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IN BIOMEDICINE

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1. FOREWORD

In 2015 the Center for Ethics and Law in Biomedicine (CELAB) marked the tenth anniversary of starting its research activities. On this occasion, let me start with a brief overview of what we have accomplished over the past decade. During these years we have covered a broad scope of biomedical and biotechnological discoveries and advances, applications and procedures from ethical and legal aspects. The topics that we have focused on in various research projects—reproduction, euthanasia, organ and tissue donation, genetic databases and biobanks, regenerative medicine, nanotechnology in biomedicine, neuro-enhancement, or biotechnological patents—are all at the forefront of academic, ethical, and political debates in the twenty and twenty-first centuries.

We have had inspiring guest speakers visiting CELAB who sparked lively discussions with their thoughts on bioethics, such as Inez de Beaufort, Donna Dickenson, Bernice Simone Elger, John Harris, Mette Hartlev, Thomas Lemke, Christian Lenk, Manuela Perrotta, Csaba Pléh, Nikolas Rose, Knut Ruyter—just to mention some of them, as this list is far from being complete. And we have had visitors also from the institutions of the European Union, from WHO and UNESCO, such as Octavi Quintana Trias or Orio Ikebe. We have also learnt a lot from numerous outstanding Hungarian scientists, such as András Dinnyés, András Falus, Attila Gulyás, György Kosztolányi, Judit Mária Molnár, Zoltán Nusser, István Peták, Balázs Sarkadi, and Pál Venetiáner. The composition and the rich variety of expertise reflected the multidisciplinary nature of our activities and research fields. We apply legal, historical, and anthropological methods, combinations of desk research with fieldwork and interviews, to explore the new and exciting domains of biotechnology. We are in constant and regular interaction with scientists so that we can be freshly informed and influenced by current scientific paradigms and to reflect upon them in a timely manner.

In early 2014 we entered again into a challenging field, the mysterious and promising world of stem cells. Within the EU Commission financed *Cell-Based Regenerative Medicine: New Challenges for EU Legislation and Governance* (EUCelLEX) project, we first mapped the major actors in this domain, conducted some interviews, and studied the legal systems of the participating countries: Austria, Belgium, Canada, Netherlands, France, Germany, Hungary, and the United Kingdom. We also had the aim to explore good regulatory practices in order to develop a policy recommendation to the European Union. And by the fall of 2016, when this project ends, we will publish our proposition for a policy framework on the regulatory aspects of stem cell research.

“As a society and as individuals, we have several choices as to how to handle our new technologically induced vulnerability. We can accept it and simply live with more risk. We can use technology to advance social norms that would inhibit attacks and exploitation. We can develop defensive technologies to manage vulnerability, sometimes quite effectively.”

Benjamin Wittes, Gabriella Blum (2015) *The Future of Violence*, p.49.

Advances in stem cell procurement and research are so fast that new discoveries are made as I write these lines. Although scientific news about stem cells have only relatively recently started to make headlines, it was actually some 150 years ago when the German biologist Ernst Haeckel started to use the term ‘stem cell’ to describe the fertilized egg that becomes an organism, and the single cell that is the ancestor of all other cells. Sixty years ago evidence was found that there are pluripotent cells that can differentiate into any cell found in a fully grown animal. In 1968, the first bone marrow transplant was performed on a child with severe combined immunodeficiency; he received bone marrow from his sister and grew into healthy adulthood. Later, in 1978, stem cells were discovered in human umbilical cord blood; in 1981 the first *in vitro* stem cell line was developed from mice; in 1988 embryonic stem cell lines were created from a hamster; in 1995 the first embryonic stem cell line was derived from a primate; in 1997 a lamb was cloned from stem cells; and also in 1997 it was found that leukemia originates from a hematopoietic stem cell, indicating the possible proof of cancer stem cells.

But perhaps the most important developments started in 1998 when James Thompson, from the University of Wisconsin, isolated cells from the inner cell mass of early embryos and developed the first embryonic stem cell lines. In the same year, John Gearhart, from the Johns Hopkins University, derived germ cells from cells in fetal gonad tissue. Pluripotent stem cell lines were developed from both sources. Then, in 1999 and 2000, scientists discovered that manipulating adult mouse tissues could produce different cell types. These discoveries were exciting for the field of stem cell research, with the promise of greater scientific control over stem cell differentiation and proliferation.

Almost every day there are new discoveries related to stem cells, but if we look at the current state of the art techniques and processes, we should realize that we are still very far from the regular use of stem cell treatments. Perhaps the most common stem cell treatment—or at least the most commonly known—is bone marrow transplant. In this treatment, a patient who has a disease, such as leukemia, has his or her cancer cells destroyed by radiation or chemotherapy treatment before receiving stem cells in the transplant. Another field of hope is the development of techniques of treating spinal cord injuries: research on mice showed that stem cells are capable of replenishing neurons and the basis of this treatment could be extended to other similar injuries. Researchers have also shown success in treating disorders of the heart with adult stem cells derived from other tissues. The limits on embryonic stem cell research in many parts of the world have led to intense efforts for research into adult stem cells. Finally, embryonic stem cells have been used to treat blindness and other consequences of retinal diseases. The procedure still has a highly variable success rate and further studies will

hopefully refine the standards and techniques used, such that more people who suffer from retinal diseases can benefit from stem cell therapy.

The emerging technologies of stem cell procurement and treatment are debated from scientific, ethical, and legal aspects. This is an exciting territory of bio-legal constructions of new entities and terms. What is really a genuine aspect in this field is that not only applications are analyzed from diverse ethical points of view, but even the categories used, and thus the very focus of the regulatory framework, differ from one jurisdiction to another. A law defines or delineates a certain aspect of stem cell procurement: for example, what should be considered as embryonic stem cell, what is an iPS, what is a medical device, what is a drug, or what is a medicinal product.

Scientists often try to jump to the regulatory lacunas. Excellent examples of these can be seen in several legal cases including *Flynn v. Holder* from the United States where a legal distinction was made between bone marrow obtained through a traditional aspiration and blood cells through aphaeresis, or the Brüstle case in Europe where the interpretation of the industrial use of human embryos was extended also to many forms of embryonic stem cell research, and the Durisotto case from the European Court of Human Rights where access to unlicensed stem cell treatment as a last hope treatment was the main issue. All these cases, and also the regulatory patchwork of stem cell procurement, show the struggles between legal and scientific categories, and the combination of both.

We can observe regulatory diversity even within the European Union, where various measures are supposed to provide a common framework for regulation—for instance, the procurement and uses of human biological material (EU Cells and Tissues Directive) or the development of cell therapy and tissue-engineered products (EU Advanced Therapies Medicinal Products Regulation). The direction and the focus of the regulatory intervention differ both on the biological level, and on the legal context. There are national regulatory systems that intervene at the level of stem cells (Germany), and there are others that intervene by regulating human embryonic life in the context of human reproduction and biomedical research (Belgium, Canada, the Netherlands, the UK, and Hungary). Most national regulations approach the relevant issues from the more general questions of health care and biomedical research, if they do (e.g., in Belgium, the Netherlands, the UK, and Hungary), and states only rarely regulate—and certainly not in a comprehensive manner—from the specific angle of stem cell technologies (Germany). Although there are recurrent themes in the regulatory frameworks the detailed regulation of these themes could considerably differ from one country to another. This leaves a patchwork rather than a uniform and comprehensive regulatory environment for stem cell technologies in the European regulatory space.

In this context, perhaps the most important event during the 2014–2015 academic year was an international workshop with the title “Stem Cells from Bench to Bed, from Procurement to Application: Ethical and Legal Challenges,” which was held on May 17–18, 2015 at the Central European University. The event was organized by Judit Sándor (CELAB) and Jasper Bovenberg (The Legal Pathways Institute for Health and Bio-Law, Netherlands) as part of the EUCellLEX 7th Framework Project. The workshop brought together scientists, lawyers and philosophers from a number of countries, including stakeholders in the EUCellLEX project. The central focus of discussion between these groups was to identify the regulatory and legal issues that have arisen in light of recent breakthroughs in stem cell research.

The CELAB team also continued its participation in the *Neuro-Enhancement: Responsible Research and Innovation* (NERRI) project, employing a wide range of methodologies. First, our researchers took part in consortium meetings in Porto, Rome, and Vienna aiming to develop various techniques of mobilizing stakeholders and addressing the wider public. Second, we also endeavored to map the potential stakeholders in Hungary and to perform sixteen interviews with local patient groups, researchers, clinicians, commercial operators, and other experts (ethicists). The interviews focused on the main themes of NERRI: exposure, knowledge, evaluation, moral issues and governance. The overview of the interviews were made available to the NERRI consortium, and the video or audio recorded interviews were made available on the Hungarian webpage of NERRI (nerri.hu) developed by the CELAB team in the meantime. Third, we organized four so-called mobilization and mutual learning (MML) events in Hungary. We found that most stakeholders were concerned with the most immediate issues linking them to neurological diseases, and had difficulty imagining the technical and therapeutic opportunities promised by neuro-enhancement. We also prepared the Hungarian version of the documentary film *Fixed* and it was screened at various events organized by CELAB and screened it at various events to mobilize different audiences. The NERRI project will enter a new phase in 2016 when an opinion survey will be launched to examine public attitude on neuro-enhancement on a 10,000 person representative sample across the countries participating in the project.

In 2016 the Francophone inter-university research network—titled Réseau Universitaire International de Bioéthique (or RUIB) in French and International Academic Network on Bioethics (IANB) in English—will enter its tenth year of fruitful cooperation. Over the course of the past nine years, the network organized eight workshops to study various general topics at the intersection of bioethics and family law, medical law and human rights, from an interdisciplinary and intercultural perspective. So far, eleven books, published in French and English, have been the result of this cooperation, and more publications are in print. There are already plans for the next three years.

In addition to participating in research projects, organizing conferences, public lectures, and outreach events, we also launched a new type of activity in 2015: the series of CELAB Faculty Seminars. These focus on reading together some of the seminal works in the field of contemporary bioethics and listening to presentations on them.

Further information on our activities can be found in our Annual Reports; at the Facebook page www.facebook.com/Center.CELAB; and posted to the CELAB subsite of the CEU website www.celab.ceu.edu.

Judit Sándor

Director of the Center for Ethics and Law in Biomedicine (CELAB)

2. RESEARCH AND POLICY ACTIVITIES

2.1. PARTICIPATION AND COLLABORATION IN RESEARCH NETWORKS

2.1.1. Neuro-Enhancement: Responsible Research and Innovation (NERRI)



Type of funding scheme: EU FP7 Coordination and Support Actions (Supporting)

Starting date: March 15, 2013

Duration: 2013–2016

Participating Institutions:

Ciência Viva—Agência Nacional para a Cultura Científica e Tecnológica – Lisbon, Portugal

London School of Economics and Political Science – London, United Kingdom

Radboud University – Nijmegen, the Netherlands

Österreichische Akademie der Wissenschaften – Vienna, Austria

Scuola Internazionale Superiore di Studi Avanzati – Trieste, Italy

Instituto de Biologia Molecular e Celular – Porto, Portugal

Tilburg Law School, Tilburg University – Tilburg, the Netherlands

Johannes Gutenberg Universität – Mainz, Germany

Johannes Kepler Universität – Linz, Austria

Kings' College – London, United Kingdom

European Brain Council – Brussels, Belgium

Universitat Pompeu Fabra – Barcelona, Spain

Center for Ethics and Law in Biomedicine, Central

European University – Budapest, Hungary

Neuro-enhancement is a product of the 21st century. Human evolution is set in the context of a socio-technical environment whose continuous development seriously challenges prior assumptions about what it means to be human. Medical technologies have been of pivotal importance in this respect. Human beings have not only developed technologies as instruments, but also have seen these instruments having a significant effect on human development, as well—particularly with regard to our bodily and cognitive functioning. From the computer to the pacemaker, the technologies we have created have simultaneously (re)created us.

The NERRI project aims to contribute to the new field of Responsible Research and Innovation in Neuro-enhancement (NE) in the European Research Area and to the shaping of a normative framework underpinning the governance of NE technologies. These are achieved through so-called “mobilization and mutual learning” (MML) activities engaging scientists, policymakers, industrial and commercial stakeholders, civil society groups, patients, and the wider public. To structure this complex socio-technical domain this project proposes an analytic classification of NE technologies into (1) currently available methods, (2) experimental technologies, and (3) hypothetical techniques. Each of these types raises some fundamental ethical, legal, social, and economic issues, which have different relevance to various societal groups, point to different methods of stakeholder engagement, and may require different regulatory approaches. Mobilization and mutual learning forms the central commitment of the project from the outset to the conclusion. Based on the analytic classification this mobilization is seen as stimulating a broad societal dialogue that employs state-of-the-art

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engagement methodologies tailored to specific contexts (education, health, work, and research) and stakeholders (producers, users, and intermediaries).

Furthermore, the project participants have assumed the task to synthesize national experiences, to map the contours of a normative framework as it emerges from societal engagement and dialogue, and to elaborate the concept of Responsible Research and Innovation in Europe. The consortium comprises of experts in the neuro-cognitive sciences, the social sciences, law, philosophy, communication science, and intermediaries that facilitate public engagement with science and technology. Many experts have prior experience with European Union projects and have successfully collaborated with other members of the consortium.

In case of policy oriented projects, such as NERRI, it is crucial to develop special tools to mobilize stakeholders and sensitize the wider public. In 2014 four major events with different groups of stakeholders were organized by CELAB. Mobilization and Mutual Learning (MML) is a new method that EU encourages us to develop and to test in the field of new cutting edge technologies. MML methods require us to be “in the field” frequently and to enter into continuous interaction with patients, people with disabilities, people with spine injury, medical doctors, scientists (in the fields of neurology, cognitive science, psychology, brain sciences, etc.), bioengineers, decision makers, policy makers, students and several other groups who may use or being interested in any forms of neuro-enhancement. One of the challenging aspects of our work is that we often do something for the first time. This happened for example in the case of ethical and legal implications of assisted reproduction, genetics, nanotechnology, etc. We have never followed a paved road. It follows that the scientific field has to be studied first then to be analyzed and then new methods to be developed.

The four MMLs addressed different technologies and disciplines in neuro-enhancement. Our choice was determined by the subject matter of the MMLs and the orientation of the expected audience. MML1 addressed patient groups and discussed neuro-enhancement from their perspective, MML2 dealt with neuro-enhancement and ‘smart drugs’ in higher education, MML3 focused on responsible research, and MML4 discussed regulation and the role of regulators in neuro-enhancement. For this purpose, we prepared the Hungarian version of the documentary film *Fixed* and it was screened at various events organized by CELAB. In the MML1 exercise, after the screening documentary, people with disability, sportsmen, patients, NGOs dis-



Miklós Vörös at the screening of *Fixed*

cussed the gap between the latest technologies of neuro-enhancement and the available medical treatments in Hungary. The film was also shown at the International Day of Polio event of the Mozgásjavító School for Disabled Children on October 24, 2014 and at the Moholy-Nagy University of Art and Design on March 9, 2015, mobilizing different audiences.

Within the NERRI project the CELAB team of Judit Sándor and Márton Varju attended consortium workshops in Rome on June 22–23, 2015 and in Vienna on November 29–December 1. During the Vienna meeting, in addition to the previously organized mobilization and mutual learning (MML) events, the consortium prepared an opinion survey that will be launched in the final phase of the project to examine the public attitude to neuro-enhancement. In each of the ten countries represented in the NERRI consortium 1,000 people will be asked to provide their view on the possible choices of using or refusing methods of neuro-enhancement. As a result of this work, a significant European sample, 10,000 people will have an opportunity to express their opinion on various neuro-enhancement techniques.

The NERRI consortium will also prepare a White Paper with its key findings and recommendations. Different teams will work further on preparing the final publications of the project.

CELAB participants in the project: Judit Sándor and Márton Varju
 NERRI project Web-pages:
www.nerri.eu
www.nerri.hu

2.1.2. Cell-Based Regenerative Medicine: New Challenges for EU Legislation and Governance (EUCeLLEX)



Type of funding scheme: EU FP7

Starting date: October 1, 2013

Duration: 2013–2016

Participating Institutions:

Institut National de la Santé et de la Recherche Médicale (INSERM) – Paris, France

Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz Universität – Hannover, Germany

Center for Ethics and Law in Biomedicine, Central European University – Budapest, Hungary

Legal Pathways BV – Aerdenhout, the Netherlands

The Chancellor, Masters and Scholars of the University of Oxford – Oxford, United Kingdom

Medizinische Universität – Graz, Austria

Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques, Sciences Po – Paris, France

Katholieke Universiteit – Leuven, Belgium

Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning, McGill University – Montréal, Canada

The European EUCeLLEX Project brings together experts from various disciplines and jurisdictions to deliver an overall review of the current landscape of regulating and governing the procurement, use, and applications of stem cells in Europe, as well as to identify the future challenges for regulation. The project thus involves a comprehensive examination of the application of European legal instruments on regulating stem cell banks as well as a mapping of the current practices with respect to the therapeutic use of human cells in the different countries taking part in the project. The purpose is to develop recommendations for the European Commission to draw up legislative measures in line with medical advances in this field. The coordinator of this project is the Institut National de la Santé et de la Recherche Médicale (INSERM). The project started in October 2013, the kickoff meeting was held in Paris, in December 2013.

Within the EUCeLLEX Project CELAB contributes prominently to Work Package 2 on Stem cell sources and procurement. In this WP our team focuses on two

main research questions: (1) what are the interactions between EU legislation and the procurement of human (embryonic, fetal, and adult) stem cells for research and innovation? And (2) what are the effects of the application and implementation of EU legislation on the procurement of human (embryonic, fetal, and adult) stem cell research and/or innovation. We seek to answer these questions using scientific and legal analysis, based on facts and figures, and with the goal in mind to inform the evidence base that will help the European Commission optimize the innovative potential, the efficacy, and the ethicalness of future EU legislation in this area of research and innovation.

2.1.2.1. EUCeLLEX Workshop at CEU – Stem Cells from Bench to Bed, from Procurement to Application: Ethical and Legal Challenges

On May 17–18, 2015 the Center for Ethics and Law in Biomedicine (CELAB) hosted a two-day workshop on “Stem Cells from Bench to Bed, from Procurement to Application: Ethical and Legal Challenges.” The event was organized by Judit Sándor (CELAB, Central European University) and Jasper Bovenberg (The Legal Pathways Institute for Health and Bio-Law, Netherlands) as part of the EUCeLLEX 7th Framework Project. The workshop brought together scientists, lawyers and philosophers from a number of countries, including stakeholders in the EUCeLLEX project. The central focus of discussion between these groups was to identify the regulatory and legal issues that have arisen in light of recent breakthroughs in stem cell research.

The first session of the workshop was opened by Judit Sándor who provided a brief introduction to the history on the legal thinking and major dilemmas on stem cell research and therapy. Emmanuelle Rial-Sebbag greeted the participants via skype and summarized the major goals of the EUCeLLEX project. András Dinnyés (BioTalentum Ltd) presented research on the technological advances that have been made in developing patient specific induced pluripotent stem cells (iPSCs). He also spoke about the potential biological and technological pitfalls of creating successful products and therapies using iPSCs. The use of patient-derived iPSCs has three main advantages. First, they allow for the modelling and investigation of diseases specific to the patient. Second, they provide a platform for investigation the specific drug reactions of the patient *in vitro*. Third,

2. RESEARCH AND POLICY ACTIVITIES



Professor Judit Sándor, CELAB Director

they serve as an unlimited source of compatible cells for cell replacement therapies to treat degenerative diseases. Dinnyés made it clear that iPSC is neither the beginning, nor the end of regenerative medicine and that technologies which seem to have been surpassed by iPSC, such as hESC, are still relevant as there are no clear future pathways in research and development. He also raised the dilemma for researchers and developers concerning the different regulatory burdens applicable in the different domains of stem cell use. In his view, developing a strong profile in disease modeling and diagnostics is easier and less risky than creating actual cell-based therapies not only because of the different scientific possibilities but also because under the regulatory frameworks available (risk regulation v. regulation demanding genuine scientific justification) it is quicker to move into the first area than into the other.

Dinnyés' presentation was followed with a talk from Abdoelwaheb El Ghalbzouri (Leiden University and Biomimiq). Ghalbzouri spoke of current research on the tissue engineering of living cells to develop biological substitutes for skin tissue replacements. An example of this is human skin equivalents (HSEs). Ghalbzouri claimed that *in vitro* HSEs are able to capture most of the *in vivo* characteristics of human skin. The development and use of HSEs potentially has a number of benefits. In addition to generating skin tissue for therapeutic purposes, they provide a real alternative to the use of animal experimentation for identifying the safety of pharmacological and cosmetic ingredients. However, in order for HSEs to achieve these benefits, Ghalbzouri emphasized the need for further research on the development of *in vitro* sys-

tems modeling skin healing, skin ageing, and specific skin diseases. Representing a commercially active stakeholder, Ghalbzouri was clearly aware of the regulatory burdens arising from different areas of EU, national and overseas medicinal products regulation. He highlighted a number of unresolved legal issues as to the prohibition of commercialization and the areas of legitimate commercial use, the question of ownership, donor information, securing the right source materials for research and development, or concerning the use of surplus tissue from healthy and from diseased patients. He clearly urged the development of guidelines as to the details of the commercial use of cells and tissues and of the products and services developed from them.

The final presentation of the first session was delivered by Anna Veiga (Barcelona Stem Cell Bank Centre for Regenerative Medicine in Barcelona). Veiga gave a brief overview of the latest technological developments and their potential to serve as the basis of future therapies. She also touched upon the regulatory and institutional framework in which these new technological advances need to be introduced, for instance, the different cell and tissue registries and the different cell and tissue banks that need to be used. As to the problems faced by researchers and developers, Veiga mentioned the lack of sufficient legal distinction in regulation between the different source materials (e.g., iPSC and hESC), the difference between clinical-grade and research-grade source materials and products, the difference between autologous and allogeneic therapies, and the serious safety issues which emerge with cell therapies and tissue engineering. In her view, legal regulation is seriously lagging behind and amendments to the existing regulatory framework require years of lobbying. Veiga emphasized that regulation can solve the problems and dilemmas faced by researcher and developers (e.g., by introducing detailed rules in unregulated or loosely regulated areas, determining the rules of research and commercial uses of cells and tissues, or settling some of the ethical issues). This, however, does not mean that regulation can solve every dilemma or contradiction. The prohibition of commercialization holds a number of unanswered questions considering, especially, that the ethical boundaries, the commercial possibilities and the therapeutic needs are impossible to separate and they may need to be met at the same time. In this regard, Veiga mentioned the case of commercial blood products the dilemmas raised by which can

easily be transplanted into the domain of cell therapies and tissue engineering. Even today, it may still be unclear for researchers and developers which projects are scientific and which are commercial projects, which entities are commercial and which are scientific organizations, and which elements of research projects may have a commercial element and which must be purely scientific.

The second session was opened by Robert Vries (Hubrecht Organoid Technology Foundation and Living Biobank). Vries discussed research currently being carried out at the Hubrecht Organoid Technology Foundation (HUB) on organoid technology. An organoid is an *in vitro* culture system, derived from stem cells that allow for the genetically and phenotypically stable expansion of cells that faithfully represent *in vivo* cells. HUB has generated a large collection of patient organoids from a variety of organs and diseases. In particular, their research has indicated that intestinal organoids are an invaluable tool for studying cancer, cystic fibrosis and inflammatory bowel disease. The specific benefits of the therapeutic use of organoids include their patient-specific application in drug-development and diagnosis. Vries also discussed extensively their choice of carrying out their activities in the form of a non-profit foundation and not as a spin off company with a clear commercial orientation. The choice of form meant that they face a lesser regulatory burden and are able to avoid the legal controversies of a commercially oriented research and development activity using human cells and tissues. For activities, such as those carried out by HUB clarifying the parameters of commercial use of and of the ownership of cells and tissues has direct relevance.

Following Vries, Emília Madarász (Hungarian Academy of Sciences) discussed the limitations of applying tissue stem cells as therapeutic tools. In contrast with previous talks, Madarász dramatically emphasized the lack of knowledge and research on the potential harms and long-term ramifications of therapeutic stem cell use, particularly in the domain of neural regeneration. The second session ended with a presentation from István Szatmári (University of Debrecen), who described the promise of applying dendritic cells (DCs) in cancer immunotherapy. Two difficulties with the application of this research, however, were identified. The first difficulty is ethical: DCs are difficult to manufacture from adult stem cells and so research currently relies on the use of pluripotent embryonic stem cells (ESs). The second challenge is



Márton Varju at the EUCelLEX workshop

practical: the immaturity of ESs impairs their potential for immunogenicity.

The second day of the EUCelLEX workshop focused more closely on the regulatory and legal issues of the procurement and use of stem cells. Thus, the third session of the workshop began with a presentation from Judit Mária Molnár (Vice Rector, Semmelweis University), focusing on the moral implications of stem cell research. Molnár argued that iPSCs are too easily thought of as an ethically neutral alternative to the use of embryonic stem cells (ESCs). In fact, the use of iPSCs is not free from ethical questions. One ethical concern relates to privacy: iPSCs contain genetic information of the somatic cell donor which needs to be appropriately protected and managed. A second concern relates to permission: it is questionable whether researchers ought to be allowed to carry out research that uses iPSCs to derive germ cells or to grow human organs inside of animal bodies. Safety and efficacy, the availability of therapies and quality controls were also raised as more mainstream dilemmas relating to future cell-based therapies.

The second presentation of the session was delivered by Rosario Isasi (McGill University) who compared a number of national regulatory frameworks on regenerative medicine. There is considerable variety as to the instruments used, the institutional framework established, and in relation to the linkage found between law and science and its ethics. Most of the regulatory frameworks pursue concurrent agendas, focus following the precautionary principle on risk and safety, and aim to establish an appropriate and proportionate balance between risks and benefits.

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Judit Mária Molnár, Vice Rector, Semmelweis University
and Rosario Isasi, McGill University

Current regulatory challenges arise from the attempts of some jurisdictions to integrate emerging technologies into existing frameworks, originally designed for the regulation of pharmaceuticals and medical devices. In sum, the regulatory framework must create a careful balance between securing that safe, effective and quality products reach patients and ensuring that stakeholder confidence in the effectiveness of the system is maintained. In view of this international variance, Isasi ended her talk by emphasizing the importance of international harmony in regulation.

The third and final presentation of the session was given by Balázs Sarkadi (Hungarian Academy of Sciences and EMA CAT). Sarkadi focused the use of commercially available stem cell based medicinal products as regulated by the European Medicines Agency (EMA). The EMA takes a risk-based approach to regulation, but the development of new products requires regular updating of the guidelines. The EMA as a regulator has responsibility for bridging the gap between regulation and science, for instance, by interpreting regulatory categories so as to render them meaningful for scientists and developers. It also has to decide on the important separation of regulatory avenues under the multifaceted EU medicinal products regulatory framework, especially, in the case of complex products. Sarkadi explained how the Committee for Advanced Therapies (CAT) based within the EMA is currently working on guidelines specifically relating to unapproved stem cell therapies and 'stem cell tourism'. His speech gave an insight into the institutional priorities of the regulator—the EMA—which may be quite different from those of

stakeholders using the EU medicinal products regulatory frameworks (i.e., the risk of not meeting unmet medical needs is lower than the risk of authorizing unsafe, unsound and low quality cell-based therapeutic products).

The final session of the workshop continued with the theme of regulation and delivered further insights into current advances in the field. Katalin Rajczy (Hungarian Stem Cell Donor Registry and Hungarian National Blood Transfusion Service) focused on blood stem cells and their donation and transplantation. She began the session by highlighting current therapeutic possibilities and the current institutional and regulatory framework. Rajczy's presentation indicated the combined and concentrated effort necessary for introducing a cell-based therapy and sustaining its use in national health care systems.

The session concluded with a presentation from Antal Nógrádi (University of Szeged) who spoke on the use of clonal stem cells in diseases of the nervous system. Nógrádi illustrated that clonal stem cells have been found to produce significantly improved outcomes in the treatment of spinal cord injuries. He also highlighted the biological, bioengineering and therapeutic pitfalls of neural stem cell therapies.

The workshop ended with a panel discussion on the regulation of stem cell research and regenerative medicine, led by Jasper Bovenberg, Judit Sándor, and Márton Varju (working party of the EUCelLEX project). The panel noted that discussions throughout the workshop had shown that the potential benefits of stem cell research for therapeutic practice are vast, but achieving those benefits may be impeded by an ill-suited regulatory framework. In light of this, the panel recommended that current regulatory frameworks ought to be broadened, especially in relation to autologous (i.e. non patient-derived) cell therapies. This latter suggestion was not embraced by all the participants of the workshop: it was claimed that because of their identical biological characteristics it would be mistake to treat autologous and allogeneic cell therapies differently and their differentiated treatment could lead to the erosion of standards and to the proliferation of unsafe and unauthorized therapies. Rather than revising current regulations, it was suggested that hospital exemptions ought to be extended in order to allow for easy access to routine preparations. This, however, requires that Member State regulatory regimes can be trusted and that adequate horizontal mechanisms are available to ensure patient safety. Where this is not possible, then the EU



EUCelLEX Workshop participants

should consider promoting the free movement of patients to the available product—moving towards a safe stem cell therapy tourism. The following discussion emphasized that this recommendation is not without its caveats. Caution is still required, both in order to protect patient privacy and also in terms of forestalling the unknown risks of regenerative medicine.

CELAB participants in the project: Judit Sándor and Márton Varju

EUCelLEX Websites:

www.eucellex.eu

www.horizonhealth.eu

www.horizonhealth.eu/project/cell-based-regenerative-medicine-new-challenges-eu-legislation-and-governance/270

twitter.com/Inserm_EN

twitter.com/horizonhealtheu

2.1.3. Infertility and the Socio-Technical Practice of Assisted Reproductive Technologies

Type of funding scheme: OTKA

Starting date: October 1, 2013

Duration of the project: 2013–2017

The aim of this project, financed by OTKA (National Social Scientific Research Fund), is to investigate issues that are relevant both on the academic and the policy level. The overall purpose is to conduct cutting edge research, the results of which are important for international audiences and can be published in lead-

ing international journals, whilst at the same time being of practical relevance. The pilot phase of research consisted of literature review and qualitative data analysis. In the first phase, which started with a little delay in the spring of 2014, 40 semi-structured interviews were made with various stakeholders: experts, law-makers, medical practitioners, women engaged in IVF treatment, etc. In the second phase 40 semi-structured interviews will involve men and women with infertility problems who have decided to take part in assisted reproductive technology treatments.

Participants in the research: Lilla Vicsek (the project coordinator focusing on social aspects), Judit Sándor (ethical and legal aspects), Gábor Király (theories of science and technology studies), Zoltán Navratyl (legal aspects), Zsófia Bauer (PhD student, social aspects of biotechnologies), and Veronika Paksi, (PhD student). The project started October 2013 and will be completed in September 2017.

In May 2015 Judit Sándor, in collaboration with Lilla Vicsek, organized an event at CEU where Manuela Perrotta gave a public lecture on “Bio-Social Construction of the Human Body in Assisted Reproduction: Technology, Gender and Parenthood” (see below at section 3.1.1).

CELAB participant in the project: Judit Sándor
Information on the project:

nyilvanos.otka-palyazat.hu/index.php?menu-id=930&num=108981&lang=EN

2.1.4. International Academic Network on Bioethics (IANB)



Based on the idea of Professor Brigitte Feuillet-Liger of the University of Rennes, France, an inter-university research network—titled Réseau Universitaire International de Bioéthique (or RUIB) in French and International Academic Network on Bioethics (IANB) in English—was created in 2006 to study various general topics at the intersection of bioethics and family law, medical law and human rights, from an

2. RESEARCH AND POLICY ACTIVITIES

interdisciplinary and intercultural perspective. Although the network includes mainly lawyers, it also engages social scientists whose research focuses on the social implications of biomedicine, family law, and medical ethics. In the framework of this cooperation, therefore, the thematic workshops and the resulting publications aim to explore cultural differences in the social perception of bioethics through the analysis of local laws.

Individual members of the network are Brigitte Feuillet-Liger, Pénélope Agallopoulou, Amel Aouij-Mrad, Mamadou Badji, Thérèse Callus, Maria-Claudia Crespo-Brauner, Guilherme de Oliveira, Françoise Furkel, Dominique Gobau, Carmen Domínguez Hidalgo, Yao-Ming Hsu, Ryuichi Ida, Francis Kernaleguen, David Le Breton, Dominique Manai, Kristina Orfali, Saibe Oktay-Özdemir, Véronica San Julian, Geneviève Schamps, Judit Sándor, Jaap Sijmons, Marco Ventura, representing twenty-two countries: Belgium, Brazil, Chile, Canada, China, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Portugal, Senegal, Spain, Switzerland, Taiwan, Tunisia, Turkey, the United Kingdom, and the United States. Prof. Judit Sándor, the director of CELAB, has been a member of the Advisory Board and the network since the beginnings.

After a preparatory meeting held in Paris in 2007, workshops have been organized every year with a focus on a specific thematic field. The first workshop in Rennes, France, on December 6–7, 2007 explored ethical issues related to assisted reproduction and donor anonymity from a cross-cultural perspective. The Kyoto meeting on January 5–6, 2009 focused on the autonomy of choice for adolescents in medical treatment. The second Rennes meeting on May 27–28, 2010 discussed the cultural differences in the end-of-life decisions within the family. The following workshop in Tozeur, Tunisia on December 9–10, 2011 explored the various culturally specific ways biomedicine looks at the female body. The next meeting was held in Rio de Janeiro on October 29–30, 2012 and was dedicated to the changing perceptions of parenthood around the world, as a result of the emerging reproductive technologies. The workshop in Leuven and Brussels on December 16–17, 2013 focused on the principles of protecting personhood and the body under powerful biomedical regimes.



IANB publications

Next year the network convened in Monaco, on November 26–29, 2014, to explore how the principle of human dignity is respected in various biomedical contexts and jurisdictions. The most recent meeting was held on November 4–6, in Istanbul, Turkey, and discussed how the human body and its parts are protected from commodification and commercialization in the countries participating in the network. Future workshops are planned to be organized in Japan and Chile.

The major output of this international network is a book series titled *Droit, Bioéthique et société (Law, Bioethics and Society)*, edited by Brigitte Feuillet-Liger and published in Belgium by Bruylant. Two books are the outcome of each thematic workshop: one in French and one in English. By the end of 2015, Bruylant has published eleven books from the conference proceedings, including three volumes over the past two years: in 2014, *Les incidences de la biomédecine sur la parenté: Approche internationale* (in French) and *Reproductive Technology and Changing Perceptions of Parenthood: Around the World* (in English), then in 2015 *Principes de protection du corps et Biomédecine: Approche internationale* (in French). The outcomes of the 2014 workshop will be published in 2016.

CELAB participant in this project: Judit Sándor is a member of the Steering Committee and a contributor to the workshop meetings and publications.

Duration of the project: Ongoing.

Project website: rui-bioethique.univ-rennes1.fr/versions+etrangeres/English/

2.1.5. Disaster Bioethics Project



Type of funding scheme: COST IS1201

Starting date: April 1, 2013

Duration of the project: 2012–2016

Disaster Bioethics is a European Cooperation in Science and Technology (COST) project that intends to develop effective ways to address ethical issues triggered by disasters. This COST Action runs from 2012 to 2016 and bring together scholars and humanitarian relief workers and agencies to deal with the ethical issues arising in disaster relief and disaster planning. At the time of the kick-off meeting in October 2012, 19 countries were involved, and Dónal O'Mathúna was elected Chair of the Action.

Disasters overwhelm local and often national capacity to respond effectively. Significant imbalances result between needs and available resources. Disasters have become more frequent and more costly, and these trends are predicted to continue. As a result, disaster risk reduction and management are important priorities for national, European, and global agencies. Ethical decisions must be made throughout disaster planning and in relief responses. High level statements stress the importance of disaster ethics and the principle of putting people first in disasters. Yet few resources are available for disaster ethics decision-making. Policymakers, humanitarian agencies and individual responders seek ethical guidance and training materials to better address the challenging and distressful ethical dilemmas arising in disasters.

Evidence-based knowledge is required to promote high-quality ethical decision-making.

This COST Action aims to improve ethical decision-making for disasters by gathering knowledge of the ethical dilemmas and issues, carefully examining them, and developing training materials and publish resources to address disaster ethics. These outputs will assist policy-makers, humanitarian organizations, healthcare professionals, researchers and the public. The Action will benefit European citizens and organizations, and especially those lower income countries that are affected by disasters disproportionately and the more vulnerable within those regions.

The scientific kickoff meeting of the project was held at Dublin University on April 25–26, 2013. In the 2014–2015 academic year, three project conferences and four workshops were organized. The conference titled “Bioethical Decision-Making in Disasters” was held in Porto, Portugal on October 9–10, 2014; “Ethics and Death, Dying and the Deceased in Disasters” was organized in Split, Croatia on April 27–28, 2015; while the most recent conference, convened in Thessaloniki, Greece on October 1–2, 2015, bore the title “Conceiving Disasters and Pandemics: Causes and Prevention.” The four workshops were held in Madrid, London, Presov, and Dublin. CELAB research associate Péter Kakuk attended these meetings.

The Center for Ethics and Law in Biomedicine will host the next conference, with the preliminary title “Global Justice and Vulnerability in Disaster Bioethics,” on May 5–6, 2016 at the Central European University.

CELAB participant in this project: Péter Kakuk is a member of the Management Committee and serves as the Financial Rapporteur for the project

Project website: disasterbioethics.eu

2. RESEARCH AND POLICY ACTIVITIES

2.2. POLICY AND OUTREACH ACTIVITY

2.2.1. (In)Fertile Citizens: Anthropological and Legal challenges of ART

A novel and multidisciplinary conference took place in Mytilene, Lesvos, Greece on May 28–30, 2015, organized by the Lab of Family and Kinship Studies, Department of Social Anthropology and History, University of the Aegean. This conference was also a part of the research program of the (In)FERCIT project. Regulation of Assisted Reproductive Technologies (ARTs) varies significantly between the different European countries. The outcome of such legal diversity is that an ever-growing number of people may travel within Europe, searching for possibilities for reproduction, because they do not have access to feasible ARTs in their own countries due to legal, economic, practical, technological or religious reasons. Current discussions on assisted reproduction and cross-border reproduction focus on a permissive vs. restrictive discourse that draws on notions of reproductive autonomy, free will, right to choose on the one hand and protection of life, human dignity, public acceptance, moral views of the majority, “adequate protection from the state,” on the other. The current proliferation of ARTs on European and global level necessitates that research moves beyond liberal/libertarian vs. restrictive dichotomies and reconsiders topics of reproductive citizenship in relation to the specific cultural contexts, local/global exchanges and social/ technological networks they emerge from. In the context of this conference, we propose to explore two axes of research which combine an interdisciplinary approach with a comparative one.

The aim of the conference was to adopt an interdisciplinary—anthropological and legal—perspective in order to examine issues of politics, citizenship and human rights. The relation of the anthropology of kinship to legal studies is well-acknowledged. The participants contributed to this exciting work by examining the politics of reproduction and exclusions/inclusions in terms of age, gender, sexuality, economic background, the subtle social mechanisms leading to exclusion of (in)fertile citizens, especially women, human rights concerns and laws that define who is eligible to become parent and who is not. Some presentations dealt with the socially constructed value of “having children from one’s own genetic material” and how this is being informed by the legal framework (ART vs. adoption).



Session at the (In)Fertile Citizens Conference

Other lectures discussed the medicalization of conception as both an opportunity and a threat for personal autonomy and the ways in which reproductive ‘freedom’ as a manifestation of one’s autonomy is transformed into a ‘right’ to assisted reproduction. Furthermore, many presentations focused on the question of which kinship units are to be valued and supported over others, according to the local cultural–legal–religious contexts (the couple, the mother or father to be, single mothers, ‘other’ parents, the child, the nuclear family, the extended family, etc.). The rich thematic material of the conference appeared in October 2015 in a book, edited by Venetia Kantsa.

CELAB participant at this meeting: Judit Sándor

2.2.2. Annual Conference of the Hungarian Medical Association of America

At this Conference György Kovács presented a paper on “The Liability of Medical Professionals in the Light of the Recent Case Law of Hungarian Courts.” The presentation provided an overview of the Hungarian and international legal environment of medical professionals’ liability and reviewed the latest case law of Hungarian courts, especially the Hungarian Supreme Court (Curia) determining the degree of liability for medical malpractice. The presentation focused on the similarities and differences and recent trends of the Hungarian liability regime of medical professionals compared to the case law of US courts with regard medical malpractice. The presentation compared trends in Hungarian/EU and US court practices and concluded with some practical considerations/recommendations for doctors, based on the recent case law.

CELAB participant at this meeting: György Kovács

3. ACADEMIC ACTIVITIES

3.1. PUBLIC LECTURES ORGANIZED BY CELAB

3.1.1. Bio-Social Construction of the Human Body in Assisted Reproduction: Technology, Gender and Parenthood

The lecture series of CELAB continued in the 2014–2015 academic year with a public lecture presented by Manuela Perrotta on how assisted reproductive technologies shape the bio-social construction of the human body.

Assisted reproduction has a number of salient features, involving its medical (both gynecological and biological), legal, cultural, and social aspects. Patients' bodies are at the intersection of processes that simultaneously see them as a subject of biological and social reproduction and the object of medical treatment. In her talk, Manuela Perrotta explored how the human body emerges from a network of bio-social elements in assisted reproductive practices. The possibilities offered by new technologies in the field of reproductive medicine challenge the dominant notion of kinship and might pave the way to new forms of parenthood. However, the way technologies are interpreted and used is entangled with a network of cultural and social ele-

CEU CENTRAL EUROPEAN UNIVERSITY

Center for Ethics and Law in Biomedicine (CELAB) cordially invites you for the Public lecture within the OTKA Project on „Infertility and the Socio-technical Practice of Assisted Reproductive Technologies“ with the title

Bio-Social Construction of the Human Body in Assisted Reproduction: Technology, Gender and Parenthood

By
Manuela Perrotta,
Queen Mary, University of London

Dr. Manuela Perrotta's research focuses on assisted reproductive technologies as culturally embedded socio-technical products entangled in a network of political, economic and moral considerations. She is a lecturer in Technology and Organisation at the School of Business and Management of Queen Mary University of London.

Dr Perrotta is vice president of the Italian Society for the Study of Science and Technology (STS Italia). She is member of the editorial board of *Tecnoscienza: Italian Journal of Science and Technology Studies*; the European Association for the Study of Science and Technology (EASST); and the Cambridge Interdisciplinary Reproduction Forum (CIRF). She has published extensively on the social and organizational aspects of assisted reproductive technologies.

Date: May 7, 2015
Time: 17:00 - 18:30 p.m.
Venue: CEU Senate Room
Comments: Lilla Vicssek, Corvinus University of Budapest
Followed by discussion moderated by: Judit Sándor, CELAB

C | E | L | A | B
Public Lecture Series: Technology Gender and Parenthood

CELAB Public Lecture Series: Technology Gender and Parenthood with Manuela Perrotta

3. ACADEMIC ACTIVITIES

ments and framed in what has been called a “moral landscape.” Adopting a situated approach to the study of assisted reproductive technologies in fertility clinics, she explored how their legitimacy emerges from the local co-production of knowledge around these technologies and how the notions of body and gender are simultaneously used as a resource and reshaped within this co-production.

In addition to the Italian and Norwegian cases from her fieldwork, the legal frameworks of the two countries were also discussed. After comments presented by Lilla Vicsek, Judit Sándor chaired the discussion in which CELAB fellows, faculty members, CEU MA and PhD students and guests participated.



Manuela Perrotta and Judit Sándor

3.2. TEACHING

CELAB's staff and fellows are involved in teaching both at CEU and at other universities in Hungary and in other countries in the region. They offer courses that are in close connection with CELAB's main fields of inquiry. One of CELAB's goals is to develop a teaching network for bioethics and biolaw in the region.

3.2.1. Teaching at CEU

Petra Bárd

Introduction to EU Constitutional Law,
Department of Legal Studies
EU Criminal Justice,
Department of Legal Studies

Emma Bullock

Philosophy of Medicine,
Department of Philosophy

Judit Sándor

Human Rights and Biopolitics, Departments of
Political Science and Gender Studies
Human Rights in Health, Department of Legal
Studies
Privacy and Data Protection in Biotechnology
Human Rights and New Technologies, Depart-
ments of Political Science and Gender Studies
Human Body and Gender, Department of Gender
Studies
Commodification of the Human Body, Depart-
ments of Political Science and Gender Studies

3.2.2. Teaching and Lecturing at Other Institutions

Petra Bárd

Eötvös Lóránd University, Budapest, Hungary
Criminal Policy
Data Protection

Violeta Beširević

Medical Law/BA Courses at Union University Law School, Belgrade, Serbia
Law and Ethics in Biomedicine/Specialized Studies in Medical Law
Patients' Rights/ Specialized Studies in Medical Law

Organ Donation Euthanasia: Legal Perspective
 Lecture at the Institute for Social Studies
 October 22, 2015, Belgrade, Serbia

Éva Mária Földes

University of Vienna, Austria
Individual Rights Protection in the European Union (MA seminar, advanced)
European Integration and Health Policy (BA seminar)
Minority Issues in the EU (BA seminar)
Comparative Analysis of Politics (BA course)
EU Health Policy (BA seminar)

Péter Kakuk

Bioethics Courses at University of Debrecen, Medical and Health Science Centre, Debrecen, Hungary
Bioethics (course offered in the General Medical Program, in Hungarian and English)
Bioethical Cases (elective course offered in Hungarian and English)
Bioethics & Dental Ethics (course in the Dentistry Program, in Hungarian and English)
Bioethics (course offered for Medical Diagnostic Laboratory Analysts)
Ethics in Pharmacy (course in Hungarian and English)
Research Ethics: RCR Education (elective course, in Hungarian and English)
Ethical Issues in Health Care Management (course offered in the Postgraduate Program on Health Care Management)
Selected Issues in Bioethics (For Ph.D. students)

György Kovács

National University of Public Administration, Budapest, Hungary
European Union Policies
Legal Framework and Characteristics of the European Union
Decision Making in the European Union

Pázmány Péter Catholic University, School of Law, Budapest, Hungary
EU Intellectual Property Law
Relationship between EU Law and National Law

József Kovács

"Psychologist Ethics and Ethical Questions in Psychotherapy"
 Lecture held at the Ethics Course of the Clinical and Health Psychology Specialization, Psychology Institute
 September 12, 2014, Budapest, Hungary

"The Ethical Questions of Euthanasia in Hungary"
 Invited lecturer at the Budapest Rotary Club
 September 23, 2014

"Ethical Principles of Informed Consent"
 Lecture held at the compulsory CME course *Information Disclosure and Consent in Everyday Medical Practice—from an Ethical and Legal Point of View*, Semmelweis University
 September 26, 2014, Budapest, Hungary

"Ethical Questions of Competency"
 Lecture held at the CME course *Information Disclosure and Consent in Everyday Medical Practice—from an Ethical and Legal Point of View*, Semmelweis University
 September 27, 2014, Budapest, Hungary

"Current Ethical Questions in Psychotherapy"
 Lecture held at the compulsory training of the Psychiatric and Psychotherapeutic Clinique, Semmelweis University
 October 4, 2014, Budapest, Hungary

3. ACADEMIC ACTIVITIES

“Non-Voluntary Treatment and Discrimination in Psychiatry”

Lecture held at the compulsory course *Evidences and Dilemmas in Forensic Psychiatry* in 2014, Semmelweis University
November 25, 2014, Budapest, Hungary

“Ethical Questions of Psychotherapy”

Lecture held for 2nd Year clinical psychologists, organized by the Department of Clinical Psychology of the Semmelweis University
February 9, 2015, Budapest, Hungary

“Ethical Principles of Informed Consent”

Lecture held at the compulsory CME course *Information Disclosure and Consent in Everyday Medical Practice—from an Ethical and Legal Point of View*, Semmelweis University
February 20, 2015, Budapest, Hungary

“Ethical Questions of Competency”

Lecture held at the CME course *Information Disclosure and Consent in Everyday Medical Practice—from an Ethical and Legal Point of View*, Semmelweis University
February 21, 2015, Budapest, Hungary

“Ethical Aspects of Dealing with Medical Errors/Mistakes”

Lecture held at the training for medical doctors and clinical psychologists *Errors and Mistakes in Medical Practice*, organized by Semmelweis University and Medicontext Medical Communication Ltd.
February 28, 2015, Budapest, Hungary

“Ethical Questions in Psychiatry and Psychotherapy”

Lecture held at the conference “Beauty, Ethics and Law in Psychiatry and Psychotherapy”
March 7, 2015, Budapest, Hungary

“Evidences and Ethical Questions in Clinical Psychology”

Lecture held for the compulsory training of clinical psychologists
March 13, 2015, Budapest, Hungary

“Ethical Question of Research on Human Beings”

Lecture held in the framework of *Medical Engineering Training*, Semmelweis University
April 24, 2015, Budapest, Hungary

“Ethics of Treating Severely Ill Patients with Chronic Diseases”

Lecture held at the joint scientific session of Hungarian Bioethics Society and Institute of Behavioral Studies of Semmelweis University
May 28, 2015, Budapest, Hungary

“Ethical Questions of Competency”

Lecture held at the CME course *Information Disclosure and Consent in Everyday Medical Practice—from an Ethical and Legal Point of View*, Semmelweis University
September 25, 2015, Budapest, Hungary

“Ethical and Legal Principles of Informed Consent”

Lecture held at the compulsory CME course *Information Disclosure and Consent in Everyday Medical Practice—from an Ethical and Legal Point of View*, Semmelweis University
September 26, 2015, Budapest, Hungary

“Informed Consent in Anesthesiology and Intensive Therapy”

Lecture held at the training of the Hungarian Society for Anesthesiology and Intensive Therapy
October 10, 2015, Budapest, Hungary

Imre Szebik

Bioethics courses at Semmelweis University, Budapest, Hungary

Bioethics for Medical Students (Lectures and seminars in the Hungarian, German and English Programs)

Research Ethics (Lectures at CME for Physicians and for Residents)

Bioethics courses at Lutheran Theological University, Budapest, Hungary

Research Ethics (Lectures at CME for physicians, February and September, 2014)

4. EVENTS AND ACHIEVEMENTS IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER

4.1. PARTICIPATION IN CONFERENCES

During the 2014–2015 Academic Year, CELAB staff and fellows took part in the following academic and scientific events

Bioethics and Biopolitics—28th European Conference on Philosophy of Medicine and Health Care

Organized at the University of Debrecen
Lecture by Judit Sándor on “The ‘Me Molecule’”
Lecture by József Kovács on “(Bio)ethical and (Bio)political Questions of Measuring Scholarly Performance”
August 27–30, 2014, Debrecen, Hungary

The Role and Responsibility of Researchers in Neuro-Enhancement

The NERRI project’s Mobilization and Mutual Learning (MML) Event No. 3
Organizers and participants: Judit Sándor, Márton Varju, Enikő Demény and Gabriella Göbl
September 26, 2014, Budapest, Hungary

24th International Conference of the Hungarian Bioethics Association

Lecture by József Kovács on the “Bioethics Studies at the Semmelweis University”
September 26, 2014, Budapest, Hungary

19th Annual Conference of Medical Society of Hungarian Life and Health Insurance (MÉBOT)
Lecture by Imre Szebek on “Analysis of Ethical Concerns of Health and Life Insurance Policies”

September 12, 2014, Budapest, Hungary

Debating the Complicated Relationship between Science and the Law

The NERRI Project’s Mobilization and Mutual Learning (MML) Event No. 4
Organizers and participants: Judit Sándor, Márton Varju, Enikő Demény, and Gabriella Göbl

October 10, 2014, Budapest, Hungary

eHealth—Advantages, Possibilities and Challenges of Using ICT and Mobile Technology in Healthcare Conference

Lecture by József Kovács on “The Ethics of eHealth. Does Ethics Prevent the Development of Technology?”
October 10, 2014, Budapest, Hungary

International Day of Polio

Presentation by Judit Sándor and discussion on the documentary film *Fixed*
October 24, 2014, Budapest, Hungary



IANB Workshop in Monaco with Judit Sándor



Professor Péter Mihályi at CELAB Seminar

Fundamental Rights: Justification and Interpretation Conference

Organized at the University of Belgrade School of Law

Lecture by Violeta Beširević on "Mission (Im)possible: Defending a Right to Die"

October 24–25, 2014, Belgrade, Serbia

Workshop on Health Diplomacy

Organized by the Institute of Public Health at the University of Debrecen

CELAB participant: György Kovács

October 29–31, 2014, Debrecen, Hungary

Hungarian Science Festival 2014—Far Seeing Science: Responsible Answers for the Future; Fixed—The Science/Fiction of Human Enhancement

Film screening and debate organized by CEU Department of Philosophy and CELAB in the frame of the *Hungarian Science Festival 2014*

Participants from CELAB: Emma Bullock and Judit Sándor

November 24, 2014, Budapest, Hungary

La réalité du principe de respect de la dignité humaine [Human Dignity and Biomedicine]

Eighth Workshop of the International Academic Network on Bioethics (IANB–RUIB)

Organized by the l'Université de Monaco, Monaco

Presentation by Judit Sándor on "La réalité du principe de dignité" [The Reality of the Principle of Dignity]

November 27–28, 2014, Monaco, Monaco

Tenth World Congress of Bioethics, Medical Ethics and Health Law

Presentation by Judit Sándor on "A Parent or a Gamete Donor? Legal Consequences of an Unsettled Debate"

January 6–8, 2015, Jerusalem, Israel

Mandatory Disclosure and Medical Paternalism

Presentation by Emma Bullock

February 2015, School of Public Policy, CEU, Budapest, Hungary

Epistemic Paternalism

Presentation by Emma Bullock

February 2015, Department of Philosophy, CEU, Budapest, Hungary

CELAB Seminar Series: Bioethical Norms in Case of Extreme Cases—The Example of Brain Surgery

Presentation by Péter Mihályi

March 6, 2015, Budapest, Hungary

Discussion on Enhancement

Event jointly organized by CELAB, Moholy-Nagy University of Art and Design and Institute of Experimental Medicine of the Hungarian Academy of Science

CELAB participants at the discussions: Judit Sándor and Márton Varju

March 9, 2015, Budapest, Hungary

From Eugenics and 'Race Protection' to Preventive Medicine and Family Planning in Hungary

Public lecture by Enikő Demény

March 18, 2015, Brno, Czech Republic



FIXED

MOZGÁSTÉR.2 FILMBEMUTATÓ ÉS PÓDUMBESZÉLGETÉS
A FOGYATÉKOSSÁG ÉS A DESIGN ÖSSZEFÜGGÉSEIRŐL

MÁRCIUS 9. 18H
MOME AUDITÓRIUM

A pódlumbeszélgetés résztvevői:
Bertus Adli - rehabilitációs környezettervező, Műegyetemi Iskola
dr. Csabai Ádám - architektúra, MTA MOKI
dr. Kulmann Lajos - orvosprofesszor, ELTE BGGYK
dr. Sándor Judit - jogász, bioetikus, CEU CELAB
dr. Varga Márton - jogász, kutató, MTA, DE, CELAB
Vörös Melis - kultúrális antropológus, MOME

A MOME TransferLab és a Center for Ethics and Law in Biomedicine (CELAB) közös rendezvénye a 2015. évi bemutatja óta máris számos nagy nemzetközi dokumentumfilm és színházi előadás mellett a világot ismert *Fixed: The Science/Fiction of Human Enhancement* című dokumentumfilm vetítéséhez kapcsolódóan színházi előadásokat, hogy a fogvatartás és a személyiség közötti elválasztásban milyen szerepet játszik a normálizáció vagy a technológia igénye, illetve az akár a normálizációt is elutasító vagy a képességek tökéletesítésére. Milyen orvostudomány, biotechnológia és műszaki fejlesztések járulhatnak hozzá az egészséghez és az életminőséghez? Hogyan tudunk alkalmazni mindezeket az igényekhez és vágyakhoz a design, a légi és a környezettervezés, illetve milyen kultúrákban szerepet töltenek be ezeknek az igényeknek a kielégítésében és a vágyaknak a kielégítésében?

A belépés díjmentes.
Műveltségügyi Igazgatóság, 1121 Budapest, Zuglotti út 9-25.
<https://www.facebook.com/MomeTransferLab>



Discussion on enhancement at MOME

First Patient Safety Conference

Organized by the Hungarian Patient Safety Society and Semmelweis University's Surgery Clinic I

Presentation by József Kovács on "Bioethical Aspects of Dealing with Medical Errors and Mistakes"

March 19–21, 2015, Budapest, Hungary

Ninth World Congress on Controversies in Neurology (CONy)

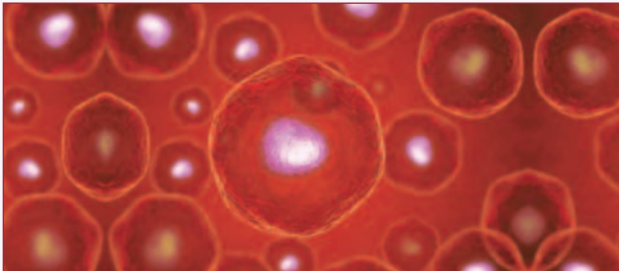
Plenary lecture by Judit Sándor on the "Ethical and Legal Implications of Neuro-Enhancement"


March 26, 2015, Budapest, Hungary

First International Consensus Conference of the EUCellLEX Project

CELAB participant Judit Sándor
March 30, 2015, Toulouse, France

Challenges in Evaluation of Research Outcomes in PhD education—Tenth ORPHEUS (Organization of PhD Education in Biomedicine and Health Sciences in the European System) Conference





 **CENTRAL EUROPEAN UNIVERSITY**

The Center for Ethics and Law in Biomedicine (CELAB) cordially invites you for the workshop organized at the Central European University with the title

"Stem Cells: From Bench to Bed, from Procurement to Application: Ethical and Legal Challenges"

Where: CEU Gellner Room | Date: 18–19 May, 2015 | Starting at 13:00 pm.

EUCellLEX Workshop poster

Presentation by József Kovács on "Some Ethical Questions of Performance Assessment in Research: Authorship and Scientometrics"
April 16–18, 2015, Belgrade, Serbia

Human Rights and Democracy. Special Focus: The Case of Minorities

Presentation by Petra Bárd
April 23, 2015, Goethe University, Frankfurt, Germany

Human Rights in Childbirth

Presentation by Imre Szezik, *et al.* on "Ethical Issues of Obstetric Practice"
April 16–17, 2015, Zagreb, Croatia

EU Criminal Justice with a Special Focus on Hate Crime

Presentation by Petra Bárd
April 24, 2015, Goethe University, Frankfurt, Germany

4. EVENTS AND ACHIEVEMENTS



EUcelLEX Consortium March 2015

Bio-Social Construction of the Human Body in Assisted Reproduction: Technology, Gender and Parenthood

Public lecture by Manuela Perrotta

May 7, 2015, CEU, Budapest, Hungary

Disaster Ethics Workshop—Moral Theories and Disasters

Presentation by Péter Kakuk titled “Beautiful Theories and Ugly Compromises? On the Ethics of Decision-Making in Disaster Settings”

May 13–15, 2015, Faculty of Arts, University of Presov, Slovakia

EUcelLEX Workshop—Stem Cells: From Bench to Bed, from Procurement to Application. Ethical and Legal Challenges

CELAB Participants: Judit Sándor, Márton Varju, Violeta Besirevic, Emma Bullock, Enikő Demény

May 17–18, 2015, CEU, Budapest, Hungary

(In)Fertile Citizens: Anthropological and Legal Challenges of Assisted Reproduction Technologies International Conference

Presentation by Judit Sándor on “Who Should Benefit from the Contemporary Techniques of Assisted Reproduction?”

May 28–30, 2015, Mytilene, Lesvos, Greece

Mandatory Disclosure and Medical Paternalism

Presentation by Emma Bullock

May 2015, Ethox Centre, Oxford, United Kingdom



(In)Fertile Citizens International Conference poster

The Limits of Epistemic Paternalism

Presentation by Emma Bullock

May 2015, Department of Philosophy, Durham University, United Kingdom

Paleomedicina Conference

Presentation by Imre Szezik on “Ethical Questions of the Rights of Physicians”

May 15–17, 2015, Hungary

Should We Upgrade the Body and the Mind? Enhancing and Transforming the Human Condition

Participants: Judit Sándor, Imre Bárd, Csaba Pléh, Steve Fuller, Gergő Orbán

June 4, 2015, Budapest, Hungary



NERRI Meeting in Rome, June 2015

Interactions between Legal and Other Professionals in Human Rights Training—Council of Europe, HELP Programme Working Group I. on Bioethics. Rapporteur
Petra Bárd
June 4–5, 2015, Strasbourg, France

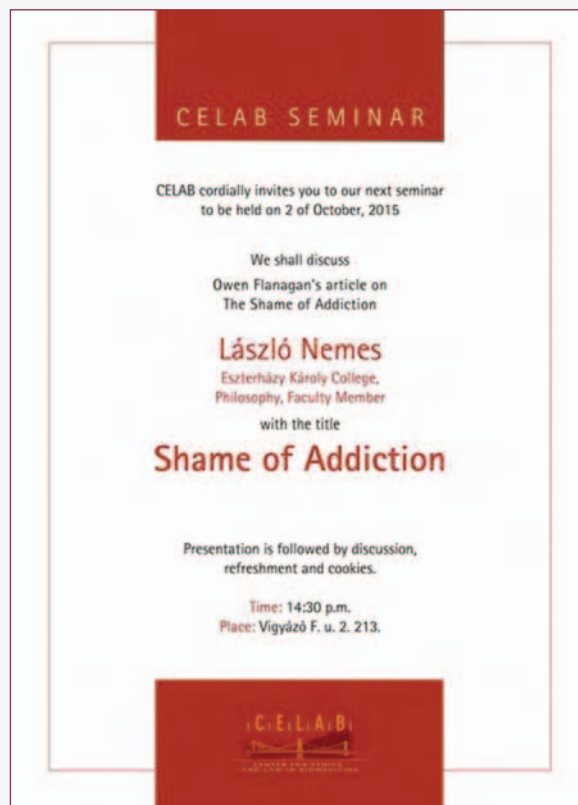
Virtue Paternalism
Presentation by Emma Bullock
June, 2015, Tilburg University, Netherlands

Network on Particularism in Bioethics, Professional Ethics and Medicine
Presentation by Emma Bullock at the Manchester Metropolitan University
June, 2015, Manchester, United Kingdom

Mandatory Disclosure and Medical Paternalism
Presentation by Emma Bullock at the Institut für Experimentelle Medizin, Christian-Albrechts-Universität
June, 2015, Kiel, Germany

NERRI Consortium Meeting and Roundtable
CELAB participants: Judit Sándor and Márton Varju
June 22–23, 2015, Rome, Italy

European Police College (CEPOL) Course 69/2015 “Hate Crime”
Presentation by Petra Bárd on “Fundamental Human Rights: International Phenomenon” at the National University of Public Service
June 29, 2015, Budapest, Hungary



CELAB seminar with László Nemes

Research and Innovation in Medicine International Conference
Presentation by Judit Sándor on “Stem cells: sources for research. What are the legal and ethical issues?” at Université Toulouse III
June 29–30, 2015, Toulouse, France

Annual Conference of the Hungarian Medical Association of America
Presentation by György Kovács on “Liability of Medical Professionals in the Light of the Recent Case Law of Hungarian Courts”
August 20–21, 2015, Balatonfüred, Hungary

UACES Annual Conference
Presentation by Mária Éva Földes on “Extending EU-level Economic Surveillance to Health Systems of Member States: Impact of the Financial Crisis on Health Care Governance” at the Research session titled “The National Interest in EU Law and Governance: Regulatory Policies”
September 8, 2015, Bilbao, Spain

4. EVENTS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

The Ghent Group: Network of European Forensic Psychiatrists' 12th Annual Meeting

Presentation by József Kovács and Brigitta Baran on "Some Ethical Problems in Forensic Psychiatry"
September 17–19, 2015, Budapest, Hungary

EpiHealth Ethics Training

Presentation by Judit Sándor
September 24, 2015, Gödöllő, Hungary

CELAB Seminar Series

Discussion on Owen Flanagan's article "The Shame of Addiction"
The article was presented by László Nemes, Department of Philosophy, Eszterházy Károly College
September 29, 2015, Budapest, Hungary

The Current Legal and Ethical Issues of Health Care. Fourth Patients' Rights Professional Day

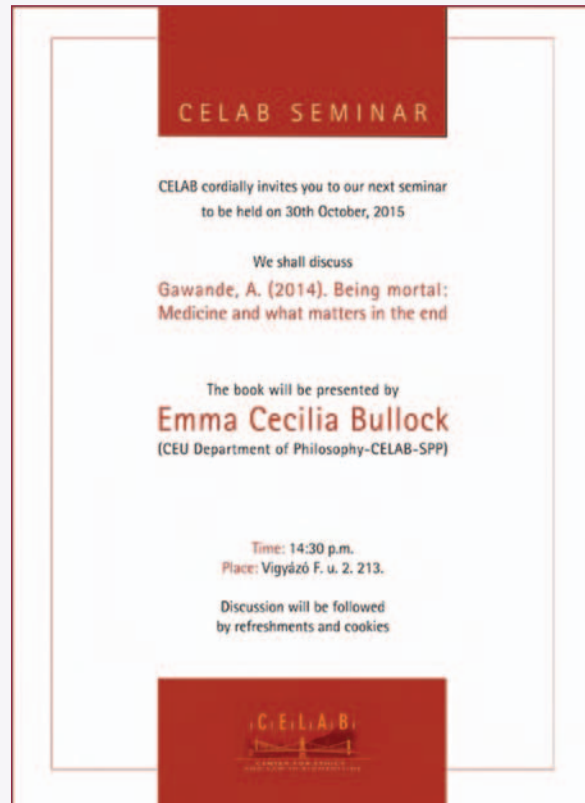
Conference on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of Semmelweis University Faculty of Health Sciences
Presentation by József Kovács on "Informed Consent in Health Care Practice" and by Helga Judit Feith, Edina Gradwohl, József Kovács and Csaba Nádor on "Examining Ethical, Legal and Medical Issues Connecting to Professional Tasks of Workers in the Practice of Perinatal Intensive Care Relating to the Beginning and the End of Life" (Workshop leader József Kovács)
October 9, 2015, Budapest, Hungary

Health in Europe: From Global to Local Policies, Methods and Practices

Eighth European Public Health Conference
Presentation by Mária Éva Földes on "Health System Governance in Times of Economic Crisis: a Growing Relevance for EU Policy and Action?" at the the session titled Health Impacts of Economic Crisis
October 16, 2015, Milano, Italy

Annual Conference of Central European Association of Bioethics

CELAB participant Imre Szebik
October, 2015, Vienna, Austria



CELAB seminar with Emma Cecilia Bullock

Annual Meeting of Young Obstericians

Presentation by Imre Szebik, *et al.* on "Ethical Issues of Obstetric Practice"
October 16–18, 2015, Kecskemét, Hungary

CELAB Seminar Series

Discussion of the book Gawande, A. (2014) "Being Mortal: Medicine and What Matters in the End"
The book was presented by Emma Bullock, CEU Department of Philosophy, CELAB, SPP
October 30, 2015, Budapest, Hungary

The Principle of Non-Commodification of the Human Body

Eighth Workshop of the International Academic Network on Bioethics (IANB–RUIB)
Presentation by Judit Sándor on "The Principle of Non-Commodification of the Human Body in Hungary"
November 4–6, 2015, Istanbul, Turkey

Reproductive Rights, New Reproductive Technologies and the European Fertility Market
Conference organized by the Erasmus University Rotterdam and University of Cantabria
Presentation by Mária Éva Földes on
“Transparency and Information on Medical Devices and In Vitro Diagnostic Devices: Key Elements of the EU Legislative Reform”
November 19–20, 2015, Santander, Spain

Legal Decisions at the End of Life in Hungary
Venue: Hungarian Academy of Sciences
Participants: Mihály Filó, József Kovács, and Judit Sándor
November 24, 2015, Budapest, Hungary

4.2. SCIENCE COMMUNICATION AND MEDIA EVENTS

The Director and Fellows of CELAB took part in many media events and science communication activities in which they contributed to the awareness-raising on current ethical dilemmas in the field of biomedicine and newly emerging technologies and had the opportunity to make CELAB more widely known in the media.

“For Better or Worse” [Holtomiglan, holtodiglan] [On marriage and gender identity]
Article by Judit Sándor in the essay series *Body Talk* [Testbeszéd]
Magyar Narancs, vol. 26, no. 27, p. 26.
magyarnarancs.hu/egotripp/sandor-judit-testbeszed-90804
July 3, 2014

“The International Handmade Tale” [A távoli szolgáltató lány meséje] [On international surrogacy agreements]
Article by Judit Sándor in the essay series *Body Talk* [Testbeszéd]
Magyar Narancs, vol. 26, no. 31, p. 49.
magyarnarancs.hu/egotripp/testbeszed-91163
July 31, 2014

“Sex and Pension—On the Recommendation of the Demographic Roundtable” [Szex és nyugdíj—A Népesedési Kerekasztal javaslatáról]
Article by Judit Sándor

Magyar Narancs, vol. 26, no. 35, pp. 50–51.
magyarnarancs.hu/publicisztika/szex-es-nyugdij-a-nepesedesi-kerekasztal-javaslatarol-91506
August 28, 2014

“The Princess and the Pea and the Fundamental Rights” [A göröngyös váncos és az alapjogok] [On how the violence of fundamental rights should never be trivialized]
Article by Judit Sándor in the essay series *Body Talk* [Testbeszéd]
Magyar Narancs, vol. 26, no. 38, pp. 56–57.
magyarnarancs.hu/egotripp/testbeszed-91797
September 18, 2014

“Can Love Be Cured?” [Lehet-e gyógyítani a szerelmet?]
Article by Judit Sándor in the essay series *Body Talk* [Testbeszéd]
Magyar Narancs, vol. 26, no. 41, p. 49
magyarnarancs.hu/egotripp/sandor-judit-testbeszed-92094
October 9, 2014

“Bioethics Studies within Medical Training” [Bioetika oktatás az orvospépzésben]
Interview with József Kovács by Ilona Keresztes
Radio Kossuth
October 24, 2014, 11.30–12.00

"Should we Allow Euthanasia?"

Interview with Violeta Beširević
B92 TV and Radio Station
www.b92.net/mobilni/info/918828
 November 1, 2014

"The Unknown Death" [Az ismeretlen halál]

Article by Mihály Filó
HVG.hu, www.hvg.hu/velemeney.publicisztika/20141109_Az_ismeretlen_halal
 November 9, 2014

"Euthanasia, Suicide with Medical Assistance"

[Eutanázia, orvos által asszisztált öngyilkosság]
 Interview with József Kovács by András Simon
ATV, "Doku" Program
 November 11, 2014, 20.35–21.25

"Hibernated Motherhood or What a Cell Can Do"

[Hibernált anyaság, avagy mit tehet a sejt]
 Article by Judit Sándor in the essay series *Body Talk* [Testbeszéd]
Magyar Narancs, vol. 26, no. 47, p. 40.
magyarnarancs.hu/egotripp/hibernalt-anyasag-avagy-mit-tehet-a-sejt-92678
 November 20, 2014

"The Physician and the Death" [Az orvos és a halál]

Article by Judit Sándor
Magyar Narancs, vol. 26, no. 51–52, p. 44–45.
magyarnarancs.hu/tudomany/az-orvos-es-a-halal-93042
 December 18, 2014

"Gender and Identity" [Nem és identitás]

Article by Judit Sándor in the essay series *Body Talk* [Testbeszéd]
Magyar Narancs, 2015, vol. 27, no. 6, pp. 41–42.
magyarnarancs.hu/egotripp/sandor-judit-testbeszed-93632
 February 5, 2015

"The Parent Will Not Change" [A szülő marad] [On 'Mitochondrial Mothers']

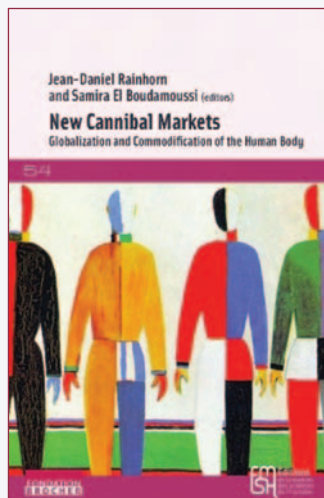
Article by Judit Sándor in the essay series *Body Talk* [Testbeszéd]
Magyar Narancs, 2015, vol. 27, no. 10, pp. 48–49.
magyarnarancs.hu/egotripp/a-szulo-marad-94031
 March 5, 2015

"Up in the Air" [Az egek ura] [On the limits of keeping psychiatric secrets]

Article by Judit Sándor in the essay series *Body Talk* [Testbeszéd]
Magyar Narancs, 2015, vol. 27, no. 17, pp. 56–57.
magyarnarancs.hu/egotripp/sandor-judit-testbeszed-94675
 April 23, 2015

"Edited Genes" [Szerkesztett gének]

Article by Judit Sándor in the essay series *Body Talk* [Testbeszéd]
Magyar Narancs, 2015, vol. 27, no. 23, pp. 56–57.
<http://magyarnarancs.hu/egotripp/sandor-judit-testbeszed-95203>
 June 4, 2015



"I Will Not Give a Deadly Drug to Anybody" [Senkinek sem adok majd mérget] [On abusing chemotherapy]

Article by Judit Sándor in the essay series *Body Talk* [Testbeszéd]
Magyar Narancs, 2015, vol. 27, no. 30, p. 40.
magyarnarancs.hu/egotripp/sandor-judit-testbeszed-95837
 July 23, 2015

"Hate Wave" [A gyűlölet hullámhosszán] [On facing hate crimes]

Article by Judit Sándor in the essay series *Body Talk* [Testbeszéd]
Magyar Narancs, 2015, vol. 27, no. 34, pp. 40–41.
magyarnarancs.hu/egotripp/testbeszed-96160
 August 20, 2015

“Le style, c’est docteur” [A stílus az orvos] [On the doctors’ communication skills]
Article by Judit Sándor in the essay series *Body Talk* [Testbeszéd]
Magyar Narancs, 2015, vol. 27, no. 39, pp. 40–41.
magyarnarancs.hu/egotripp/testbeszed-96590
September 24, 2015

“Good Girl” [A jó nő] [On the cultural imperative of being a good girl]
Article by Judit Sándor
Magyar Narancs, 2015, vol. 27, no. 44, pp. 42–43.
magyarnarancs.hu/publicisztika/a-jo-no-97010
October 29, 2015

“Me, you, she, we, you, they” [Én, te, ő, mi, ti, ők]
[On the dilemmas of forming groups on genetic basis]
Article by Judit Sándor in the essay series *Body Talk* [Testbeszéd]
Magyar Narancs, 2015, vol. 27, no. 48, pp. 56.
November 26, 2015

“The Most Important of Patients’ Rights” [A betegjogok lefontosabbika]
Interview with József Kovács by dr. Anita Kazai
Jogorvoslap, 2015, vol. VII, no. 2, pp. 11–14.
www.jogorvoslap.hu

4.3. PUBLICATIONS

Beširević, Violeta (forthcoming) Mission (Im)Possible: Defending A Right To Die. In Kenneth Himma, Bojan Spaić (eds.), *Fundamental Rights: Justification and Interpretation*. The Hague: Eleven Publishing International.

Bullock, Emma C. (2014) Free Choice and Patient Best Interests. *Health Care Analysis*, first published online on July 18, 2014.

Bullock, Emma C. and Elselijn Kingma (2014) Conference Report. Interdisciplinary Workshop in the Philosophy of Medicine: Medical Knowledge, Medical Duties. *Journal of Evaluation in Clinical Practice*, vol. 20, no. 6, pp. 994–1001.

Bullock, Emma C, Tania Gergel, and Elselijn Kingma (2015) Conference Report. Interdisciplinary Workshop in the Philosophy of Medicine: Parentalism and Trust. *Journal of Evaluation in Clinical Practice*, vol. 21, no. 3, pp. 542–548.

Bullock, Emma C. (2015) Assisted Dying and the Proper Role of Patient Autonomy. In Jukka Varelius and Michael Cholbi (eds.), *New Directions in the Ethics of Assisted Suicide and Euthanasia*. Dordrecht: Springer International Publishing, pp. 11–25.

Bullock, Emma C. (forthcoming) Mandatory Disclosure and Medical Paternalism. In *Ethical Theory and Moral Practice*: 1–16.

Filó, Mihály (2014) Életvégi döntések és büntetőjogi életvédelem. In Sándor Fazakas and Árpád Ferencz (eds.) *Ideje van az életnek és ideje van a meghalásnak: Életvégi döntések keresztyén etikai megközelítése*. Debrecen: Debreceni Református Hittudományi Egyetem, Szociáletikai Intézet kiadványai, no. 6, pp. 135–150.

Filó, Mihály (2015) Die Einwilligung des Verletzten im ungarischen Strafrecht. In Fahl Christian, Müller Eckhart, Satzger Helmut, and Swoboda Sabine (eds.) *Ein menschengerechtes Strafrecht als Lebensaufgabe: Festschrift für Werner Beulke zum 70. Geburtstag*. Heidelberg: C. F. Müller, pp. 95–102.

Filó, Mihály (2015) Anti-Drug Policies in Hungary: Towards a Punitive Approach. In Jozef Šuvada and Pavol Tománek (eds.) *Social Pathology among Youth: International Dialogue of Aspects in Social Pathology among Children, Youth and Young Adults*. Book of Abstracts, available at files.soc-workmeetings.webnode.sk/200000441-661dc6715e/ABSTRACT BOOK.pdf, p. 11.

4. EVENTS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

- Földes, Mária Éva and André den Exter (eds.) (2014) *Casebook on European Union Health Law*. Apeldoorn, Antwerpen and Portland: Maklu Publishers.
- Földes, Mária Éva (2014) Addressing Equity in Health Care at the Public-private Intersection: The Role of Health Rights Enforcement in Hungary. In Colleen M. Flood and Aeyal Gross (eds.), *The Right to Health at the Public/Private Divide: A Global Comparative Study*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, pp. 208–235.
- Kakuk, Péter with Bert Gordijn and Attila Banfalvi (eds.) (2014) *Bioethics and Biopolitics: Proceedings of the 28th European Conference on Philosophy of Medicine and Health Care*. Debrecen: Department of Behavioral Sciences, Faculty of Public Health, University of Debrecen.
- Kakuk, Péter (2014) Beyond the IF Boycott: Let's Think about Counterincentives against Illegitimate Co-Authorship. In *EMBO Reports*, vol. 15, no. 11, 1104–1105.
- Kakuk, Péter, with Andrea Domján and Judit Sándor (2014) Ötven éves a Helsinki Nyilatkozat: Kommentár a 2013-as módosításhoz [Fifty Years of the Helsinki Declaration: Commentary to the 2013 Amendment]. *Lege Artis Medicinae*, vol. 24, no. 3, 152–158.
- Kakuk, Péter and János Kristóf Bodnár (Guest editors) (2015) Tudományetika különszám [Ethics in Science, Special Issue]. In *Magyar Tudomány*, vol. 176, no. 8. [www.matud.iif.hu/2015/08/Tartalom.htm]
- Kakuk, Péter (2015) A tudomány integritásának kortárs dilemmái az orvos és egészségtudományokban [Contemporary Dilemmas of Scientific Integrity in Medical and Life-sciences]. *Magyar Tudomány*, vol. 176, no. 8, pp. 898–904.
- Kakuk, Péter with János Kristóf Bodnár and Ágoston Gajdos (2015) A Hwang botrány következményei és tanulságai [Consequences and Lessons of the Hwang Scandal]. *Magyar Tudomány*, vol. 176, no. 8, pp. 905–916.
- Kakuk, Péter (2015) A tudományos élet egyetlen „valutája”. Interjú Kovács Józseffel [The Only “Currency” in Scientific Life. Interview with József Kovács]. *Magyar Tudomány*, vol. 176, no. 8, pp. 943–949.
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- Kakuk, Péter (2015) Prenatal Genetic Screening. In Henk ten Have (ed.) *Encyclopedia of Global Bioethics*, Dordrecht: Springer. [http://link.springer.com/referencework/10.1007%2F978-3-319-05544-2]
- Kakuk, Péter (2015) Fostering Scientific Integrity and Assessing the Hidden Curriculum. In Nicholas H. Steneck, Tony Mayer, Melissa S. Anderson, and Sabine Kleinert (eds.) *Integrity in the Global Research Arena*. London: World Scientific.
- Kovács, József (2014) Tájékozott beleegyezés a sebészetben. *Magyar Sebészet*, vol. 67, no. 1, pp. 3–8.
- Kovács, József (2014) A “Zsidó ismeretek tára XXVII. kötet: Háború és béke—Zsidók és a katonaság” című könyvről, szerkesztette Báruch Oberlander. Chábád Lubavics Zsidó Nevelési és Oktatási Alapítvány, Budapest. *Magyar Bioetikai Szemle*, no. 3. (Book Review)
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- Nemes, László (2015) A filozófiai tanácsadás fundamentális etikája [The Fundamental Ethics of Philosophical Counseling]. In János Loboczký (ed.) *Teória és praxis – az önformálás filozófiai-etikai dimenziói*. Eger, 129–142.
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- Nemes, László (2015): A városi filozófia mint életmód [Urban Philosophy as a Way of Life]. *Performa*, vol. 1, no. 1 [performativitas.hu/cikk/index.php?mid=jh89EV0PiEkneM&per=#epubcfil/6/2[x09_24_nemes]!4[x09_24_nemes]/2/2/2/1:0]
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- Sándor, Judit (2014) Right to Health and the Human Organ: A Right as a Consequence? *Pravni Zapisi*, vol. 5, no. 2 (Belgrade: Pravni fakultet Univerziteta Union)
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- Sándor, Judit (2015) Piliers fondamentaux de la protection du corps dans le droit médical hongrois: dignité, autodétermination et non-réification. In Brigitte Feuillet-Liger, Geneviève Schamps (eds.) *Principe de protection du corps et Biomédecine*. Brussels: Bruylant, pp. 165–180.
- Sándor, Judit (2015) Donation: Gametes. In Henk ten Have (ed.) *Encyclopedia of Global Bioethics* (Online) Springer Science+Business Media. Dordrecht: Springer Science, no. 7, pp. 1–9.
- Sándor, Judit (2015) The Ethical and Legal Analysis of Embryo Preimplantation Testing Policies in Europe In E. Scott Sills (ed.) *Screening the Single Euploid Embryo: Molecular Genetics in Reproductive Medicine*. Dordrecht: Springer, pp. 353–367.
- Sándor, Judit (2015) Commodified Bodies: Is It a Gender Issue? In Jean-Daniel Rainhorn and Samira El Boudamoussi (eds.) *New Cannibal Markets. Globalization and Commodification of the Human Body*. Paris: MSH.
- Sándor, Judit (2015) A feminista bioetika szerepe a kortárs biotechnológia területén. *Századvég*, vol. 76, no. 2 (Bioethics Issue), pp. 87–105.

4. EVENTS AND ACHIEVEMENTS



IANB Workshop in Istanbul, November 2015

Szebik, Imre (2014) Neuroetika. *Lege Artis Medicinae*, vol. 24, no. 4, pp. 234–240.

Szebik, Imre (2014) A hiábavalóság fogalma az orvostudományban [The Notion of Futility in Medicine]. In Sándor Fazakas and Árpád Ferencz (eds.) *Ideje van az életnek és ideje van a meghalásnak: Életvégi döntések keresztyén etikai megközelítése*. Debrecen: Debreceni Református Hittudományi Egyetem, Szociáletikai Intézet kiadványai, no. 6.

Szebik, Imre (2014) Questions of Responsibility of Childbirth. In *Church in the Service of the Family*. Pécs. (e-book, in Hungarian).

Szebik, Imre (2015) A szerv- és szövettranszplantáció etikai kérdései. *Lege Artis Medicinae*, vol. 25, nos. 4–5, pp. 229–237.

Szebik, Imre (2015) A szerv- és szövettranszplantáció etikai kérdései 2. rész: A faji határok átlépése. A transzgenézis és annak jelentősége. *Lege Artis Medicinae*, vol. 25, nos. 6–7, pp. 307–311.

Varju, Márton (2014) *European Union Human Rights Law: The Dynamics of Interpretation and Context*. Edward Elgar.

4.4. AWARDS, APPOINTMENTS AND SPECIAL EVENTS

Petra Bárd became a member of the Network of Constitutional Experts
Website: www.kent.ac.uk/roleofconstitutions/network-of-experts.html

Emma Bullock has been awarded with Caroline Miles Visiting Scholarship, Ethox Centre, Oxford (April–May 2015)
Website: www.ndph.ox.ac.uk/research/ethox-centre/news-events-and-opportunities/ethox-news-1/caroline-miles-visiting-scholarship

György Kovács has been elected by its member organizations to the board of directors of the European Network of American Alumni Associations (ENAM).
Website: www.americanalumni.eu/



CELAB 10th end of year lunch

5. BUDGET

5.1. REVENUES IN AY 2014–2015

Approved Budget from CEU	Amount in Euro
Budget code C-5036	55,560
Total	55,560

External Funding	Amount in Euro
NERRI	30,163
EUCeLLEX	11,449
Total	41,612

5.2. SPENDING IN AY 2014–2015

CELAB MAIN BUDGET CODE

Budget category	Amount in Euros
Personnel cost	54,840
Other costs	720
Total	55,560

NERRI PROJECT

Budget category	Amount in Euros
Personnel cost	27,511
Other costs	2,652
Total	30,163

EUCeLLEX PROJECT

Budget category	Amount in Euros
Personnel cost	6,153
Other costs	5,296
Total	11,449



