



# Bioethics in Indonesia

presented by

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# Introduction

- Bioethics in Indonesia → debatable
  - ethics is not part of any science and technological domain.
  - biology is natural science → gap between what is happening and what could / is likely to happen.



blur the boundaries



bioethic which is proper for Indonesia is needed

## Introduction

### ● Bioethics is relatively new for Indonesia

The first seminar on bioethics was held in 1988.

2000: Bioethics and Humanity Networking  
(together with the First National Conference  
on Health Bioethics and Humanity)

The second and the third seminar were then  
held in 2002 and 2004 respectively.

1. **Bioethics**, July 1998, Inter-university Center for Biotechnology, The University of Gadjah Mada.
2. **Bioethics: Genetic Engineering from the Islamic Perspective**, 6 March 2003, Center for Biotechnological Research, the University of Muhammadiyah, Malang
3. **Stem Cell in Indonesia: Future chances and obstacles**, 5 April 2003, Medical School of the University of Indonesia.
4. **Cloning and Social Health**, 14 June 2003, the Faculty of Social Health, the University of Indonesia.
5. **Indonesian Position on the Convention on the Ban of Human Cloning**, 4-5 September 2003, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
6. **The Prospect of National Bioethics**, 13 November 2003, Ministry of Research and Technology.

# Main Set

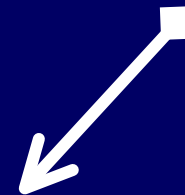
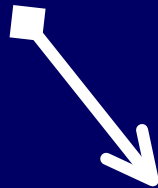
International  
Bioethics Programs

National  
Bioethics Activities

Government Policy

Regional  
Bioethics Activities

Regional Workshop  
on BWC in Australia



- (BWC/MSP/2005/MX/INF.2/Summary) → UN specialized agencies do not refer to BTWC
- There is no “one size fits all” and the universal codes of conduct is not feasible (US statement)

### Bioethics Characteristics:

- Interdisciplinary
- International/global
- Pluralistic

# International and National Links

## UNESCO

Commission-III:

Natural Sciences &  
Social and Humanity  
Sciences of  
UNESCO General  
Conference



Indonesian  
Institute  
of Sciences  
(LIPI)

## WHO



Dept of  
Health

## FAO



Dept of  
Agriculture

## International Developments

- 1997, Universal Declaration on Human Genome and Human Rights (UD-HGHR), UNESCO 29<sup>th</sup> General Conference.
- UD-HGHR is consider the first universal document in the field of life sciences.
- A balance between *safeguarding of human rights and fundamental freedoms* and *the need to ensure freedom of research*

● From a UNESCO document on UD-HGHR :

*Together with the Declaration, UNESCO's 29<sup>th</sup> General Conference adopted a Resolution for its implementation, which commits states to take appropriate measures to promote principles set out by the declaration and encourage their implementation.*

*The moral commitments entered into by states in adopting the UD-HGHR is a starting point, the beginning of international awareness of the need for ethical issues to be addressed in science and technology.*

- 2003, International Declaration on Human Genetic Data (ID-HGD), UNESCO 32<sup>nd</sup> General Conference.
- 2005, International Declaration on Universal Norms of Bioethics, (ID-UNB) UNESCO 33<sup>rd</sup> General Conference

### Notes:

- ID-HGD covers also Human Proteomic Data
- Indonesia (represented by the Indonesian Institute of Sciences) plays an active role in the process of formulating the ID-HGD and ID-UNB especially in Commission-III (Natural Sciences and Social & Humanity Sciences)

# WHO and the Indonesian MoH

- 2002: Situation Analysis and Mapping of Health Research Ethics Committees in Indonesia.
- There are 26 bioethical sub-national committees in 11 provinces.
- The research shows that there is no single standard on the membership, procedure, and the perception of bioethics on health research.
- On 29 October 2002 the MoH established a National Committee on Ethics of Health Research.
- The slow development of bioethics on health research in Indonesia is mainly caused by misperceptions.

# National Developments

- Research in the field of biotechnology were conducted by various universities/research organizations; such as Inter University Center for Biotechnology (Bogor Institute of Agriculture, Bandung Institute of Technology, and the University of Indonesia), Eijkman Molecular Biology Institution, Center for Biotechnology and Center for Biology of the Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI), the Agency for the Assessment and Application of Technology (BPPT), MoH, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Research and Technology, and others.
- Research into molecular biology and genetic engineering: transgenic experiments (agriculture)
- External challenges : on cloning technology, *stem cells experiments*, and others.

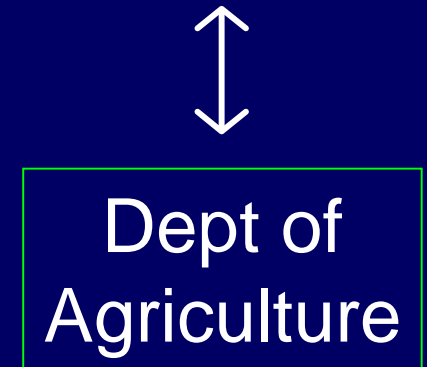
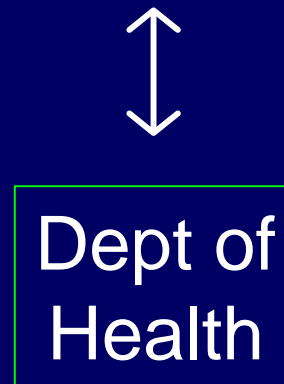
# International and National Links

## UNESCO

Commission-III:  
Natural Sciences &  
Social and Humanity  
Sciences of  
UNESCO General  
Conference

## WHO

## FAO



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Indonesian National  
Bioethics Commission

The diagram shows three arrows pointing from the LIPI box, the Dept of Health box, and the Dept of Agriculture box towards a large white box at the bottom containing the text 'Indonesian National Bioethics Commission'.

# Preparation of National Bioethics Commission



November 2002  
Minister of Research and Technology



March 2003  
LIPI Preparatory Team  
National Bioethics Commission



February 2004  
National Bioethics Commission  
(proposed draft)

**Joint Declaration among three ministers:**

**Minister for Research and Technology,  
Minister for Health,  
and Minister for Agriculture**

**on the Establishment of  
National Bioethics Commission**

**( Nos: 108/M/Kp/IX/2004, 1045/Menkes/SKB/IX/2004, 540.1/Kpst/OT.160/9/2004 )**

- to advance studies related to bioethical principles,
- to provide considerations to the Government on aspects of bioethics in research,
- development and implementation of science and life science-based technologies
- to distribute general understanding and knowledge on bioethics.

(Chapter I, Article 2)

# Functions

- a. Study of bioethics principles in the advancement of science and technology and study the impacts on the community;
- b. Review of ethics in the direction of science and technology development, in the field of life sciences in particular;
- c. Provide considerations to the Government in matters pertaining to ethics for the industries, especially bioindustries, research organizations, professional scientific organizations, and individuals in conducting research related to human, animals, plants, microorganisms, and the environment;

- d. Development of national bioethics guidelines through study of guidelines for research ethics and development of science and technology related to human, animal, plant, microbe and the environment;
- e. Information services from and to the Government and community on bioethics in its relation to the development of modern life sciences;
- f. Strengthening of network among groups dealing with aspects of ethics, periodically and/or as needed according to the experts or the community;
- g. Cooperation in dealing with issues related to bioethics internationally;
- h. All other functions in the field of bioethics related to the mission of the Commission.

(Chapter I, Article 3)

- Although the bioethics commission has been established, the ethics of the research are remain the responsibility of scientist and its community
- Bioethics commission plays an important role to supervise the activities carried out by scientist in the field of bioresearch to ensure that those activities are not intended to developing undesired purposes. For example, the research report/paper prepared by scientists cannot be published without prior approval from the commission.
- In this connection, capacity building is needed to empower INBC in order to support the national implementation of BTWC.

Thank You