

- 3) prymat interesów i dobra istoty ludzkiej nad wyłącznym interesem społeczeństwa lub nauki (art. 2 EKB);
- 4) zapewnienie sprawiedliwego dostępu do opieki zdrowotnej (art. 3 EKB);
- 5) zakaz wykorzystywania inwazyjnych technologii bez świadomej i swobodnej zgody osoby zainteresowanej (art. 5 EKB);
- 6) poszanowanie życia prywatnego (art. 8 EKPC), w szczególności w odniesieniu do informacji dotyczących stanu jego zdrowia (art. 10 EKB);
- 7) wolność myśli, sumienia i wyznania (art. 9 EKPC).

Oktawian Nawrot

NBIC CONVERGENCE AS A CHALLENGE FOR THE SYSTEMS OF HUMAN RIGHTS PROTECTION

The scientific and technological progress in the field of biomedicine has been a source of serious political and legal controversies a lot of times. For example, the issue of in vitro fertilization still has not been regulated in Poland. However, the fact that the Polish legislator has problems with regulating the technique which in relation to the creation of human life was first used more than 37 years ago does not mean that the development of biomedicine has stopped and does not raise any new problems. One of the latest aspects of the development of sciences and technologies with potentially far-reaching influence on human life that is widely discussed at international forums is the so-called NBIC convergence (Nanotechnology, Biology, Information technology and Cognitive science). NBIC convergence is not only the source of many hopes to improve the health of individuals and entire populations, but also it is one of the most serious threats to human rights. The article is just devoted to the latter aspect of NBIC convergence.