The term “biopolitics” is either used as a philosophical or sociological term referring to the works of Negri, Agamben, Rose, or Foucault, who focused on the contemporary style of governing populations through biopower, or as an umbrella concept referring to public policies regarding applications of biotechnology and the life sciences. Both usages suggest that biopolitics is a central concept for modern societies.

At the same time bioethics has become increasingly interdisciplinary and ever more politicized. Bioethical issues figure in presidential campaigns and parliamentary elections. Bioethicists are advisors for governments and frame recommendations for public policies. Bioethics and biopolitics have become deeply interwoven activities.

These developments call for reflection on the relation between bioethics and politics. If bioethics and biopolitics are highly interwoven, then how should we understand their relationship? Does politics corrupt bioethics? How does bioethics affect policy-making? How has bioethics been affected by its role in policy-making? Abstracts addressing these issues in the following categories will be favoured, although work on other topics can also be submitted.

**THEORIES AND CONCEPTS**
Biosociality; Biocitizens; Biopiracy; Frankfurt School and biopolitics; Biopower and globalization; Foucauldian heritage

**HISTORICAL AND EMPIRICAL ASPECTS OF BIOPOLITICS**
Population policies; Eugenics; Public health; Medicalization; Reproductive control as a form of biopolitics

**THE ROLE OF BIOETHICS IN BIOPOLITICS**
Intergovernmental organizations in bioethics (UNESCO, WHO, Council of Europe, etc.); Human rights law and bioethics; Bioethics in the policy-making process; Advisory bodies and commissions; Ethics committees; Deliberative processes and bioethics

**BIOPOLITICAL ISSUES AND BIOETHICAL PERSPECTIVES**
End-of-life decisions; Reproductive medicine; Research with human beings; Organ transplantation; Patients’ rights; Justice in healthcare; Conflicts of interests; Human enhancement

This conference will be organised by the European Society for Philosophy of Medicine and Healthcare (ESPMH, see [http://espmh.org](http://espmh.org)) and the Department of Behavioural Sciences, University of Debrecen, Hungary. The programme of the conference includes plenary sessions as well as parallel sessions. Anyone wishing to present a paper at the conference should submit an abstract (500 words maximum) before March 1 2014. The Conference Programme Committee will select abstracts for oral presentation. Please send abstracts by e-mail to: Professor Bert Gordijn, Secretary of the ESPMH, Institute of Ethics, Dublin City University, Dublin 9, Ireland (E-mail: bert.gordijn@dcu.ie).