P300 Wave and the Right Against Self-incrimination: Parallel with the Evidence Obtained by DNA

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The right against self-incrimination rests on the nemo tenetur se ipsum accusare principle, derived from the presumption of innocence. The possibility to extract information from a person`s body, based on the theory of passive collaboration, as it happens in DNA collection, means that a person is not self-incriminating but merely admitting an intervention. It is one of the most controversial issues among jurists, who are divided between those who allow some, even minimal, restriction on this right and those who do not allow any restriction.
The present work seeks to answer two essential questions. Firstly, on the assumption of passive collaboration theory, to understand if it is open the possibility of using new ways of obtaining the knowledge only the suspect or accused (eventually) has. On the other hand, given the international censorship of the polygraph, to study the basis for the use of P300 Wave, as a new form of cognitive evocation, under the idea that someone is not actively collaborating, but merely tolerating an intervention in the body, as it is already applied in the US and Spain.
Keywords: nemo tenetur se ipsum accusare; presumption of innocence; P300 wave.

Person or Merchandise? Protecting Human Dignity and the Environment

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When talking about bioethics, many issues could be addressed, especially considering technologies such as CRISPR, gene therapies, artificial womb, artificial intelligence, sensors measuring signs or, simply, allowing following people all over the world and "living robots" ("xenobots').
Each of these technologies brings unimaginable possibilities to society but, at the same time, gives rise to numerous concerns. For example, in a near future, a person will be able to hire a medical service to obtain an embryo with some and specific characteristics. Moreover, this embryo will be developed through an artificial uterus and it will be delivered in a certain date and place. Probably the medical service will give no guarantee of the result intended, but in order to follow the evolution of newborn, the medical service will implant sensors that will allow tracking not only where the newborn is but also all his vital signs related to his location. In this case, the newborn would be considered a person or something similar to a merchandise?
It will be briefly discussed, under the Brazilian legislation, the risk of a person become a thing, losing its dignity as human being. Additionally, this question will be addressed as an environmental issue.

Brain Patents in the Legal Landscape

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Appropriate protection of intellectual property has always been considered a fundamental prerequisite for technological and economic progress. Patent law, which plays a significant role in the field of intellectual property rights, also covers, for example, genes, gene sequences and inventions that are not limited to a specific plant variety or animal breed. However, while the corresponding patents have been discussed for decades under the slogan "(no) patents on life", little corresponding discourse in the realm of neuroscience has taken place. Patents granted in this field can cover such diverse areas as medical neurological methods, neurological diagnostic methods, neurological devices, data processing of neurological signals, or computational models of a neurological network/system/cell. The scope of the respective patent protection may not only lead to research obstacles. Rather, massive threats to personal rights, human dignity and health data protection are also conceivable, which could materialize above all if certain BCI applications, brain reading techniques, or in general "the transparent brain" become reality. The presentation will, in particular, describe the conceivable risks for the individual and society. The discourse on brain patents, which is still in earliest stages, is thus to be set in motion and, above all, "brought into patent law".

The Future of Human Germline Genome Editing: Legal Aspects

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Studies involving editing of the human germline genome raise a lot of controversy, including in the context of their possible legal regulations. In this debate, the only agreement is probably that the limits of acceptable interventions in the human genome should be clearly defined. The problem of how we should determine them and whether we need new legal regulations in this area at all remains a matter of debate. By analyzing current state of the regulations in the EU, we can see that it is heading either to completely ban on human germline genome editing, or to try to use existing legal norms for this new research area. However, there is no applicable and legally binding instrument under international law on this issue. In this study, I will firstly focus on analyzing the arguments for and against a worldwide moratorium on human germline genome editing. In the following part, I will present my propositions of the regulation of research and applications relevant to human germline genome editing. The proposed solutions will be tested based on motivational legal theory in terms of their motivational ability.