

Code of conducts

“Brain storming” of Science and Security Comittee of the French National Academy of Sciences

Patrice Binder

Preamble

1. Statement on Scientific Publication and security : AAAS, Denver 2003.

- ✓ *Possibility that new information published in research journal might give aid to those malevolent ends **is recognize by authors and editors***
- ✓ *Informations which could be use by terrorist should not be published or shared.*

Preamble

2. Role of National Academies of Science

- ✓ *Considering the cost benefit ratio and the freedom of researchers*
- ✓ *Considering that science progress and publication of results are the main objective of research*
 - *Advise the authority on ethical frontiers regarding the risk of proliferation and terrorist use*
 - *Face the scientist to their responsibility by early education and information at the beginning of their career.*
 - *Work at the international level to share their point of view and coordinate their recommendations : rôle of the Inter Academy Panel. (IAP)*

Science and War relationship

International legislation to control the proliferation of biological and chemical weapons : legal instruments

- ✓ Prohibition of (first) use of chemical and microbiological weapons : 1925 Geneva Protocol
- ✓ Interdiction of development and weaponisation of microbiological agents and toxins : 1972 Convention (CIAB)
- ✓ Interdiction of development and weaponisation of chemical agents : 1993 Convention (CIAC)
 - **Credibility of legal instruments, and applicability to control the full and complete application of treaty, particularly in biological sciences.**

Governance of research in life science

Ethical and moral responsibility of research

1. Development of the scientific consciousness on their own responsibility in the mass destruction weapons proliferation; Historical aspects :

- ✓ **1955 : the Russell – Einstein manifest** is the first call of scientists against the proliferation of mass destruction weapons.
- ✓ **1975 : at the Asilomar conference** the molecular biologist urge the Academic authorities to provide guideline for genetic engineering researches.
- ✓ **2005 : the attendees of the 3rd Meeting of experts of CIAB** make proposals on an active promotion of a responsibility culture of researchers on biological weapon proliferation and promote “code of conducts” as a right way to improve the biosecurity
 - Code of conducts for scientist as well as strengthening the national legislations might be examined as effective instrument for the Convention.

Governance of research in life science

Ethical and moral responsibility of research

2. Rules, legislation code and charter

- ✓ **1974 : 18th session of the general assembly of UNESCO** have been proposing ethical rules for scientific and technology research including social position of scientists.
- ✓ **1988-2004 : French law on medical research** reinforcing the transparency and the control of human researches; ethical advisory committee have been established
- ✓ **1996 : Code of deontology for behavior science** approved by 21 French associations of psychologist.
- ✓ **2005 : European charter for researchers** is as “set of general principle and requirement which specifies the role, responsibilities and entitlement of researchers as well as of employers..” . It is a professional charter
 - The first objective of the above recommendation, charter and legislation is to improve the rules and the transparency in the relationship between researchers, between researcher and their employers and for bioethical purposes.
 - Deterrence of possible dual use and misused of sciences and proliferation is not particularly underlined.

Code of Conduct in biosciences

An appropriate non-legislated way for the education of scientists on proliferation hazards.

- ✓ **2007 European green book on biological threats** : a code of deontology in bioscience is to establish a strong culture of biosecurity in universities
- ✓ **Early education in biosecurity** is recognized by Academies as a key to increase the level of student consciousness on their future scientific responsibilities regarding dual use of technologies and armament proliferation
- ✓ **“Hippocratic oath for scientists”** was promoted in 1999 by sir Joseph Rotblat. It is a proposal which have a strong moral and ethical individual value to deter misuse of science.
 - French Academy of Science largely agrees with above positions and his next report on biological threats will take into account them in the recommendations of its Science and Security Committee.