firm Bogdanovic, Dolicki & Partneri (in cooperation with Lovells Boesebeck Droste). She is a doctorate candidate of University of Zagreb Faculty of Law and Freiburg University's Faculty of Law Albert Ludwig (Cotutelle de Thèse, criminal law sciences), doctoral Candidate in

Criminology Department at Max Planck Institute of Foreign and International Criminal Law (MPI). She defended her Dissertation thesis "Criminal responsibility for severe economic crimes committed in the transitional period" in Zagreb in January 2015 (evaluated as *summa cum laude*). She is a member of Balkan Criminology, a MPI Partner Group since 2013 and doing her research under Research Focus I of the BC Group: Violence, Organized Crime and Illegal Markets. She obtained her Master of Science Degree in Company and Commercial Law at University of Zagreb (2011) on Criminal responsiblitiy of health care providers. Received the Annual Award for the best young scientist in social sciences by the Society of University Professors and other Scientists of the University of Zagreb (for 2010). She is the Head of the Croatian Unit of the International Network of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics (from November of 2012). She won 2nd Place (together with the team) at Moot Court competition at the International Institute of Higher Studies in Criminal Sciences in Syracuse (2012) and she served as moot court judge at national and regional competition. She is a founder and academc mentor of the Group of protecion of pateient's rights at the Legal Clinic, Faculty of law Zagreb. She has published a number of articles in national and foreign publications and presented at the conferences in Croatia and abroad.She is member of a several of national and international professional associations. She passed Croatian Bar exam.

More information available at:

http://balkan-criminology.eu/en/group_and_projects/member/roksandic_suncana.html

When was your UNESCO Chair in Bioethics Unit established?

Croatian UNESCO Chair in Bioethics Unit was established in 2009. First Head of the Unit was Professor Ksenija Turković, now judge at the European Court of Human Rights. Therefore, first member of the Unit are Ksenija Turković (J.S.D., LL.M., full professor), Sunčana Roksandić Vidlička (PhD, assistant professor), Darko Polšek (PhD, full professor), Selma Šogurić (PhD, full professor), Iris Goldner Lang (PhD, associate professor), Jozo Čizmić (PhD, associate professor), Anita Kurtović (PhD, full professor), Iva Sorte Bilajac (PhD, associate professor), Dubravka Šimonović (PhD), Ana Borovečki (PhD, associate

professor), Aleksandar Maršavelski (LL.M., assistant professor).

What does Bioethics mean to you?

As stated in the preamble of the *Universal Declaration on Bioethics and Human Rights adopted in 2005,* bioethics entails reflection on societal changes and on global balances brought about by scientific and technological developments while human beings are an integral part of the biosphere, with an important role in protecting one another and other forms of life. *While* freedom of science and research, scientific and technological developments can be, and are, of great benefit to humankind, such developments should always seek to promote the welfare of individuals, families, groups or communities and humankind as a whole in the recognition of the dignity of the human person and universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms. In that sense, bioethics helps to form and preserve person's identity that includes biological, psychological, social, cultural and spiritual dimensions, as stated in the preamble. Therefore, decisions regarding ethical issues in medicine, life sciences and associated technologies may have an enormous impact on individuals, families, groups or communities and humankind as a whole. Misuse of medicine and science, unlawful medical experiments etc. are one of the examples of neglecting bioethics and protection of human rights in the advancement of the society.

Our task is, as researches and professionals in the field, to educate students and public, and to raise awareness and differentiate moral issues in the field of bioethics and protection of human rights; identify the impact of bioethical theories and the development of human rights in the creation of legal norms in the field of bioethics; critically evaluate and recognize the importance of respecting of the principles of bioethics and the role of subjects and objects that occur in bioethics; extract frequent violations of human rights in the field of bioethics and differentiate the liability of individuals from the liability of service providers and propose solutions on national, regional and international level.

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

My Faculty and University are giving much attention to bioethical questions, although

much more work must still be done and challenges posed by society must be discussed. I am proud that new generation of students is interesting in this filed and are choosing bioethical topics for research and publishing. I am also proud that my Faculty has established Legal clinic for Protection of Patients' Rights which is very active. Also, my University has a Centre for excellence in integrative bioethics since 2014. Very positive is that scholars from different disciplines cooperate and work together to identify, discuss and answer to bioethical challenges that are increasingly present in modern globalized society. Therefore, experts in the filed have infrastructure that allows then to engage in the research and public arena to raise awareness on bioethical questions. Of course, more financial support would be of help to allow more publishing and research.

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

It is necessary to place bioethics and human rights education in the core curriculum of all faculties that are involved in bringing societal changes by scientific and technological developments, not only in Law and Medical schools or Faculties of Humanities and Social Sciences. It would be best to have interdisciplinary courses that would cover bioethical issues since the filed requires expertise from different fields. Moreover, in my mind, the public is not aware enough about the importance of bioethics in everyday life and our task should be also to raise that awareness, especially starting from human rights perspective but also from the perspective of protecting the humankind and other forms of life.

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

Raising awareness about importance of achieving balance between scientific and technological developments and protection of human beings and all forms of life and promoting the welfare to the benefit of all human persons is the one of the tasks of bioethical education. So is differentiating moral issues in the field of bioethics and protection of human rights. Moreover, as stated, bioethics helps to form and preserve person's identity that includes biological, psychological, social, cultural and spiritual dimensions and talking about bioethical issues contributes to that development. As a legal scholar, I am particu-

larly sensitive to all possible misuses and abuses that could occur alongside scientific development and globalization. Out task is to be actively involved in educating public and other scientists and to tackle sensitive issues and discuss those issues from all the angles. Our task is also to extract frequent violations of human rights in the field of bioethics and differentiate the liability of individuals from the liability of the companies and service providers. Also, education of future experts in the field should give them enough knowledge to re-examine the methods of regulation connected to bioethics and human right and asses the quality, sustainability and evaluate the quality, sustainability and feasibility of the implementation of national legislation when it comes to the regulation of bioethics and human rights; the quality, sustainability and feasibility of statutory and theoretical institutes of bioethics and human rights in practice.

Therefore, many challenges are in ahead of us.

Unit's future projects

Education in bioethics that would strengthen future business leaders, practitioners, researches, scientists is our task. Out task is to be thinktank when bioethical issues are invoked. We are active also in supervising student paper in the field of bioethics and medical law, which run for the Rector´s award for the best student papers. Our UNESCO Unit published already the 4th, translated version of the book Teaching ethics in Organ Transplatation and Tissue Donataion, *Silke Schicktanz, Claudia Wiesemann, Sabine Wöhlke (ed). Podučavanje etike u presađivanju organa i darivanju tkiva (May, 2013) / K. Turković; S. Roksandić Vidlička, A. Maršavelski (Croatian editors). Zagreb : Sveučilište u Zagrebu, 2013 (handbook)*. The Croatian version of the translated books also contain international and national documents relevant for bioethical issue that is translated. All members of the Croatian Unit are very active in publishing in scientific and experts journals what can be seen at the web page of Croatian Scientific Bibliography (available also in English): http://bib.irb.hr/index.html?lang=EN. Now we are in process of publishing a compendium of published articles.

Our members are also active members of Working Groups that are drafting new laws and bylaws involving bioethical issues. As stated, Legal Clinic that protects Patient's Rights is

established at the Faculty of Law that cooperates also with health care providers and is very active in providing the legal help to the most needed. We are also now in process of establishing a moot-court in the field of bioethics. At the Faculty of Law elective course on English language that is following the UNESCO discourse on bioethics and human rights is proved to students.

Our UNESCO Unit is still doing research on the legal position of HIV/AIDS patients. The research is focusing on comparative approaches in establishing an adequate legal frame-work for HIV/AIDS patients. An optimal system must address the need to prevent leaking the information about their HIV positive status and efficiently protect others from being infected at the same time. Furthermore, the UNESCO Unit has prepared a draft Law on Compensation for HIV/AIDS infected Persons through Blood Transfusion (together with the Clinic of Infective Diseases). The Proposal was send to the Ministry of Health and Min-istry of Justice and we are expecting the answers.

Our UNESCO Unit regularly supports the organization of the following course that was held at the Inter University Centre (IUC) in Dubrovnik: Ethics Teacher Training Course every July (organizer: *doc.dr. Ana Borovečki*, Medical Faculty, University of Zagreb).

INDIA GUJARAT UNIT



Barna GANGULY

Head of Indai Gujarat Unit of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics

Professional qualification: M.B.B.S, M.D (Pharmacology), PG Diploma in Bioethics University affiliation: Professor & Head, Department of Pharmacology Head of Gujarat Unit, UNESCO Chair in Bioethics (Asia Pacific program P.S. Medical College affiliated to S.P.University, Gujarat, India 388325 Unit was established on 5th September, 2014.

I follow Potter, who conceived this new discipline, Bioethics, as a 'bridge' between 'facts' and 'values' and what he said that the word bioethics uses two Greek words, *bíos*, life, representing the facts of life and life sciences, and *éthos*, morals, referring to values and duties.

I am involved in this field since 2003 when I started working in Human research Ethics committee of our institution. After that I went through various training programs conducted by India Council of Medical Research, supported by NIH, Boston pertaining to research ethics and took up a project on development of curriculum for teaching Bioethics for undergraduate medical students. In 2011, I have undergone Post graduate Diploma in Bioethics which was an ICMR- NIH initiative through IGNOU. Meanwhile I did small research projects on Informed consent and its process which were presented in AER - PRIM & R Conferences 2012, 2013 and in World Bioethics Congress in Mexico on 2014. Now my main interest is in development of different modules of teaching Bioethics for Medical students of India.

The vision – mission of UNESCO Bioethics Unit of Pramukhswami Medical College:

Vision**:** *"We want our unit to shine as an example of continually upgrading itself to achieve the excellence in bioethics teaching."*

Mission: *"To prepare healthcare professionals with ethical principles and values in day to day practice".*

Our institution introduced teaching Professionalism and bioethics since 2011 to undergraduate medical students. That proves the interest of our institution towards Bioethics.

Problems encountered: Lack of expert faculty for teaching and training on Bioethics, Time factor, no structured follow up for monitoring adherence.

Students are getting interested slowly for more acquisition of knowledge.

Future projects:

1. Development of innovative method of teaching Bioethics for undergraduate medical students
2. Development of a common model for post graduate students of different specialities in our medical school
3. Developing a module for nursing students
4. Continuing with Professional development training for health professionals on bioethics.

JAPAN UNIT



Mitsuyasu KUROSU

Head of Japan Unit of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics

Mitsuyasu Kurosu PhD – learned biochemistry at the Saitama University and studied enzymology at the Tokyo University of Agriculture and Technology. Thereafter I started to work at the Department of Legal Medicine of Nippon Medical School. In the late 1980s brain death and heart transplantation had been social issues in Japan. I shifted my study field from biochemistry to bioethics gradually and now teach it to medical and nursing students.

UNESCO Chair in Bioethics Unit was established in 2011.

Personal Meaning about Bioethics

All people should be interesting in bioethics. The environment around all lives has deteriorated by problems of population, foods, energy and so on. Technology seems to propagate itself like a living and human being faces difficult choice on bioethics issues caused by it. Bioethics should be base of Health Law, I wish.

Problems

The information on our unit is not insufficient for Japanese and our unit is not well known as the result.

Possible Future Projects

Our unit continues to hold the workshop on clinical ethics case conference and educational lectures. We enrich the contents of our unit website and aim for information center of bioethics, its education particularly, in Japan.

Japan Unit: http://unesco-chair-bioethics-japan-unit.org/

NEPAL UNIT



Rupa Rajbhandari SINGH
Head of Nepal Unit
UNESCO Chair in Bioethics

Professor & Chair, Div. of Neonatology, Dept. of Paediatrics
Head, Nepal unit of UNESCO Chair in Bioethics
BP Kerala Institute of Health Sciences, Dhahran, Nepal

When was your UNESCO Chair in Bioethics Unit established?
22nd Jan 2014

What does Bioethics mean to you?

Bioethics is a way of understanding and examining what is "right" and what is "wrong" in biomedical research and in our day to day medical practice.

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

Since the time I became Rector of BPKIHS & as Chair of our Institute ethical review board (IERB). Also since I am a Neonatologist as well I am confronted with ethical issues in my day to day practice.

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

Our Inst. Is very much interested. We have some hrs. Of orientation for UG & PG students in the beginning of the course. Although we have ethics committees in different institutions, other centres in Nepal are also v. Much interested in bioethics & thinking of establishing unit.

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

We have ethics committees, why you need to start a unit in bioethics? These were some ques. Faced by our unit.

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

Now many of our colleagues interested in bioethics & some of our faculty interested to become members. We have been able to motivate our Nepal Med. Association President & Gen. Secy, who attended the 10th Bioethics conference. They are now planning to start a new unit in KTM, Nepal.

Describe your Unit's future projects, in particular, for next Jerusalem Conference.

We have decided to hold workshop in mid 2015 for Deans/ Heads of medical colleges of Nepal to orient/reinforce them on bioethics as part of med. Education.

PHILIPPINES UNIT



Rhodora C. ESTACIO
Head of Philippines Unit
UNESCO Chair in Bioethics

Name:

Rhodora C. Estacio, PhD

Professional Qualification:

Professor and Chair Department of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology
College of Medicine
University of the Philippines Manila

Head of Unit University of the Philippines College of Medicine
Asia Pacific Program of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics (Haifa)

When was your UNESCO Chair in Bioethics Unit established?
September 30, 2014

What does Bioethics mean to you?
Bioethics is respect and protection of human life and well being. It should be an integral component of biomedical education and research.

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

I got involved in Bioethics in January 2007, when I was assigned to be one of the members of the panel of reviewers of the University of the Philippines Manila Research Ethics Board, which I still hold up to the present. In this assignment, I review the ethical soundness of the conduct of research protocols of faculty, residents and graduate students, attend regular panel meetings and participate in approval of these research protocols. In October 2012, I became a member of the Subcommittee on Standards and Accreditation of the Philippine Health Research Ethics Board which evaluates the performance of regional and institutional ethics review committees for purpose of accreditation. I have also participated as surveyor of the Forum for Ethical Review Committees in the Asian and Western Pacific Region (FERCAP) that confers recognition to ethics committee within the region using SIDCER program.

For the past two years, I have participated as lecturer in two bioethics courses under the Diploma and Master of Science in Bioethics programs of our college. I have given lectures in bioethics related training workshops sponsored by the UP Manila National Institutes of Health Training Center for Health Research Ethics. I have completed a bioethics related study on perception and negotiation of ethical dilemmas by Philippines medical practitioners, which was presented to the 9th World Conference of UNESCO Chair in Bioethics in Naples, Italy in November 2013.

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

1) The College of Medicine has the Diploma in Bioethics and Master of Science in Bioethics programs that are jointly administered with the College of Social Science and Philosophy of the University of the Philippines Diliman.

2) The University of the Philippines Manila Research Ethics Board which is composed of five review panels has oversight on researches being conducted by faculty, personnel, students and non UP Manila researchers doing research in the institution and those without ethics review committee.

3) The Philippine Health Research Ethics Board (PHREB) was established in 2003 to be the national policy making body in health research. It is composed of two subcommit-

tees namely a.) Subcommittee on Standards and Accreditation b.) Subcommittee on Information, Dissemination, Training and Advocacy.

The National Ethics Committee is an independent body created by the Philippine Council for Health Research (PCHRD) through a special order of the Department of Science and Technology (DOST) to promote ethics review of national government funded health research.

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

I have not encountered problems in talking about bioethics as most of those in the academe understand its importance and are receptive and willing to submit their research studies to ethics review.

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

The positive aspect of bioethics work is the great interest and enthusiasm of different stakeholders (academics, researchers, students, administrators, lay people etc) to learn more about bioethics.

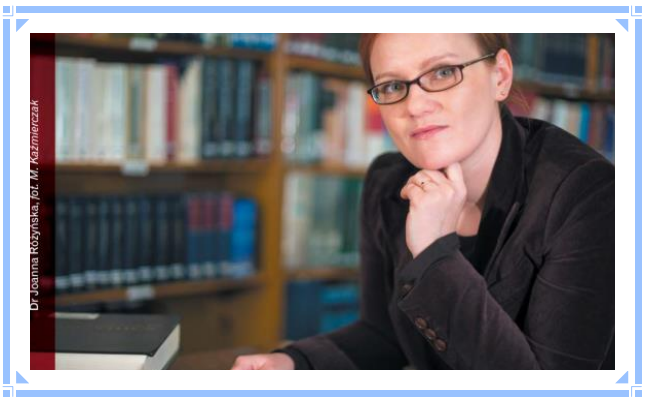
Describe your Unit's future projects

1) In line with its new role as the Philippine Unit of Asia Pacific Program of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics, the College of Medicine embarked on the task of evaluating, improving and strengthening its graduate programs in Bioethics. Last November 27, 2014, the first in a series of workshops was undertaken. It was organized jointly by Dr. Alvin Caballes, Director of the Social Medicine Unit, Dr. Leonora C. Fernandez, Director of the Postgraduate Institute of Medicine and Dr. Rhodora C. Estacio, Head of Unit Asia Pacific Program of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics (Haifa). The participants to the workshop were different stakeholders (administrators, faculty teaching bioethics courses, graduates and current students of the programs, invited guests) several issues and challenges were identified and recommendations for actions were suggested. Succeeding workshops will be conducted this year for detailed course of action.

2) Conduct a symposium on the topic "Integration of Bioethics in Medical and Other Health Related Curricular Programs" at the start of the First Semester of AY 2014-15

3) Encourage and assist in submission of research papers and articles among faculty, researchers and graduate students to Global Bioethics Enquiry, the scholarly publication of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics (Haifa).

POLISH UNIT



Joanna ROZYNSKA

Head of Polish Unit of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics

My name is Joanna Rozynska. I am a holder of academic degrees in fields of philosophy (PhD, MA), law (MJur), sociology (MA), and bioethics (MS). I am an Assistant Professor at the University of Warsaw (Chair of Ethics), and Assistant Professor at the Warsaw University of Physical Education (Chair of Bioethics and Social Problems in Medicine). I am also a senior faculty member of the NIH-Fogarty-funded Advanced Certificate Program in Research Ethics for Central and Eastern Europe. I am a member of the Committee for Ethics in Healthcare System at the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Poland, and a member and the Secretary of the Bioethics Committee of the Polish Academy of Sciences.

When was your UNESCO Chair in Bioethics Unit established?

The Polish Unit of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics was established in 2013.

What does Bioethics mean to you? About Bioethics: since when have you been involved in this field and how?

I discovered bioethics and decided to *pursue my career in this direction over a decade ago.* In 2001 I met Professor Zbigniew Szawarski – the nestor of Polish bioethics, and my future academic advisor and mentor. His *seminars* in bioethics and applied ethics, conducted in the Institute of Philosophy of the University of Warsaw, played a key role in my intellectual and scientific development.

Today, bioethics is a main field of my research and professional activity. I'm interested both in its theoretical and practical dimensions. I work as an academic bioethicist – I conduct research on ethics of new reproductive technologies, in particular reproductive freedom and its limits, and on ethics of biomedical research involving human subjects. I teach bioethics and bio-law to different audiences, including students, healthcare professionals, researchers, and professional staff of research funding agencies. As a member of two institutional research ethics committees I conduct an ethic-legal review of research protocols. And, being a member of the Bioethics Committee of the Polish Academy of Sciences, I am also involved in public debates on ethical, legal and social aspects of modern medicine and biotechnology.

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

Bioethics is a dynamically developing academic discipline at the University of Warsaw. In 2013 we opened the very first full-time MA Program in Bioethics in Poland. The program is affiliated at the Institute of Philosophy, but lecturers come from other University's faculties as well. There are also two postgraduate programs in medical ethics, healthcare law, and sociology of medicine at the University. They are addressed mainly to healthcare professionals and managers. We have been working on establishing a centre of bioethics and bio law at the University of Warsaw.

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

and spreading bioethical messages?

Being a liberal bioethicist in Poland is not easy. Many different factors contribute to this situation, in particular strong social and political position of the Roman Catholic Church, conservative morality of the majority of Poles (including intellectuals and academia members), and paternalistic attitude of many medical professionals. Bioethics is a dialogue-based "enterprise". And it is very difficult to create a space for genuinely open and *respectful dialogue* if one of the parties is *a priori* convinced that she has the only right answers, and the right to impose them on others. There is no dialogue when people are unwilling to listen to what others say, and if they do not respect the others' rights, especially their right to make autonomous choices in agreement with their own beliefs, desires, and value commitments. Thus, to be a bioethicist in my country is a challenge, but also a unique opportunity to promote basic liberal-democratic values and human rights.

Future projects

The Polish Unit will continue its work on improving bioethical education in Poland by establishing educational and training programs, preparing academic handbooks, and facilitating public discourse on bioethical issues.

SERBIAN UNIT



Vojin RAKIĆ
Head of Serbian Unit
UNESCO Chair in Bioethics

1: Short Presentation

Vojin Rakić**,** Research Professor at the Institute for Social Sciences and Director of the Center for the Study of Bioethics at the University of Belgrade, is Head of the Serbian Unit of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics. He also runs the Central and Eastern European Network of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics and the Cambridge Working Group for Bioethics Education in Serbia.

He has a PhD in Political Science from Rutgers University in the United States (1998). Rakić graduated philosophy in Serbia, and has MA degrees in European Studies from the Central European University in Prague and from the Department of Political Science of Rutgers University.

He worked as a Senior Research Fellow at the Center for Higher Education Policy Studies at the University of Twente in the Netherlands (1999-2001). Between 2001 and 2003 he was a U.N. Special Adviser to the Government of Serbia. Since 2003 he works as a university professor in Belgrade.

Rakić publishes primarily in English. His publications include various books and edited collections (recently: an edited volume published by Routledge), as well as numerous articles from the domain of (bio-)ethics, and political philosophy (publications in the previous year include articles in the Journal of Medical Ethics, American Journal of Bioethics (2) and the Cambridge Quarterly of Health Care Ethics (2)).

2: Establishment of Unit:

The Serbian Unit of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics has been established in 2010

3: Personal Meaning about Bioethics:

Bioethics studies ethical controversies related to scientific advances in biomedicine. It provides a link between biology, medicine and pharmacology on the one hand, and a group of social sciences and humanities on the other (philosophy, sociology, law, political science…). Its goal is to scrutinize the ethical justifiability of different applications of biotechnologies and thus to inform medical and legal experts about what is potentially acceptable and what is not, as well as what qualifies, from a moral point of view, to be legalized and

what does not.

Bioethics encompasses a wide variety of topics: the ethics of reproductive technologies, the ethics of various forms of cloning, the ethics of the use of neuro-pharmacology for cognitive and moral enhancement, experiments on humans, care for dying persons, fair distribution of biomedical resources, conflicts of interest in this distribution, the application of new technologies in medical treatment and morally responsible behaviour of physicians – to mention just a few.

All in all, we participate in creating the future of science. We reveal new perspectives on the use of biotechnologies by and on humans.

4: Problems

Two important elements in my work try to address two problems:

Enhancing inter-disciplinarity

Awareness rising among scientists and the public at large about the importance of bio-ethical issues

5: Possible Future Projects

The Serbian Unit of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics (co-)organized during 2014 seminars and workshops on a monthly basis. They covered a variety of topics relevant to bioethics.

EDUCATION: The Serbian Unit organized an education program for members of ethics committees and it started a Master program in Neuroethics at the Faculty of Medicine of Belgrade University. Our Unit will continue with these educational activities.

PUBLICATIONS: Serbian Unit members had publications in 2013 and 2014 in journals such as the American Journal of Bioethics, the Journal of Medical Ethics, the Cambridge Quarterly of Health Care Ethics, American Journal of Bioethics - Neuroscience and the New England Journal of Medicine.

PROJECTS AND RESEARCH: Our Unit members are involved in various projects, including the ones funded by the EU (two COST projects, one project on rare diseases – all of them

planned to last at least five years). We will continue these project and research based activities as well during 2015.

MEDIA: Our Unit members had various media appearances (Serbian State TV and Radio, private TV stations, newspapers etc.). The Serbian Unit of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics also organized a very well attended and highly publicized press conference in 2014.

We started as described and plan to continue along the same lines in 2015.

MALAYSIA UNIT



Russell D'SOUZA
Head of Asia Pacific Program of the
UNESCO Chair in Bioethics (Haifa)

I am delighted to announce that on 12th March 2015 the Malaysia Unit of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics was inaugurated at University Tunku Abdul Rahman Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences Kuala Lumpur Malaysia with Prof M. P. Deva HOD psychiatry being appointed the Bioethics Unit head at UTAR. The signing of the MOU by Prof Chuah Hean Teik President UTAR University KL Malaysia and Prof Russell D'Souza Head Asia Pacific Bioethics program in the presence of Prof Dr Soon Keng Cheong Dean UTAR and Dr Theong Low Deputy Director CASBS Melbourne, took place at an outstanding inauguration function at the University. This was followed by an International seminar on Bioethics and medical education. Prof Dr. Mary Mathew Head Unit KMC Manipal and Chair of Teachers Training Indian program and steering committee member Malaysia Unit, spoke on the

challenges in teaching bioethics in medical training program. Dr Theong Low Melbourne spoke on cultural issues and end of life decisions and Prof Russell D'Souza Teaching bioethics in the clinics. The inauguration of the student wing of the Malaysia Unit of the UNESCO chair in Bioethics Haifa was inaugurated by the Prof Dr Soon Keng Cheong Dean Faculty of medicine and Health Sciences UTAR KL Malaysia. Student Drs Wee Tai San, Ong Lin Aun, Tay Wen Yuin and Tai Jue Shyan were appointed to the Student wing executive.

It was decided to initiate the vertically integrated bioethics curriculum based on the UNESCO Core curriculum to be started in the medical training program of the University by Prof Dr Soon Keng Cheong Dean Faculty of medicine and Health Sciences.
Please join me in welcoming Prof Dr. M. P. Deva Head and Chair Bioethics Unit UTAR Prof Dr Soon Keng Cheong Dean, Prof Jenny Deva HOD Ophthalmology, secretary and the new Malaysia Unit of the International bioethics network of UNESCO Chair in Bioethics that spans over 51 countries over 5 continents. We look forward to Prof M.P. Deva and his distinguished team at UTAR University contributing and leading the bioethics education in Malaysia.



Manipal Unit - UNESCO Chair in Bioethics
Quarterly Report - Jan - Mar 2015



INAUGURATION OF UNESCO UNIT AT UTAR, MALAYSIA
12TH MAR, 2015

MARCH



ROHINI SHUKLA

PASSIVE EUTHANASIA—BIOETHICS FORUM
26TH MAR 2015







INTERNS ORIENTATION PROGRAMME 2015
19TH MAR 2015


UTAR
UNIVERSITI TUNKU ABDUL RAHMAN


UTAR


STUDENT TALK
ETHICAL DILEMMAS AND PUBLIC HEALTH CONCERNS IN OBESITY
CHAITHAN JAUNKY, 6TH SEMESTER MBBS
26TH FEB, 2015

Manipal Unit - UNESCO Chair in Bioethics (Haifa)
Quarterly Report - Jan - Mar 2015



Steering committee meeting
15th Jan

JANUARY







NATIONAL SEMINAR ON ASSISTED REPRODUCTIVE TECHNOLOGY
Challenges, Concerns & Ethics 5th Jan 2015



LITIGATION AND MEDICINE
Dr. Rohitashva Agrawal
Boston School of Public Health, USA
31st Jan, 2015

PAST ACTIVITIES

SERBIA UNIT

SEMINARS, LECTURES, WORKSHOPS AND PRESS CONFERENCE

July 2014 - December 2014

PERSONALIZED MEDICINE: AN OPPORTUNITY AND CHALLENGE FOR MODERN SCIENCE

On 29 December 2014 the Serbian Unit of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics co-organized with the Center for the Study of Bioethics a lecture by Dr Sonja Pavlovic: "Personalized medicine: an opportunity and challenge for modern science".

Sonja Pavlovic is a Research Fellow at the Institute of Molecular Genetics and Genetic Engineering, University of Belgrade.

Biography

Dr Sonja Pavlovic is a Principal Investigator in the Laboratory for Molecular Biomedicine at the Institute of Molecular Genetics and Genetic Engineering, University of Belgrade, Serbia. She received her PhD in Molecular Biology from the University of Belgrade. Her research interests include: molecular genetics of rare diseases, haematological malignancies and pharmacogenomics. She has published more than 100 peer-reviewed journal articles and book chapters, cited more than 300 times. Dr Sonja Pavlovic was a coordinator of two EU FP7 projects. She has introduced numerous molecular genetic diagnostic tests in medical practice in Serbia. Teaching activities of Sonja Pavlovic include seminars and courses at the Faculty of Biology and School of Medicine, University of Belgrade. She has been the supervisor of more than 30 undergraduate, master and doctoral theses.

Lecture Summary

Nowadays, it is thought that all human diseases have a genetic component. A fascinating

recent improvement of modern technology for human genetic profiling led to the introduction of the principles of personalized medicine in clinical practice. Personalized medicine principles have a tendency to reach an individualized treatment of each patient and include the use of genetic variants as markers for diagnosis, prognosis, prevention and targets for treatment. Predictive genetic testing represents the analysis of an individual to define genetic risk factors and determinants of health and disease. It is a base for preventive medicine. Personal genetic profiling, leading to personalized medicine and predictive genetics, is available in Serbia. The medicine of future is knocking on the door. Are we ready to let it in?

ETHICAL ASPECTS OF SURGICAL TREATMENT OF EPILEPSY

On 18 December 2014 the Serbian Unit of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics co-organized with the Center for the Study of Bioethics a lecture by Professor Nikola Vojvodić: "Ethical aspects of surgical treatment of epilepsy".

Nikola Vojvodić works at the Department of Neurology at the Clinical Center of Serbia, he is Professor at the School of Medicine of the Universiy of Belgrade and Deputy Head of the Department for Research and Development of the Serbian Unit of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics.

Biography

Nikola Vojvodić, MD, was born in Belgrade. He started his studies at the University School of Medicine in Belgrade in 1987 and graduated in 1994 (grade point average 9, 26). He passed his final exam, entitled "Parkinson's disease" at the Institute of Neurology with grade 10. The very same year he started his postgraduate studies in neurology. He became Master of Neurological Sciences in 1999 with the final exam entitled "The Significance of CAG Trinucleotide Repeat Number for Onset, Clinical Course and Differential Diagnosis of Huntington's Disease". After completing his specialization, he became neurologist in October 1999. He has been employed at the Epilepsy Department at the Clinic for

Neurology since June 2000. In July 2008 he was appointed Assistant Lecturer at the Department of Neurology at the University School of Medicine in Belgrade. He defended his doctoral dissertation entitled "Analysis of PERIICTUS vegetative signs for localization of epileptogenic zone in temporal lobe epilepsy," in December 2012. In July 2014 he was appointed as a Lecturer of Neurology at the University School of Medicine in Belgrade. By the decision of the Scientific Council of the Medical Faculty in Belgrade, his book "Temporal lobe epilepsy" was selected as a "Distinguished Monograph of National Importance".

Lecture Summary

The most important and simplest way to treat epilepsy is through the use of antiepileptic drugs. Unfortunately, in about 20-30% this does not achieve seizure control is not achieved.

Resective surgery for patients with refractory focal epilepsy leads to a full seizure control in about 2/3 of patients. The potential problem lies in the fact that most of the centers for the surgical treatment of epilepsy see"only those patients who recruited themselves", not passing the feedback to competent physicians or neurologists who initially did not opt for the possibility of surgical treatment.

However, patients also have some reservations about the surgical treatment of epilepsy. The main reasons for this are unwarranted fear of surgery, lack of information on the effectiveness of surgical treatment compared to other forms of treatment and a lack of a clear perception of life and work after surgery (i.e., how to organize life without seizures after years and years of severe disability). Only permanent work on education of the patients, attending physicians, the media and health care funds can result in these problems being overcome.

LIFE EXTENSION. STEM CELLS AND PUBLIC ATTITUDES

On 4 December 2014 the Center for the Study of Bioethics, in partnership with the Serbian Unit of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics, organized the lecture "Life Extension, Stem Cells and Public Attitudes", delivered by Ms Rosa Rantanen, a PhD student at the University of Turku in Finland and Research Fellow of the Center for the Study of Bioethics in Belgrade. The lecture was held at the Institute for Social Sciences. Special guest was the Ambassador of Finland in Serbia, His Excellency Pekka Einari Orpana.

Abstract: Life Extension, Stem Cells and Public Attitudes

As new and emerging medical technologies might enable a notable increase in human life expectancy in the near future, it is important to consider the related bioethical questions. The presentation will provide an overview on these questions that shape our understanding of aging. An ongoing, interdisciplinary research project will then be introduced shortly. This projects maps out public attitudes regarding the use of stem cells for health treatment and considerable life extension. The project idea was born during Rosa Rantanen's visit to the Faculty of Pharmacy at University of Belgrade earlier in 2014. A questionnaire is used to collect answers from respondents in Serbia. The data is then analyzed and used as a basis for bioethical discussion on the issue. This cooperation aims to collect data about public attitudes as well as to provide a bioethical analysis of these attitudes and their meaning for public discussion and decision-making.

Biography

Rosa Rantanen is a Doctoral Student at the University of Turku, Finland. She is currently finishing her PhD Thesis on the ethics on considerable life extension. The research is an overview on (bio) ethical issues related to extension of human life by means of new and emerging medical technologies. Rosa has published four peer-reviewed papers on the issue and has presented her work on life extension in numerous international conferences. She is also the General Secretary of the Finnish Unit of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics. Rosa is a Research Fellow at the Center for the Study of Bioethics where she resides since May 2014.

Genetic Quality Management - Genes, Information, You & Health

On 28 and 29 November 2015 the Center for the Study of Bioethics, supported by the Serbian Unit of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics, co-organized with the Charite Krankenhaus in Berlin the seminar "Genetic Quality Management - Genes, Information, and You & Health".

The seminar was held in Berlin in the framework of a common project of CSB and the Charity Krankenhaus. It is funded by the German Scientific Council (*Deutsche Forschungs-gemeinschaft*). The meeting received institutional support and/or support in human resources from the Faculty of Biology, the Institute for Social Sciences, the Faculty of Pharmacy and the Institute for Molecular Genetics and Genetic Engineering of the University of Belgrade. Ten scholars from Serbia attended the seminar.

Lecture of Elvio Baccarini

On 14 November 2014, CSB organized, in partnership with the Serbian Unit of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics and the Institute for Social Sciences, the lecture "Public Justification and Moral Enhancement". The lecture was held by Elvio Baccarini, Professor of Ethics and Philosophy of Politics at the University of Rijeka.

Public Justification and Moral Enhancement

The Rawlsian model of public justification is proposed for the assessment of politics of moral enhancement, in alternative to the neo-republican model proposed in these debates by Robert Sparrow. The central idea of the Rawlsian model of public justification is represented by the liberal principle of legitimacy, although it is extended in relation to the domain that Rawls sees as proper for its application (constitutional essentials). The liberal principle of legitimacy in its extended application requires that a law or public policy is justified on the base of reasons for which we can reasonably expect that other citizens can

accept as free and equal citizens. The application is extended to children as prospective agents, as well.

From the standpoint of the liberal principle of legitimacy, valid public reasons put forward in the moral enhancement debate are represented by the assessment of whether emotional modulation is progressive or regressive in relation to the capacity of moral judgment. The conclusion is that, at the actual stage of the debate, there are no victorious reasons to endorse any of the two proposals. Consequently, this is a domain of reasonable pluralism. Compulsory moral enhancement is ruled out, but mandatory moral enhancement is allowed. Usages of public funds for researches that concern moral bio enhancement are proper matter of democratic decision making.

21ST CENTURY - AN ERA WITHOUT RARE DISEASES?

On September 23th 2014, the Center for the Study of Bioethics in partnership with the Serbian Unit of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics organized a seminar ”21st Century -An Era without Rare Diseases?". It gathered together the most famous Serbian experts in this field who have illuminated the problem of rare diseases from biomedical, ethical and legal perspectives. The seminar was opened by Professor Vojin Rakic. A special guest was Jelena Milosevic, President of the International Association for the F.O.P. and former President of the National Organization for Rare Diseases of Serbia - NORBS. Five experts, Professor Amira Fazlagic, dr Sonja Pavlovic, Dr Hajrija Mujovic-Zornic, Dr Dusanka Krajnovic and Dr Nikola Vojvodic delivered their presentations. The seminar was moderated by Olivera Z. Mijuskovic, PhM.

In Serbia, there are more than 600,000 people suffering from rare diseases. Individually, each disease is rare, but when taken all together, the number of patients constitutes a serious problem. Similar statistics exist for other countries. A number of these diseases are inherited. With the advent of advanced biotechnology in the field of genetics, modern medicine is able to deal with them successfully. The question is whether these diseases could be completely eradicated in the future. Participants in the seminar tried to provide some answers to this question.

PROJECTS

Project of Serbian Unit of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics: "New Endeavors in Medicine"; since 2013

Various members of the Steering Committee of the Serbian Unit of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics participate in the following projects and/or are in Management Committees of these projects**:**

COST Action IS1303:" Citizen's Health through public-private Initiatives: Public health, Market and Ethical perspectives (CHIP ME)"; since 2014

COST Action IS1201 "*Disaster Bioethics: addressing ethical issues triggered by disasters*"; since 2012

- Project "Rare Diseases: Molecular Pathophysiology, Diagnostic and Therapeutic Modalities, and Social, Ethical, and Legal Aspects" (project number 41004); Head of the Serbian unit of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics is also Head of subproject of the Institute for Social Sciences "Bioethical Aspects: Morally Acceptable Within the Biotechnologically and Socially Possible"; project funded by the Serbian Ministry of Education and Science; since 2011.

MESSAGE OF CHAIRHOLDER

It gives me great pleasure to welcome the edition of the third issue of the Bioethical Voices Newsletter, to express my thanks to the devoted members of the Editorial Board of this important publication, and to invite our readers and ask you to distribute the message of the Newsletter to all your colleagues.

Within a short time we are going to meet again at the 11th World Conference on Bioethics, Medical Ethics and Health Law (Naples, Italy, 20-22 October, 2015). Our Newsletter will offer you lot of information before the event and afterwards, as it did in the former issues.

The scientific program of the Conference will include, for the first time, a central part that will deal with various issues concerning **Ethics Committees**. As all of you know, there are different kinds of such committees in every country and worldwide. The Conference will deal with ethical dilemmas that are common for the thousands of ethics committees all over the world. Another interesting topic that will be discussed for the first time in Naples will deal with ethical dilemmas concerning forensic medicine.

I would like to wish all our readers a pleasant and fruitful study of the Newsletter.

Amnon CARMI

UNESCO Chair in Bioethics Holder

EDITORIAL BOARD ANNOUNCEMENTS

NEWSLETTER'S CONTRIBUTIONS REQUIREMENTS

The contributions for the next Bioethical Voices newsletter must be forwarded to the Editorial Board before 10 February 2015. They should to be written in good English and in Word Format, with some photos (where possible) and their contents should be of international interest.
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, Research, Publications, Focus on Units, 2014 Events, 2015 Events, 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).

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