







The theme for this year's celebration was 'Protecting Future Generations' inspired by the Article 16 of the UNESCO Universal Declaration on Bioethics and Human Rights (UDBHR) where it is explicitly stated that "the impact of life sciences on future generations, including on their genetic constitution, should be given due regard". Protecting future generations in bioethics means guaranteeing that the ethical principles and values that steer scientific research and medical practice at present are maintained and reinforced for their benefit.

Protecting future generations is multidimensional and involves establishing the conditions which provide physical, mental, psychological, social, and moral health. It involves a dedication to ethical principles that foster health and wellbeing of individuals and society as a whole, constant reflection, dialogue, and cooperation among healthcare specialists, scholars, politicians, and the society.

The celebration was once again co-organized in hybrid mode on the 18th of October by the Greek Unit, International Chair in Bioethics (WMA Cooperation Center) and the <u>NKUA Applied Philosophy</u> <u>Research Lab</u>. Co-organizers were the <u>National Commission for Bioethics & Technoethics</u>, the <u>Open</u> <u>University of Cyprus</u>, the <u>European Laboratory of Bioethics</u>, <u>Technoethics and Law</u>, the <u>Research</u> <u>Center of Biopolitics</u> and the Volos Unit, International Chair in Bioethics (WMA Cooperation Center).

It was held at the 19th-century University of Athens historic building (Auditorium I. Drakopoulos) and was attended by influential scientists and philosophers from USA, Italy, Switzerland and other countries, who analyzed from their particular perspective current bioethical issues correlated with medical, nutritional and environmental topics.

Among others we had the honour of hosting (online) Dr. PRAVEEN KUMAR ARORA, Deputy General Secretary ICB (WMA Cooperation Center), Head World Bioethics Day Department, Prof. ANTONIS ZAMPELAS, President Hellenic Food Authority, Board of the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA), Prof. MARION HOURDEQUIN, President International Society for Environmental Ethics, Dr. GEORGE PAVLAKIS, Chief of the Human Retrovirus Section, NCI USA and last but not least Dr. PABLO GARCIA BORBOROGLU, President Global Penguin Society and winner of 2023 Indianapolis Prize.

18.10.2023

Auditorium "I. Drakopoulos", NKUA 30, Panepistimiou Str., 106 79 Athens

ECTING

ARRIVALS - REGISTRATION: 09:00 - 09:30 (UTC+3) REGISTERED PARTICIPANTS WILL RECEIVE A CERTIFICATE OF ATTENDANCE



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World **Bioethics**

Day



8.10.2023

Invitation

Auditorium "I. Drakopoulos", NKUA 30, Panepistimiou Str., 106 79 At<u>hens</u>

SPEAKERS

ANTONELLA BALDI, University of Milan PABLO (POPI) GARCIA BORBOROGLU, Global Penguin Society ALINI CALMON-SPANOU, University of Nicosia, Bioiatriki+ Nutrition Fitness ATHINA GRITZALA, Workshop of Philosophy and Art, 3rd Lyceum of Glyfada MARION HOURDEQUIN, Colorado College KONSTANTINOS KORNARAKIS, National and Kapodistrian University of Athens ISMINI KRIARI, Panteion University **REVEREND FILOTHEOS - FOTIOS MAROUDAS,** Université de Strasbourg ANTONIA-LIDA MATALA, Harokopio University of Athens ANDRIE PANAYIOTOU, Cyprus University of Technology GEORGE PAVLAKIS, National Cancer Institute USA IOANNIS POLITIS, Agricultural University of Athens MARCO STAMPANONI, ETH Zurich SPYRIDON TEGOS, University of Crete THEODOROS TROKANAS, National Bioethics and Technoethics Commission STAVROULA TSINOREMA, University of Crete SPYRIDON VLACHOPOULOS, National and Kapodistrian University of Athens

ANTONIS ZAMPELAS, Hellenic Food Authority

SALUTATIONS

PRAVEEN KUMAR ARORA, Deputy General Secretary ICB (WMA Cooperation Center), Head World Bioethics Day Department EVANGELOS PROTOPAPADAKIS, Head Greek Unit International Chair in Bioethics (WMA Cooperation Center) CHARALAMBOS TSEKERIS, Vice Chair National Bioethics and Technoethics Commission SOPHIA PAPAIOANNOU, Vice Rector for Academic Affairs, International Relations and Extroversion, National and Kapodistrian University of Athens VANA NICOLAIDOU-KYRIANIDOU, President School of Philosophy, National and Kapodistrian University of Athens PETROS PASHIARDIS, Rector, Open University of Cyprus DIMITRIS LAMBRELLIS, Director, Research Center of Biopolitics, Panteion University REPRESENTATIVE, Greek Ministry of Health

MODERATORS

Dr. VICKY BAFATAKI, National and Kapodistrian University of Athens Dr. GEORGE KOSTELETOS, National and Kapodistrian University of Athens Prof. ISMINI KRIARI, Panteion University

ARRIVALS - REGISTRATION: 09:00 - 09:30 (UTC+3) REGISTERED PARTICIPANTS WILL RECEIVE A CERTIFICATE OF ATTENDANCE

OFFICIAL LANGUAGES ENGLISH & GREEK





SELECTED PAPERS ABSTRACTS

Health sciences

"Intergenerational equality in modern law"

Intergenerational equity is constantly extended to law and tends to become a general principle of law. Intergenerational equity is found mainly in social insurance law, where the principle of generational solidarity applies, that is, the insurance system should be sustainable and ensure that the insurance needs are met, not only for the present working generation, but also for future generations. Beyond that, intergenerational equity has extended its scope to environmental law, which is also linked to the principle of sustainable development, which means that we should keep the environment in a good state so that future generations can enjoy it. It is also beginning to find an application even in economic law, that is, prudent management of the finances, so that future generations do not pay the adverse consequences of a reckless management of the finances. In these circumstances, the principle of generational solidarity, which is also linked to the principle of social solidarity, enshrined in article 25 of the Greek Constitution, tends to become, rightly, a general principle of law.

Prof. SPYRIDON VLACHOPOULOS, School of Law, Rector's Committee National and Kapodistrian University of Athens

"Legislating on the well-being of future generations: The paradigm of Wales"

The presentation explored how the protection of future generations is ensured by the law, the approach being two-fold, i.e. both soft and hard law. On the one hand, the Universal Declaration on Bioethics and Human Rights (2005) in Recitals, Articles 2 and 16 recognises the responsibility of present generations towards future generations, aims to safeguard and promote the interests of both present and future generation, and gives due regard to the impact of life sciences on future generations. On the other hand, the protection of future generations is enshrined in European constitutional texts, such as the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union (article 37) or the Greek Constitution (article 24) in the framework of environmental protection and more specifically through the principle of sustainable development. Interestingly, the Constitution of the Portuguese Republic (article 66) entrenches the principle of inter-generational solidarity, whereas according to the Belgian Constitution (article 7bis) sustainable development is inextricably linked to the solidarity between the generations. Finally, Wales pioneered in passing the "Well-being of Future Generations Act" in 2015, whereby the sustainable development principle implies that the needs of present generations are met without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs, stressing, in particular, the importance of balancing short term needs with long term needs, especially where things done to meet short term needs may have detrimental long- term effect.

Dr. THEODOROS TROKANAS, Attorney-At-Law, Scientific Officer NBTC, Open University of Cyprus

Food science & Human Nutrition, Plant & Animal sciences

"Sustainable agricultural practices for future generations"

Animal farming and crop production must change in the coming decades to meet the nutritional needs (energy and protein) of an expanding population. These changes must occur against unpreceded environmental challenges (climate crisis, reduced water and arable land availability and increased greenhouse emissions). In my presentation, I will highlight the importance of feasible changes towards less intensive, more sustainable animal farming practices crucial for the production of very popular nutrient-rich products. Regarding crop production, I will highlight the importance of reversing an existing trend of limiting crop diversity. Lastly, I will highlight the importance of higher crop productivity within the existing arable land framework (it is highly unlikely that more arable land will become available). The current estimation that 1/3 of worldwide crop yields are lost to pests, diseases and weeds prior to harvest is unacceptable and might be the crucial factor for increased sustainability in the future.

Prof. IOANNIS POLITIS, Department of Animal Science, Agricultural University of Athens

"Nutrition education as a preventive tool for future generations"

As the global population continues to grow, addressing food sustainability and ethical food production methods will continue to shape nutrition. Ethical considerations in reducing food waste will continue to be a priority, as the environmental impact and global equity implications of food waste are significant. Nutrition education could be a powerful tool for shaping the health and well- being of future generations providing people with information including its sources and environmental impact, raising awareness about food labels, cultivating critical thinking and food portions. Nutrition education empowers individuals to evaluate nutrition information and dietary advice. It is not a long term program but a never ending wheel of information to allow mentality change and generation transformation.

ALINI CALMON-SPANOU, MSc Clinical Dietetics, Bioiatriki+ Nutrition Fitness

"Ethical challenges in modern livestock systems: the role of nutrition"

Livestock animals contribute to food security, nutrition, poverty alleviation and economic growth in different part of the world. The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) reported that globally, 34% of global food protein comes from livestock animals. Large differences between developing and developed countries are forecast in the development of livestock sector, while the increasing demand for feed is a common denominator in different regions of the world. Feeding and animal nutrition are extremely important to increase the efficiency and sustainability of livestock systems. The interest of future generations in the sustainability issue and the ethical issue of the use of animals for food production will be addressed in the presentation. Sustainability includes the rational use of non-renewable and renewable resources (i.e. energy, raw materials), a lower environmental impact and also a regard to animal welfare and profitability. Also, in this case the role of animal nutrition as mitigation strategy is essential in reducing nitrogen, methane, and nutrient leakage/emissions. These issues represent the modern "ethical issues" surrounding all aspects of the use of animals in food production systems and are extremely important to society and animal scientists must pay attention to them.

Prof. ANTONELLA BALDI, Department of Veterinary Medicine and Animal Science, Deputy Rector, University of Milan

"Religious dietary Ethics vs released nutritional morals; bequeathed (em)bio-ethical benefits"

The theme discusses the ethically acceptable diet of religions as opposed to free eating habits, and focuses on the provided ethical, bioethical and health benefits. The world's major religious currents impose and encourage dietary restrictions and deprivation. The only commonly acceptable dietary rule is that which does not harm or take the life of any living being, including plants. Life damage is seen in Eastern religions as a negative interference with karmic balance, while in Abrahamic religions as an arbitrary interference with the inalienable right of God -the Creator of life-over life. Therefore, only fruit-eating is religiously morally acceptable. Meat-eating and vegetarianism is a conditionally tolerable eating habit. As a case study we take the Jewish diet, which has remained unchanged for millennia. The main aspects of the laws of kashrut are 1. Avoiding eating any part of the animal that is alive, 2. Complete bleeding of the animal, 3. Minimum animals allowed for feeding, 4. Ritual killing, 5. Prohibited consumption of parts of the animal, 6. Avoiding mixing meat products for consumption. In practice, that means that man has no sovereign right over the animal, even for consumption.

REV. Dr. FILOTHEOS - FOTIOS MAROUDAS, Université de Strasbourg

Environmental sciences

"Intergenerational Ethics, Mutual Flourishing, and the Environment"

The theme for the 2023 World Bioethics Day draws on Article 16 of UNESCO Universal Declaration of Bioethics and Human Rights (UDBHR), which focuses on protecting future generations. Article 17 of the UDBHR emphasizes "protection of the environment, the biosphere and biodiversity." How are these two elements – protecting future generations and protecting the environment – intertwined, particularly in relation to bioethics? To answer this question, I sketch a conception of intergenerational ethics that emphasizes mutual flourishing over time, drawing on multiple ethical traditions to develop this view. Whereas some discussions of intergenerational ethics and sustainability have focused narrowly on transmitting adequate "natural capital" or natural resources across generations, other approaches acknowledge the multidimensionality of human, ecological, and multispecies flourishing. This talk briefly highlights a number of these latter approaches, including capability-centered approaches, multispecies justice, and relational approaches to ethics. These approaches support the idea articulated in the World Bioethics Day announcement (<u>https://www.srmhospital.co.in/custom_events/world-bioethics-day-2023-announcement/</u>) that "protecting future generations is multidimensional and involves creating an environment which provides physical, mental, psychological, social, and moral health."

Prof. MARION HOURDEQUIN, Department of Philosophy Colorado College, President International Society for Environmental Ethics

PHOTOS



The 19th-century University of Athens historic building – Congress venue



Members of the NCBT, co-organizers and speakers of the Congress

WORLD BIOETHICSDAY 2023



Prof. E. Protopapadakis Head of the Greek Unit ICB (WMA Cooperating Center) interviewed by OPEN TV channel



University and high school students participating



University and high school students participating



1st Session: Moderator: Dr. G. Kosteletos. Speakers: Dr. T. Trokanas (podium), prof. I. Kriari, prof. S. Vlachopoulos and prof. K. Kornarakis



Prof. S. Tegos



Prof. S. Vlachopoulos



2nd Session: Moderator: Prof. I. Kriari. Speakers: Dr. F.F. Maroudas, prof. A. Matala, MSc Clinical Dietician A. Calmon-Spanou, prof. I. Politis

WORLD BIOETHICSDAY 2023



MSc Clinical Dietician A. Calmon-Spanou



prof. A. Matala



prof. I. Politis



3nd Session: Moderator: Dr. V. Bafataki. Speakers (online): Prof. A. Panayiotou, Prof. M. Hourdequin, Dr. G. Pavlakis, Dr. P. Borboroglu



Prof. S. Tsinorema



Mrs. A. Gritzala

PARTICIPATIONS & VIEWERSHIP

One hundred and thirty in person participants and more than one thousand online by the National & Kapodistrian University of Athens You Tube Channel. Through BCI Media Canada retransmission, viewership via deferred media reached 28.700 people in NETV TORONTO and 9.600 in NETV EUROPE.

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