



MEĐUNARODNI ZNANSTVENI SKUP
INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE



**TEOLOGIJA I MEDICINA PRED
IZAZOVIMA PROMJENE SPOLA**
THEOLOGY AND MEDICINE IN FRONT
OF CHALLENGES OF GENDER CHANGE

KNJIŽICA SAŽETAKA
BOOKLET OF ABSTRACTS

Petak, 12. svibnja 2023. | Friday, May 12, 2023

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Lektura | Proofreading

Katja Tresić-Pavičić

Prijevod i lektura na engleski | Translation in English

Antonio Basić

Tisak | Print

Dalmacija papir, Split

Održavanje skupa pomogli su: | The conference was supported by:

Splitsko-makarska nadbiskupija

Archdiocese of Split-Makarska

Franjevačka provincija Presvetoga Otkupitelja

Franciscan Province of the Most Holy Redeemer

Splitsko-dalmatinska županija

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PROGRAM | PROGRAMME

9.00 Pozdravi | Welcome speeches

9.10 Uvodno predavanje | Introductory lecture

Ivan Bodrožić, Doris Žuro

Kršćanstvo i teorije dvospolnosti od kasne antike do danas | *Christianity and Theories of Hermaphroditism from Late Antiquity to the Present*

9.40 I. SESIJA | SESSION 1 (moderator Goran Kardum)

Herman Vukušić

Rodna ideologija na djelu u Hrvatskoj: mit ili stvarnost? | *The Gender Ideology in Croatia: Myth or Reality?*

Ivana Unić Šabašov

Uloga pedijatra endokrinologa u skrbi za djecu i adolescente s poremećajima diferencijacije spola i rodnom disforijom | *The Role of Paediatric Endocrinologists in the Care of Children and Adolescents with Gender Differentiation Disorders and Gender Dysphoria*

Mladen Boban

Učinkovitost i sigurnost hormonske terapije u postupcima promjene spola | *The Efficiency and Safety of Hormone Therapy in Gender Reassignment Procedures*

Ivica Grković

Anatomija operativnih zahvata promjene spola | *The Anatomy of Gender Reassignment Surgery*

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11.15 Stanka za osvježenje | Coffee, refreshments

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Tko sam ja – psihološke odrednice identiteta i srodnih konstrukata | *Who Am I – The Psychological Determinants of Identity and Related Constructs*

Tomislav Franić

Utjecaj krize identiteta na odluke i odabire adolescenata | *The Influence of the Identity Crisis on Decisions and Choices of Adolescents*

Odilon-Gbènoukpo Singbo

U vrtoglavici identiteta: vrednovanje rodne disorije u svjetlu katoličkog nauka o naravnom zakonu | *In the Vertigo of Identity: Evaluating Gender Dysphoria in the Light of the Catholic Doctrine on Natural Law*

Zorica Maros

Moralna problematika mogućnosti govora o transseksualnosti | *The Moral Issue of the Possibility of Speaking about Transsexuality*

Damir Šehić

Od transrodnog do transhumanoga: transhumanistička ideja manipulacije prirodom ljudskog bića oprimjerena u transrodnom | *From Transgender to Transhuman: The Transhumanist Idea of Manipulating the Nature of Human Beings Exemplified in Transgenderism*

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13.40 Stanka za osvježenje | Coffee, refreshments

14.00 III. SESIJA | SESSION 3 (moderator Ivica Grković)

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Danijela Rupčić

Promjena spola i “pravo na život u drugom rodnom identitetu” maloljetne djece u pravnom poretku Republike Hrvatske | *Gender Change and the “Right to Live in Another Gender Identity” of Minors in the Legal System of the Republic of Croatia*

Zdenko Ilić

Kanonsko pravne odredbe s obzirom na promjenu spola | *Canonical Legal Regulations Regarding Gender Change*

15.00 Rasprava | Discussion

15.15 Završetak skupa | End of conference

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KRŠĆANSTVO I TEORIJE DVOSPOLNOSTI OD KASNE ANTIKE DO DANAS

Prof. dr. sc. Ivan Bodrožić – Doris Žuro, mag. soc.

SAŽETAK

Teorije o dvospolnosti ljudskoga bića nisu novost današnjega svijeta, takvih je teorija bilo i u starini, pri čemu valja razlikovati nekoliko bitnih elemenata. S jedne strane postoji biološko-medicinska pojavnost da neki pojedinac posjeduje i muške i ženske genitalne organe. S druge pak strane, određene religijske skupine, među kojima je najznačajnija bila gnosticizam, izrađivale su atraktivne antropološke teorije o androginiteti ljudskoga bića. Gnostičke teorije zasnivale su se na pretpostavci da je ljudsko biće u samim počecima bilo u isto vrijeme i muško i žensko, te da se razlikovanje, to jest razdvajanje spolova, dogodilo postupnim padom. Upravo zbog takvog stanja postoji obveza da se čovjeka vrati u iskonsko stanje, što se može ostvariti procesom spoznaje koji se temelji na tajnom znanju (gnoza). No osim ove uporabe teorije o dvospolnosti su, prema svjedočanstvu nekih ranokršćanskih autora i spisa iz 2. stoljeća (apologeti, Pseudo-Barnabina poslanica), služile kao podloga za nećudoredne stavove s obzirom na istospolna općenja, s čime se kršćanstvo nikada nije slagalo. Iako iz pouzdanih povijesnih izvora i zapisa liječnika saznajemo o slučajevima transrodnih ponašanja od davnina, zamah interesa za medicinsku klasifikaciju i medikalizaciju rodne nenormativnosti obilježje je modernog doba i suvremene znanosti. U novijoj povijesti promjene rodne nenormativnosti u klasifikacijskim sustavima (DSM) od psihopatologije pa do varijacije koja ponekad zahtijeva medicinsku skrb mogu se pratiti u okviru društvenih promjena i dominantnih vrijednosnih orijentacija.

IVAN BODROŽIĆ rođen je u Svibu, osnovno školovanje završio je u Svibu i Splitu, a srednju školu u Nadbiskupskoj klasičnoj gimnaziji u Splitu. Dvije godine filozofsko-teološkog studija pohađao je na Teologiji u Splitu, a ostale četiri na Sveučilištu Santa Croce u Rimu, gdje je i diplomirao 1994. Nakon diplome nastavlja poslijediplom-

ski studij Patrologije na Patrističkom institutu *Augustinianum* u Rimu, na kojemu je doktorirao 2000. obranivši doktorsku disertaciju pod nazivom „Numerologija u misli svetog Augustina”. Po završetku dokorskog studija kao vanjski suradnik predaje Latinski jezik I i II na Katoličkom bogoslovnom fakultetu u Splitu. Godine 2004. izabran je u znanstveno-nastavno zvanje docent te predaje na Katedri povijesti kršćanske literature i kršćanskog nauka KBF-a Split. Godine 2007. primljen je u Međunarodno udruženje za patrističke studije (*Association Interntionale d'Études Patristiques*), a iste godine izabran je i za člana Književnog kruga u Splitu. Od 2010. do 2019. profesor je na KBF-u u Zagrebu, a od 2019. na KBF-u u Splitu. Suradivao je i bio voditelj na više znanstvenih projekata i organizator niza znanstvenih skupova. Godine 2022. dobitnik je fakultetske nagrade za izvrsnost u znanstvenom radu. Od ak. god. 2022./2023. obnaša funkciju prodekana za znanost na KBF-u u Splitu.

DORIS ŽURO doktorandica je poslijediplomskog studija sociologije na Hrvatskom katoličkom sveučilištu u Zagrebu. Na Katoličkom bogoslovnom fakultetu u Splitu zaposlena je kao voditeljica Službe za znanstveno-istraživačke projekte. Od akademske godine 2019./2020. vanjska je suradnica Odsjeka za sociologiju Filozofskog fakulteta u Splitu, gdje drži seminare iz stručnih socioloških kolegija. Stručna je suradnica Centra za transdisciplinarna istraživanja i promociju kulture zdravlja Filozofskog fakulteta u Splitu. Na istom fakultetu diplomirala je 2012. godine s temom „Proces medikalizacije: društvena konstrukcija zdravlja i bolesti” i stekla akademski naziv magistra sociologije. Tijekom studija imenovana je demonstratoricom za pomoć u nastavi na nekoliko kolegija, a za izvanredan uspjeh u studiranju nagrađena je i Dekanovom nagradom. Sudjelovala je na nekoliko znanstvenih i stručnih skupova. Objavila je tri znanstvena rada i suautorica je jedne znanstvene monografije.

CHRISTIANITY AND THEORIES OF HERMAPHRODITISM FROM LATE ANTIQUITY TO THE PRESENT

Prof. Ivan Bodrožić, PhD – Doris Žuro, MSc

ABSTRACT

Theories about hermaphroditism in human beings are not novel revelations, as there were such theories in ancient times, where several important elements must be distinguished. On the one hand, there is the biological-medical phenomenon that an individual possesses both male and female genital organs. On the other hand, apart from such individual cases, certain

religious groups, among which Gnosticism was the most significant, created attractive anthropological theories about the androgyny of human beings. Gnostic theories were based on the assumption that the human being in the very beginnings was both male and female at the same time, and that the distinction, i.e. the separation of the sexes, happened with a gradual fall. It is precisely because of this state that there is an obligation to return man to his primordial state, which can be achieved through the process of cognition based on secret knowledge (gnosis). But apart from this particular use, theories of hermaphroditism, according to the testimony of some early Christian authors and writings from the 2nd century (e.g. Apologists, the Epistle of Pseudo-Barnabas), served as a basis for inappropriate attitudes regarding same-sex relationships, with which Christianity never agreed. Although we have been learning about cases of transgender behaviour from ancient times from reliable historical sources and doctors' records, the increase of interest in the medical classification and medicalization of gender non-normativity is a feature of the modern era and contemporary science. In recent history, changes in gender non-normativity in classification systems (DSM) from psychopathology to a variation that sometimes requires medical care can be observed within the framework of social changes and dominant value orientations.

IVAN BODROŽIĆ was born in Svib, he completed his elementary education in Svib and Split, and finished high school at the Archbishop's Classical Gymnasium in Split. He attended two years of philosophical and theological studies at the Catholic Faculty of Theology in Split, and the other four at the Santa Croce University in Rome, where he graduated in 1994. After graduation, he continued his postgraduate studies in Patrology at the Augustinian Patristic Institute in Rome, where he received his doctorate in 2000, defending his doctoral dissertation entitled "Numerology in the Thought of Saint Augustine". After completing his doctoral studies, he taught Latin I and II at the Catholic Faculty of Theology in Split as an external associate. In 2004, he was elected to the scientific-teaching position of assistant professor (docent) and started teaching at the Department of History of Christian Literature and Christian Doctrine at the Catholic Faculty of Theology in Split. In 2007, he was admitted to the International Association for Patristic Studies (*Association Internationale d'Études Patristiques*), and in the same year he was elected a member of the Literary Circle in Split. From 2010 to 2019, he was a professor at the Catholic Faculty of Theology in Zagreb, and from 2019 at the Catholic Faculty of Theology in Split. He collaborated and was the prin-

cial investigator of several scientific projects and the organizer of a number of scientific conferences. In 2022, he won the faculty award for excellence in scientific work. Starting with the academic year of 2022/2023, he holds the position of Vice Dean for science at the Catholic Faculty of Theology in Split.

DORIS ŽURO is a PhD student of sociology at the Catholic University of Croatia in Zagreb. She is employed as the head of the Office for Scientific Research projects at the Catholic Faculty of Theology in Split. Since the academic year 2019/2020, she has been an external collaborator of the Department of Sociology at the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences in Split, where she holds seminars in sociology courses. She is a professional associate at the Centre for Transdisciplinary Research and Health Culture Promotion at the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences in Split. She graduated at the same faculty in 2012 with her thesis titled “The Process of Medicalisation: the Social Construction of Health and Illness” and obtained the academic title of Master of Sociology. During her studies, she was appointed a demonstrator (lecturer’s aide) in several courses, and for her outstanding successes during her studies, she was awarded the Dean’s Award. She participated in several scientific and vocational conferences. She has published three scientific papers and co-authored one scientific monograph.

RODNA IDEOLOGIJA NA DJELU U HRVATSKOJ: MIT ILI STVARNOST?

Herman Vukušić, dr. med.

SAŽETAK

Nakon prijepora koje je ratifikacija Istanbulske konvencije izazvala u hrvatskoj javnosti, jedan dio akademske zajednice upozorava na šire društvene opasnosti priznanja rodne ideologije kroz službeni narativ prevencije obiteljskog nasilja. Tema ovog izlaganja je stvarnost rodne ideologije kao mješavine kvaziznanstvenih ideja kojima je cilj antropološka anulacija muškarca i žene te njihove obiteljske zajednice, uz kraći prikaz povijesti njezina nastanka te štetnih javnozdravstvenih posljedica.

HERMAN VUKUŠIĆ diplomirao je medicinu na Medicinskom fakultetu Sveučilišta u Zagrebu 1991., a specijalistički ispit iz psihijatrije položio je 1998. godine. Od 1993. godine intenzivno se bavi utjecajem psihičke traume na duševno i tjelesno zdrav-

lje hrvatskih branitelja i žrtava Domovinskog rata. Na tom je području autor brojnih znanstvenih i stručnih članaka te javno-zdravstvenih inicijativa i projekata. Među prvim je hrvatskim liječnicima koji su javno progovorili o stigmatizaciji i problemima oboljelih hrvatskih branitelja, osobito onih s posttraumatskim stresnim poremećajem. Osnivač je Hrvatskog društva za medicinu stresa te prvi hrvatski član američke Akademije eksperata za traumatski stres, kao i prvi ravnatelj Centra za duhovnu medicinu. U razdoblju od 2002. do 2006. godine bio je stručni ekspert Europske komisije za pitanja psihosocijalnog stresa, a 2002. i 2004. godine pozvani je predavač na godišnjim skupovima Nacionalnog centra za PTSP na Sveučilištu Yale u SAD-u. Sudjelovao je na brojnim znanstvenim skupovima u zemlji i inozemstvu, kao i na dva svjetska Kongresa o stresu. Predavač je i na dodiplomskim i poslijediplomskim studijima medicine i psihologije. Godine 1999. imenovan je stalnim sudskim vještakom za medicinu-psihijatriju. U razdoblju 2002. – 2004. bio je član Povjerenstva za psihijatriju Ministarstva zdravstva, a u razdoblju 2010. - 2011. član Radne skupine za izradu nacрта Zakona o psihoterapiji. Tijekom 2017. i 2018. godine u ime Ministarstva rada i mirovinskog sustava sudjeluje u izradi Pravilnika stručne kliničke procjene za hrvatske branitelje.

THE GENDER IDEOLOGY IN CROATIA: MYTH OR REALITY?

Herman Vukušić, MD

ABSTRACT

Since the controversy that the ratification of the Istanbul Convention caused in the Croatian public, a part of the academic community keeps issuing warnings of the wider social dangers of recognising gender ideology through its official narrative of domestic violence prevention. The topic of this presentation is the reality of gender ideology as a concoction of quasi-scientific ideas whose aim is the anthropological annulment of men and women and their family union, with a brief history of its origin and harmful public health consequences.

HERMAN VUKUŠIĆ graduated and got his medical degree from the School of Medicine of the University of Zagreb in 1991, and passed his specialist exam in psychiatry in 1998. Since 1993, the majority of his work revolved around the impact of psychologi-

cal trauma on the mental and physical health of Croatian veterans and victims of the Homeland War. In this field, he is the author of numerous scientific and professional articles, as well as public health initiatives and projects. He is one of the first Croatian doctors who spoke publicly about the stigmatisation and problems of ailed Croatian veterans, especially those with post-traumatic stress disorder. He is the founder of the Croatian Society for Stress Medicine, and the first Croatian member of the American Academy in Traumatic Stress Experts, as well as the first director of the Centre for Spiritual Medicine. In the period from 2002 to 2006, he was the designated expert of the European Commission on issues of psychosocial stress, and in 2002 and 2004 he was an invited lecturer at the annual meetings of the National Centre for PTSD at Yale University, USA. He participated in numerous scientific conferences in Croatia and abroad, as well as in two World Congresses on Stress and Anxiety. He is also a lecturer at undergraduate and postgraduate courses in medicine and psychology. In 1999, he was appointed a permanent court expert for medicine-psychiatry. In the period spanning from 2002 to 2004, he was a member of the Commission for Psychiatry of the Ministry of Health, and in the period between 2010 and 2011 he was a member of a group of professionals for drafting the Law on Psychotherapy. During 2017 and 2018, on behalf of the Ministry of Labour and the Pension System, he participated in the drafting of the Rulebook of Professional Clinical Assessment for Croatian Veterans.

ULOGA PEDIJATRA ENDOKRINOLOGA U SKRBI ZA DJECU I ADOLESCENTE S POREMEĆAJIMA DIFERENCIJACIJE SPOLA I RODNOM DISFORIJOM

Izv. prof. dr. sc. Ivana Unić Šabašov, dr. med.

SAŽETAK

Spol čovjeka vrlo je složena pojava i definiran je mnogim komponentama. Pozornost i skrb liječnika uglavnom su usmjerene samo na neke od tih komponenti, a to su: unutrašnji organi - gonade (testisi i ovariji), vanjsko spolovilo, sekundarna spolna obilježja, kromosomska formula (tzv. kariotip - 46, XX ili 46, XY) i djelovanje hormona. Jedno od mnogobrojnih područja djelovanja pedijatra endokrinologa je i skrb za djecu i adolescente koji imaju poremećaj diferencijacije spola (*Disorders in Sex Development*, DSD). DSD su stanja u kojima su kromosomski, gonad-

ni i/ili anatomske razvoj spola neujednačeni. Uz to, u fokusu djelovanja pedijatra endokrinologa je i skrbi o djeci i adolescentima s tzv. rodnom disforijom. Osobe s rodnom disforijom osjećaju kao da im je pri rođenju dodijeljen neodgovarajući spol. Rodna disforija manifestira se različito u različitim dobnim skupinama i postaje češća kako se djeca približavaju razdoblju puberteta i adolescencije, odnosno razdoblju spolnog sazrijevanja. Uočeno je da, ako dođe do pojačanja osjećaja rodne disforije tijekom puberteta, postoji velika vjerojatnost da će se isto nastaviti i perzistirati i u odrasloj dobi. U 2017. godini izdane su endokrinološke smjernice glede skrbi o osobama s rodnom disforijom. Navedene smjernice utemeljuju i standardiziraju terminologiju i sigurnosne naputke o postupanju i liječenju osoba s rodnom disforijom pa tako i djece i adolescenata s ovim problemom.

IVANA UNIĆ ŠABAŠOV rođena je u Splitu, gdje završava studij medicine. Po završetku studija radi kao liječnik istraživač na *European Cancer Center* i *A. van Leeuwenhoek Hospital* u Amsterdamu, a potom na Institutu za Radioterapiju Sveučilišnog medicinskog centra *Sveti Radboud Nijmegen* u Nizozemskoj. Godine 1999. doktorirala je na Katoličkom sveučilištu Nijmegen s temom „Patient’s preferences in individual treatment selection for patients at high risk of breast cancer”. Od 2006. specijalistica je pedijatrije. Za vrijeme specijalizacije bila je stipendist *The Lawson Wilkins Pediatric Endocrine Society* i *Children’s Mercy Hospital, University of Missouri, Kansas City School of Medicine* u SAD-u. Od 2015. subspecijalist je pedijatrijske endokrinologije i dijabetesa. Nakon subspecijalizacije usavršavala se na Sveučilišnom Medicinskom centru *Sveti Radboud Nijmegen*. Trenutačno radi na KBC-u Split, u Klinici za dječje bolesti, i pročelnica je Zavoda za dječju endokrinologiju i dijabetes, nasljedne bolesti metabolizma i neonatologiju. Udana je i majka dvoje djece.

THE ROLE OF PAEDIATRIC ENDOCRINOLOGISTS IN THE CARE OF CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS WITH GENDER DIFFERENTIATION DISORDERS AND GENDER DYSPHORIA

Assoc. prof. Ivana Unić Šabašov, MD, PhD

ABSTRACT

Human gender is a very complex notion and is defined by many components. The attention and care of doctors is mainly focused on only some of these components, namely: internal organs - gonads (testicles and ovaries), external genitalia, secondary sexual characteristics, the chromosomal formula (so-called karyotype - 46, XX or 46, XY) and the effects of hormones. One of the many areas of activity of pediatric endocrinologists is the care of children and adolescents who have a disorder of gender differentiation (Disorders in Sex Development, DSD). DSDs are conditions in which chromosomal, gonadal and/or anatomical sex development happens unevenly. In addition to this, the focus of pediatric endocrinologist is the care of children and adolescents with the so-called gender dysphoria. People with gender dysphoria feel as if they were assigned the wrong gender at birth. Gender dysphoria manifests itself differently in different age groups and becomes more common as children approach the period of puberty and adolescence, that is, the period of sexual maturation. It has been observed that if feelings of gender dysphoria increase during puberty, there is a high probability that the same feelings will continue and persist into adulthood. In 2017, endocrinological guidelines were issued regarding the care of people experiencing gender dysphoria. The aforementioned guidelines establish and standardise the terminology and safety instructions regarding the handling and treatment of those afflicted with gender dysphoria, including children and adolescents.

IVANA UNIĆ ŠABAŠOV, was born in Split, where she has also finished her medical studies. After getting her medical degree, she works as a research doctor at the European Cancer Centre and the A. van Leeuwenhoek Hospital in Amsterdam, and then at the

Radiotherapy Institute of the University Medical Center Saint Radboud Nijmegen in the Netherlands. In 1999, she received her doctorate at the Catholic University of Nijmegen with her thesis titled "Patient's Preferences in Individual Treatment Selection for Patients at High Risk of Breast Cancer". Since 2006, she has been a specialist in pediatrics. During her specialisation, she was awarded a scholarship by The Lawson Wilkins Pediatric Endocrine Society and Children's Mercy Hospital, University of Missouri, Kansas City School of Medicine, USA. Since 2015, she has been a subspecialist in pediatric endocrinology and diabetes. After subspecialisation, she trained at the University Medical Center Saint Radboud Nijmegen. She currently works at the Split Clinical Hospital Centre, at the Clinic for Children's Diseases and is the head of the Institute for Pediatric Endocrinology and Diabetes, Hereditary Metabolic Diseases and Neonatology. She is married and a mother of two children.

UČINKOVITOST I SIGURNOST HORMONSKE TERAPIJE U POSTUPCIMA PROMJENE SPOLA

Prof. dr. sc. Mladen Boban, dr. med.

SAŽETAK

U osoba koje se podvrgavaju promjeni spola česta je primjena hormonske terapije. Egzogeni testosteron koristi se kod transrodnih muškaraca kako bi se izazvala maskulinizacija uz istodobno potiskivanje ženskih spolnih osobina. Kod transrodnih žena egzogeni estrogen se koristi za postizanje feminizacije, a antiandrogeni se koriste kao pomoć u suzbijanju muških značajki. Budući da spolni hormoni ostvaruju snažne učinke na razini cijelog organizma, velike su mogućnosti različitih nuspojava. Nažalost, uočljiv je nesrazmjer između trenutne rastuće kliničke prakse i manjka kvalitetnih dugoročnih studija o učinkovitosti i sigurnosti hormonske terapije u postupcima promjene spola. Cilj izlaganja je prikazati kratak pregled trenutnih stavova o hormonskoj terapiji u navedenom području, kao i u kontekstu dobro utemeljenih spoznaja o nuspojavama hormonskih intervencija u nekim drugim stanjima iz medicinske prakse.

MLADEN BOBAN rođen je u Splitu 1964. godine. Medicinski fakultet Sveučilišta u Zagrebu završio je 1989. godine. Iste godine odlazi na znanstveno usavršavanje u SAD, na *Medical College of Wisconsin*, gdje boravi do 1992. Doktorat znanosti stječe 1995. godine na Medicinskom fakultetu u Zagrebu. Bio je prvi pročelnik i organizirao rad novoosnovanih katedri za farmakologiju Medicinskog fakulteta u Splitu i Medicinskog fakulteta u Mostaru. U dva mandata bio je prodekan i dekan Medicinskog fakulteta u Splitu. Bio je i predsjednik Hrvatskog društva farmakologa u dva mandata, predsjednik Matičnog odbora za izbore u znanstvena zvanja u području biomedicine i zdravstva i član Nacionalnog vijeća za znanost, visoko obrazovanje i tehnološki razvoj RH. U trajno zvanje redovitog profesora izabran je 2010. godine. Trenutačno obnaša dužnost pročelnika Zavoda za temeljnu i kliničku farmakologiju Medicinskog fakulteta u Splitu. Bio je i predsjednik Komisije *Health & Safety International Organisation of Vine and Wine*. Godine 2011. dodijeljen mu je orden Republike Francuske „Chevalier de l’Ordre du Merite Agricole, Ministère de l’Agriculture, de l’Alimentation, de la Pêche, de la Ruralité et de l’Aménagement du territoire”. Dobitnik je Državne nagrade za znanost za 2012. godinu u području biomedicinskih znanosti. Objavio je više od 80 radova u časopisima s međunarodnom recenzijom koji su citirani više od 4000 puta. Oženjen je suprugom Natašom i otac je dvoje djece, Mare i Zvonimira.

THE EFFICIENCY AND SAFETY OF HORMONE THERAPY IN GENDER REASSIGNMENT PROCEDURES

Prof. Mladen Boban, MD, PhD

ABSTRACT

Hormonal therapy is often used in people undergoing gender reassignment. Exogenous testosterone is used in transgender men to induce masculinisation while suppressing female sexual traits. In transgender women, exogenous estrogen is used to achieve feminisation, and antiandrogens are used to help suppress male characteristics. Since sex hormones exert powerful effects on the whole organism, there are great possibilities of various side effects. Unfortunately, there is a noticeable disparity between the current growing clinical practice and the lack of quality long-term studies on the effectiveness and safety of hormone therapy in sex reassignment procedures. The aim of the presentation is to present a brief overview of the current

views on hormone therapy in the mentioned area, as well as in the context of well-founded knowledge about the side effects of hormonal interventions in some other conditions from medical practice.

MLADEN BOBAN was born in Split in 1964. He graduated from the School of Medicine of the University of Zagreb in 1989. In the same year, he travelled abroad for scientific training at the Medical College of Wisconsin, USA, where he stayed until 1992. He obtained his doctorate in science in 1995 at the School of Medicine in Zagreb. He was the first head of the Department of Pharmacology in the Schools of Medicine in Split and Mostar. In two terms, he was Vice Dean and Dean of the School of Medicine in Split. He was also president of the Croatian Pharmacological Society, president of the Scientific Field Committee for elections to scientific positions in the field of biomedicine and healthcare, and a member of the National Council for Science, Higher Education and Technological Development of the Republic of Croatia. He was elected to the permanent position of full professor in 2010. He is currently the head of the Department of Basic and Clinical Pharmacology at the School of Medicine in Split. He was also the president of the Health & Safety Commission of the International Organisation of Vine and Wine. In 2011, he was awarded the Order of the Republic of France “Chevalier de l’Ordre du Merite Agricole”, Ministère de l’Agriculture, de l’Alimentation, de la Pêche, de la Ruralité et de l’Aménagement du territoire. He is the winner of the National award for Science in 2012 in the field of biomedical sciences. He has published more than 80 papers in international peer-reviewed journals that have been cited more than 4,000 times. He is married to his wife Nataša and is a father of two children, Mara and Zvonimir.

ANATOMIJA OPERATIVNIH ZAHVATA PROMJENE SPOLA

Prof. dr. sc. Ivica Grković, dr. med.

SAŽETAK

Svrha kirurških operativnih zahvata promjene je promijeniti vanjski izgled potpuno razvijenih spolnih organa tzv. transrodne žene ili transrodnog muškarca tako da oni svojim izgledom nalikuju spolnim organima osoba suprotnog spola. Operativni zahvati kod obje vrste

promjene spola uključuju zahvate na dojka/prsima te na spolnim organima, kao i zahvate na drugim dijelovima tijela (lice, vlasište, vrat/grkljan, stražnjica i dr.). Najkompleksniji su kirurški zahvati na spolnim organima. Kod promjene od muških na ženske spolne organe u nekoliko zahvata izvodi se potpuno uklanjanje sjemenika, pasjemenika i sjemenovoda, djelomično uklanjanje spolnog uda te kreiranje „neorodnice” od postojeće kože mošnje i spolnog uda. Dražica se formira od dijela spolnog uda, mokraćna cijev se značajno skraćuje i repositionira. Vulvoplastikom se od kože skrotuma formiraju dijelovi stidnice. Moguće komplikacije vezane uz navedene operativne zahvate uključuju djelomičnu ili potpunu nekrozu rodnice i stidnih usana, fistule između mokraćnog mjehura ili crijeva i rodnice, suženje mokraćne cijevi te kreiranje rodnice koja ne dopušta penetrativni spolni odnos. Kod promjene od ženskih na muške spolne organe također se u više zahvata izvodi potpuno uklanjanje materice, jajnika, jajovoda i rodnice uz formiranje „neopenisa” od kožnog flapa s leđa, podlaktice ili bedra, formiranje mokraćne cijevi te implantacija zamjena za sjemenike uz ugradnju protetskog uređaja radi omogućavanja erektilne funkcije spolnog uda. Mastektomija, operativno odstranjivanje dojki, može se raditi istovremeno s ovim zahvatom ili kao poseban zahvat. Komplikacije vezane za ove zahvate često uključuju suženja mokraćnih putova i fistule, u nekim slučajevima može doći do nekroze neopenisa, a neizbježni su i ožiljci na mjestu s kojeg je uzeto tkivo za oblikovanje spolnog uda.

IVICA GRKOVIĆ rođen je u Zadru 1964. godine. Diplomirao je na Medicinskom fakultetu Sveučilišta u Rijeci (1989.), gdje je i magistrirao (1992.). Doktorirao je na Zavodu za anatomiju i staničnu biologiju Sveučilišta u Melbourneu u Australiji, 1997. godine, kada biva promoviran u akademsko zvanje *lecturer* i *senior lecturer*. Na istom zavodu radi do 2004. godine, kad dolazi na Medicinski fakultet u Splitu. Od 2005. godine vodi Katedru za anatomiju, od 2007. do 2009. bio je prodekan za znanost i poslijediplomske studije, a od 2009. do 2011. prodekan za nastavu. Područje znanstvenog interesa prof. Grkovića su neurobiologija autonomnog živčanog sustava, anatomska istraživanja i medicinska edukacija. Iz ovih područja objavio je više od 70 znanstvenih članaka, sa H-indeksom 17. Osnivač je Laboratorija za eksperimentalnu neurokardi-

ologiju na Zavodu za anatomiju, histologiju i embriologiju. Jedan je od četiri glavna autora modularnog multimedijskog projekta za učenje i podučavanje anatomije (www.anatomedica.com), licenciranog na više od 20 svjetskih sveučilišta. U braku je s Irenom Zakarija-Grković, ponosan je otac troje djece i djed dvoje unučadi. U slobodno vrijeme rado se odaziva na svjedočenja i seminare o bračnom životu, odgoju djece, životu u inozemstvu i povratničkim iskustvima.

THE ANATOMY OF GENDER REASSIGNMENT SURGERY

Prof. Ivica Grković, MD, PhD

ABSTRACT

Sex reassignment surgery aims to change the external appearance of the fully developed genitals of a so-called transgender woman or man so that they resemble the genitals of people of the opposite sex. Operative procedures for both types of sex change include procedures on the breasts/chest, genitalia, as well as procedures on other parts of the body (face, scalp, neck/throat, buttocks, etc.). The most complex are surgical procedures on the genital organs. When it comes to changing from male to female genitals, several procedures are performed: the complete removal of the testicles, epididymis and vas deferens, partial removal of the penis and the creation of a “neo-vagina” from the existing skin of the scrotum and penis. The clitoris is formed from part of the penis, the urethra is significantly shortened and repositioned. With vulvoplasty, parts of the vulva are formed from the skin of the scrotum. Possible complications related to the aforementioned operations include partial or complete necrosis of the vagina and labia, fistulas between the bladder or intestines and the vagina, narrowing of the urethra and the creation of a vagina that does not allow penetrative intercourse. When changing from female to male genitals, the complete removal of the uterus, ovaries, fallopian tubes and vagina is also performed in several procedures with the formation of a “neo-penis” from a skin flap from the back, fo-

rearm or thigh, the formation of the urethra and the implantation of testicular replacements with the installation of a prosthetic device in order to enable the erectile function of the sexual organ. Mastectomy, the surgical removal of the breasts, can be done simultaneously with this or as a separate procedure. Complications related to these procedures often include narrowing of the urinary tract and fistulas, and in some cases there may be necrosis of the neo-penis, and scars are inevitable at the site from which the tissue was taken to shape the penis.

IVICA GRKOVIĆ was born in Zadar in 1964. He graduated from the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Rijeka (1989), where he also obtained his master's degree (1992). He received his doctorate at the Department of Anatomy and Cell Biology of the University of Melbourne, Australia, in 1997, when he was promoted to the academic title of lecturer and senior lecturer. He worked at the same institute until 2004, when he came to the School of Medicine in Split. Since 2005, he has been heading the Department of Anatomy, from 2007 to 2009 he was Vice Dean for Science and postgraduate studies, and from 2009 to 2011 he was Vice Dean for Teaching. Professor Grković's areas of scientific interest are neurobiology of the autonomic nervous system, anatomical research and medical education. He has published more than 70 scientific articles in these areas, with an H-index of 17. He is the founder of the Laboratory for Experimental Neurocardiology at the Department of Anatomy, Histology and Embryology. He is one of the four main authors of the modular multimedia project for learning and teaching anatomy (www.anatomeia.com), which is licensed to more than 20 universities all over the world. He is married to Irena Zakarija-Grković, also a proud father of three children and grandfather of two grandchildren. In his spare time, he is happy to give testimonies and seminars on married life, raising children, life abroad and return migration experiences.

TKO SAM JA – PSIHOLGIJSKE ODREDNICE IDENTITETA I SRODNIH KONSTRUKATA

Prof. dr. sc. Goran Kardum

SAŽETAK

Identitet je jedan od ključnih pojmova u psihologiji, čije su razumijevanje, pojmovno određenje i teorije vrlo različiti i često kontradiktorni. Suvremena i empirijska psihologija od svojeg su nastanka te tijekom 20. i 21. stoljeća iznjedrile obilne manje i veće teorije o identitetu i srodnim pojmovima. Te su teorije često bile odraz duha vremena i trenda u drugim znanostima, što je utjecalo na teorije o identitetu. Cilj rada je ispitati selektivnost u poimanju identiteta, povezanosti s antropologijom i preklapanje sa susjednim pojmovima, kao što su *self* (privatni i javni), subjektivnost, osoba i osobnost, individualno, svijest, duša i dr. Prepoznavanje osobe pretpostavlja identitet koji je u određenoj mjeri postojan u vremenu. Složenost poimanja identiteta posebno dolazi do izražaja u kontekstu razvojne psihologije čije čimbenike tijekom stadija razvoja treba uzeti u obzir u oblikovanju identiteta. Metodologija istraživanja identiteta podrazumijeva kvalitativni pristup, što pretpostavlja subjektivnost. Identitet u psihologiji religioznosti i duhovnosti nezaobilazna je tema gdje se identitet usložnjava jer se poistovjećujemo ili identificiramo s nadnaravnom osobom, što u dvosmjernoj komunikaciji omogućuje izgradnju identiteta. Prema tome, poimanje identiteta pretpostavlja antropologiju te je iz niza čimbenika tijekom vremena i pod utjecajem konteksta određenog vremena identitet u manjoj ili većoj mjeri povezan s navedenim srodnim pojmovima s kojima se u određenoj mjeri preklapa u značenju.

GORAN KARDUM, redoviti je profesor pri Odsjeku za psihologiju Filozofskog fakulteta Sveučilišta u Splitu. Od 1998. do 2001. bio je zaposlen u agenciji PULS kao istraživač. Od 2001. do 2008. zaposlen je kao asistent te poslije kao docent pri Katedri za neuroznanost Medicinskog fakulteta Sveučilišta u Splitu. Doktorirao je iz područja neuroznanosti, točnije uloge NREM i REM spavanja u procesima učenja i pamćenja.

Od 2008. do danas zaposlenik je Filozofskog fakulteta te izvodi niz kolegija iz područja psihologije i metodologije na različitim odsjecima te na studiju psihologije na engleskom jeziku. Obnašao je funkciju prodekana za nastavu Filozofskog fakulteta te također i funkciju prorektora za nastavu Sveučilišta u Splitu. Sudjeluje u savjetodavnom radu u okviru Centra za savjetovanje studenata. Osim u području stanja svijesti u kojem je i doktorirao, njegovo uže područje interesa je psihologija odgoja i obrazovanja, savjetovanja te psihologija religioznosti.

WHO AM I – THE PSYCHOLOGICAL DETERMINANTS OF IDENTITY AND RELATED CONSTRUCTS

Prof. Goran Kardum, PhD

ABSTRACT

Identity is one of the key terms in psychology whose understanding, definition and theories are very different and often contradictory. Contemporary psychology and Empirical psychology, since their inception and during the 20th and 21st centuries, have given birth to abundant smaller and larger theories about identity and related concepts. The above-mentioned theories were often a reflection of the spirit of the times and trends in other sciences, which influenced theories about identity. The aim of the paper is to examine the selectivity in the concept of identity, the connection with anthropology and the overlap with neighbouring terms such as self (private and public), subjectivity, person and personality, individual, consciousness, soul, etc. Recognising a person presupposes an identity that is to a certain extent constant in time. The complexity of the concept of identity is particularly evident in the context of developmental psychology, whose factors through the stages of development should be taken into account in the formation of identity. The methodology of identity research implies a qualitative approach, which implies subjectivity. Identity in the psychology of religion and spirituality is an unavoidable topic where identity is complicated because we identify our selves with a supernatural person, which in two-way communication enables the construction of identity. Therefore, the concept of identity presupposes

anthropology and from a series of factors over time and under the influence of the context of a certain time, identity is to a lesser or greater extent connected with the aforementioned related concepts with which it overlaps in meaning to a certain extent.

GORAN KARDUM is a full professor at the Department of Psychology at the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences at the University of Split. From 1998 to 2001, he was employed at the PULS agency as a researcher. From 2001 to 2008, he was employed as an assistant and later as an associate professor at the Department of Neuroscience at the University of Split School of Medicine and Clinical Neuroscience at the Split Clinical Hospital Centre. He obtained a PhD in neuroscience, specifically in the role of NREM and REM sleep in learning and memory processes. From 2008 to the present, he has been an employee of the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences and teaches a series of courses in psychology and methodology at various departments, as well as in the English-language psychology study program. He has served as the Vice Dean for Teaching at the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences and also as the Vice Rector for Teaching at the University of Split. He participates in advisory work within the Student Counselling Centre. In addition to the field of consciousness studies in which he obtained his doctorate, his areas of interest include the field of educational and counselling psychology, as well as the psychology of religion.

UTJECAJ KRIZE IDENTITETA NA ODLUKE I ODABIRE ADOLESCENATA

Izv. prof. dr. sc. Tomislav Franić, dr. med.

SAŽETAK

U fazi adolescencije formira se identitet kroz krizu identiteta i konfuziju uloga. U potrazi za identitetom adolescenti eksperimentiraju s privremenim identitetima kao što su homoseksualnost, biseksualnost, delinkvencija, pripadnosti različitim supkulturnim skupinama koje u ovoj fazi društvo tolerira. U adolescenciji postoji značajan razvojni jaz između intenziviranja emocionalnih stanja i ponašanja koja prate hormonalne promjene puberteta i ovladavanja kognitivnim i emocionalnim

vještinama suočavanja koje se razvijaju s kortikalnim razvojem tijekom kasne adolescencije i rane mladosti. Adolescenti su skloni rizičnim ponašanjima i izborima koji mogu biti pojačani ili prigušeni. Kamen temeljac kognitivnog razvoja je sposobnost potiskivanja neprikladnih misli i ponašanja u korist cilju usmjerenih, osobito pod pritiskom stimulirajućih podražaja. Cilju usmjerenom ponašanje optimalan je ishod adolescencije i općenito razvoja. Za optimiziranje takvog ishoda potrebna je kontrola impulsa i sposobnost odgođe gratifikacije, odnosno kočnice u vidu razvoja i pojačanja aktivnosti prefrontalnog korteksa. Na taj način pojavljuje se jaz između inhibitornih i aktivacijskih kapaciteta. Ovaj jaz ranjive rane adolescente prepušta promjenama i nestabilnosti raspoloženja uz iskrivljenu interpretaciju iskustava; samokritičnost, slabu prosudbu i suočavanje oslonjeno na emocije i afekt.

TOMISLAV FRANIĆ je psihijatar, subspecijalist dječje i adolescentne psihijatrije te forenzičke psihijatrije na KBC-u Split. Izvanredni je profesor na Katedri za psihijatriju Medicinskog fakulteta Sveučilišta u Splitu. Suradnik je i na *University College of Dublin* u Irskoj. Područje interesa su mu tranzicijska psihijatrija iz dječje u odraslu dob, transdijagnostički pristup u psihijatriji, sportska psihijatrija i suicidalnost. Aktivno sudjeluje kao predavač na brojnim nacionalnim i međunarodnim stručnim i znanstvenim skupovima iz područja psihijatrije. Autor je više od 70 znanstvenih radova iz područja psihijatrije, knjiga, priručnika i udžbenika. Glavni je voditelj za RH u dva HORIZON projekta. Član je brojnih stručnih društava, zamjenik je predsjednice Povjerenstva za medicinsku etiku i deontologiju HLK-a, član uredničkog odbora nekoliko međunarodnih znanstvenih časopisa, poput *BMC Psychiatry*, recenzent u domaćim i inozemnim časopisima. Vanjski je ekspert Europske komisije za evaluaciju projekata HORIZON i MSCA, fondacije *La Caixa* i HALMED-a. Voditelj je Laboratorija za neuroznanost i neurodegenerativne bolesti Istraživačkog medicinskog centra pri KBC-u Split. Dobitnik je više nagrada: Nagrade HLK-a za znanstveni doprinos, Priznanje Splitsko-dalmatinske županije za promicanje znanosti i struke, KBC-a Split za pojedinačni rad s najvećim čimbenikom odjeka te dviju nagrada seminara OMI Salzburg za najbolje prezentacije (nagrada *Weill Cornell University* i nagrada *Childrens Hospital of Philadelphia*).

THE INFLUENCE OF THE IDENTITY CRISIS ON DECISIONS AND CHOICES OF ADOLESCENTS

Assoc. prof. Tomislav Franić, MD, PhD

ABSTRACT

In the phase of adolescence, identity is formed through an identity crisis and role confusion. In search of identity, adolescents experiment with temporary identities such as homosexuality, bisexuality, delinquency, belonging to different subcultural groups that society tolerates at this stage. In adolescence, there is a significant developmental gap between the intensification of emotional states and behaviours that accompany the hormonal changes of puberty and the mastering of cognitive and emotional coping skills that emerge with cortical development during late adolescence and early youth. Adolescents are prone to risky behaviours and choices that can be reinforced or dampened. A cornerstone of cognitive development is the ability to suppress inappropriate thoughts and behaviours in favour of specific goal-oriented ones, especially when under the pressure of vibrant stimuli. Goal-oriented behaviour is the optimal outcome of adolescence and development in general. Optimising such an outcome requires impulse control and the ability to achieve delayed gratification, i.e. brakes in the form of development and strengthening of prefrontal cortex activity. In this way, a gap appears between inhibitory and activation capacities. This gap allows for vulnerable early adolescents to be exposed to mood swings and mood instability along with a distorted interpretation of experiences; self-criticism, poor judgment and coping based on emotions and “in the moment” rationalisation.

TOMISLAV FRANIĆ, psychiatrist, subspecialist in child and adolescent psychiatry and forensic psychiatry at the Split Clinical Hospital Centre. He is an associate professor at the Department of Psychiatry, at the School of Medicine, University of Split. He is also an associate at the University College of Dublin, Ireland. His areas of interest are transitional psychiatry from childhood to adulthood, trans diagnostic approach in psychiatry, sports psychiatry and suicidality. He actively participates as a lecturer at numerous national and international professional and scientific conferences in the

field of psychiatry. He is the author of over 70 scientific papers in the field of psychiatry, books, manuals and textbooks. He is a project leader for the Republic of Croatia in two HORIZON projects. He is a member of numerous professional societies; he is the deputy president of the Committee for Medical Ethics and Deontology at the Croatian Medical Chamber, a member of the editorial board of several international scientific journals such as BMC Psychiatry, as well as a reviewer in Croatian and foreign journals. He is an external expert of the European Commission for the evaluation of HORIZON and MSCA projects, the La Caixa Foundation and HALMED. He is the head of the Laboratory for Neuroscience and Neurodegenerative Diseases of the Research Medical Centre at the Split Clinical Hospital Centre. He is the winner of several awards: Croatian Medical Chamber award for scientific contribution, a recognition from the Split-Dalmatia County for the promotion of science, Split Clinical Hospital Centre award for individual work with the greatest resonance factor and two OMI Salzburg seminar awards for the best presentations (the Weill Cornell University award and the Children's Hospital of Philadelphia award).

U VRTOGLAVICI IDENTITETA: VREDNOVANJE RODNE DISFORIJE U SVJETLU KATOLIČKOG NAUKA O NARAVNOM ZAKONU

Doc. dr. sc. Odilon-Gbènoukpo Singbo

SAŽETAK

Rodna teorija predstavlja idealističku viziju koja nosi uvjerenje da čovjek kao seksualno biće ne postoji. Utjecaj takve teorije na međunarodni i političko-pravni sustav vodi do ozakonjenja određenih čina kao što su hormonalni ili kirurški zahvati u vidu promjene prirodno zadanog spola. Time je povrijeđeno načelo totaliteta, koje nalaže poštivanje i trajno održavanje tjelesnog integriteta osobe. Razlog spomenutih zahvata često je povezan s rodnom disforijom kao psihosomatskim poremećajem kojim osoba upada u fluidni doživljaj svojeg tijela, tj. u osjećaj i uvjerenje da pripada suprotnom spolu te se nalazi u krivom tijelu. Riječ je o inkongruenciji koja ima svoje biološko-psihičke uzroke, ali može biti uzrokovana postmodernom tendencijom prema seksualnoj slobodi i ideologiji. Na taj način pojedinac ulazi u vrtoglavicu vlastitog seksualnog identiteta i opredjeljenja. Takvo stanje, dakako, zaslužuje saslušanje patnje osobe te izlazak iz mita samoodređenja kojim se događa sudar antropologija. Naime, želja za samoodređenjem u ime nekontrolirane slobode gotovo se uvijek protivi katoličkom moralnom nauku o postojanju naravnog zakona upisanog u ljudsku narav. Kako pomiriti biološko-psihičku smetnju kroz koju prolaze pojedinci i koja „remeti” njihov seksualni identitet s tim naukom koji između ostalog ističe čovjekovu seksualnu binarnost prisutnu već u djelu stvaranja? Koja je zadaća teologije pred tom biološkom činjenicom koja traži rješenje kako za pojedinca tako i za članove njegove obitelji?

ODILON-GBÈNOUKPO SINGBO, katolički je svećenik i profesor bioetike na Hrvatskoj katoličkoj sveučilištu. U selu Hondji, u afričkoj državi Benin pohađao je osnovnu školu. Klasičnu gimnaziju pohađao je u Porto-Novu, glavnom gradu Benina. Nakon godine pastoralne prakse u Katoličkoj gimnaziji Gospe Lurdske u Porto-Novu, kao sti-

pendist Varaždinske biskupije upućen je u Zagreb da nastavi teološki studij na Katoličkome bogoslovnom fakultetu u Zagrebu, gdje je diplomirao 2008. godine. Na istom fakultetu doktorirao je 2019. s temom *Teološko-bioetičko vrjednovanje transhumanističke antropologije*. Autor je nekoliko znanstvenih članaka. Aktualna područja njegova istraživačkog zanimanja su rodna disforija i dizajniranje djeteta pomoću reproduktivnih tehnologija. Trenutno se nalazi na jednosemestralnom usavršavanju na *Kennedy Institute of Ethics* na *Georgetown University* u Washingtonu.

IN THE VERTIGO OF IDENTITY: EVALUATING GENDER DYSPHORIA IN THE LIGHT OF THE CATHOLIC DOCTRINE ON NATURAL LAW

Asst. prof. Odilon-Gbènoukpo Singbo, PhD

ABSTRACT

The gender theory represents an idealistic vision that carries the belief that man, as a sexual being, does not exist. The influence of such a theory on the international and political-legal system leads to the legalisation of certain acts, such as hormonal or surgical procedures in the form of changing one's naturally given sex. This violates the principle of totality, which requires respect and the permanent maintenance of a person's bodily integrity. The reason for such procedures is often related to gender dysphoria as a psychosomatic disorder in which a person enters a fluid experience of their body, in other words, they feel and believe that they belong to the opposite sex and are in the wrong body. This is a type of incongruity that has its biological-psychological causes, but can also be caused by the postmodern tendency of sexual freedom and ideology. In this way, the individual enters into a dizzying state of their own sexual identity and preferences. Such a state, of course, deserves to have the individual's suffering heard, and a way out of the myth of self-determination, which leads to a collision of anthropologies. In other words, the desire for self-determination in the name of uncontrolled freedom is almost always opposed to Catholic moral teaching about the existence of natural law inscribed in human nature. How to reconcile the biological-psychological disorder that individuals go through and

that “disturbs” their sexual identity with that teaching which, among other things, emphasises the binary nature of human sexuality present in the act of creation? What is the task of theology in the face of this biological fact that demands a solution for both the individual and their family members?

ODILON-GBÈNOUKPO SINGBO is a Catholic priest and bioethics professor at the Catholic University of Croatia. He was born in the village of Hondji in the African country of Benin, where he also attended primary school. He attended a classical gymnasium in Porto-Novo, the capital city of Benin. After a year of pastoral practice at the Catholic Gymnasium of Our Lady of Lourdes in Porto-Novo, he was sent to Zagreb as a scholarship recipient of the Varaždin Diocese to continue his theological studies at the Catholic Faculty of Theology in Zagreb, where he graduated in 2008. He earned his doctorate in 2019 at the same faculty with a thesis' “Theological-Bioethical Evaluation of Transhumanistic Anthropology”. He is the author of several scientific articles. His current research interests include gender dysphoria and the design of children using reproductive technologies. He is currently on a one-semester training at the Kennedy Institute of Ethics at Georgetown University in Washington, D.C.

MORALNA PROBLEMATIKA MOGUĆNOSTI GOVORA O TRANSSEKSUALNOSTI

Izv. prof. dr. sc. Zorica Maros

SAŽETAK

Već od tridesetih godina prošlog stoljeća medicina je pokušala pomoći ljudima koji se nisu mogli uklopiti u spol dobiven biološkim određenjem. Od samih početaka promjenu spola prate neslaganja i unutar same medicinske struke, što danas posebno dolazi do izražaja. Naime, pod utjecajem aktivista rodne ideologije, iznimno kompleksna stvarnost transeksualnosti postaje ideološki opterećena. Ideološko pojednostavnjivanje paradoksalno zanemaruje samu stvarnost oko koje se bori, ali posljedice zanemarivanja čini iznimno teškima. I dok suprotstavljene strane manje-više govore u statistikama, predviđa se da iza tih brojeva stoje konkretni ljudi sa svojom tjeskobom, djeca posebno. Rodna

ideologija javila se i kao posljedica borbe protiv patrijarhalnih struktura koje, navodno, jačaju binarnu podjelu spola i s njom povezane rodne uloge, zbog čega je, prema tom stajalištu, nužno dokinuti binarnu podjelu spola kako bi se imalo pravednije društvo. Kako je izgradnja pravednog društva srž samog poslanja Crkve, u prvom dijelu priloga skiciramo spomenute fenomene. Kako Crkva ne odustaje od tvrdnje nemogućnosti odvajanja biološkog spola od roda, tako u jednakoj mjeri ne odustaje ni od konkretnih osoba koje imaju određenih poteškoća uklopiti se u spol dobiven biološkim određenjem, zbog čega u drugom dijelu donosimo neka promišljanja moralnih teologa o mogućnosti promjene spola. U završnom dijelu rada analiziramo stoji li iza suvremenih kretanja istinska emancipacija koja će donijeti više pravednosti u svijetu, ili je pak riječ o fatalnom procesu poniženja čovjeka, njegovoj dehumaniziranosti.

ZORICA MAROS rodom je iz Novog Travnika. Filozofsko-teološki studij završila je 2004. na današnjem Katoličkom bogoslovnom fakultetu Univerziteta u Sarajevu. Iste godine upisala je poslijediplomski studij iz moralne teologije na *Accademia Alfonsiana*, Institutu za moralnu teologiju pri Lateranskom sveučilištu u Rimu. Godine 2007. postigla je licencijat iz moralne teologije, nakon čega je nastavila program studija za postizanje doktorata. Od jeseni 2010. predaje Moralnu teologiju na Katoličkom bogoslovnom fakultetu u Sarajevu. Doktorsku disertaciju naslovljenu „Sučeljavanje s nasiljem u etničkim sukobima: je li moguće govoriti o oprost u moralnoj obvezi?” obranila je 2013. na *Accademia Alfonsiana* u Rimu. Na KBF-u Univerziteta u Sarajevu predaje predmete iz moralne teologije, a na master studiju Međureligijski studij i izgradnja mira predaje predmet Oprost nasilja u etničkim sukobima. Uže područje interesa su joj principi moralnog djelovanja, bioetička pitanja i na poseban način fenomen nasilja te mogućnost oprosta i pomirenja u postkonfliktnim etničkim i religijskim pluralnim društvima.

THE MORAL ISSUE OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SPEAKING ABOUT TRANSSEXUALITY

Assoc. prof. Zorica Maros, PhD

ABSTRACT

Since the 1930s, medicine has been trying to help people who could not fit into the gender they were biologically assigned. From the very beginning, gender reassignment has been accompanied by disagreements within the medical profession, which is particularly evident today. Namely, under the influence of gender ideology activists, the extremely complex reality of transgenderism becomes ideologically burdened. Ideological simplification paradoxically ignores the very reality it is fighting for, but the consequences of neglecting it are extremely difficult. While the opposing sides more or less speak in statistics, behind those numbers are concrete people with their anxieties, especially children. Gender ideology has also emerged as a result of the fight against patriarchal structures that allegedly strengthen the binary division of gender and related gender roles, which is why, according to this standpoint, it is necessary to eliminate the binary division of gender in order to have an egalitarian society. As the construction of a fair society is at the heart of the Church's mission, in the first part of the contribution we outline the aforementioned phenomena. As the Church does not give up on the claim that it is impossible to separate biological sex from gender, it equally does not give up on concrete individuals who have difficulty fitting into the gender assigned to them by biology, which is why in the second part we bring some reflections of moral theologians on the possibility of changing gender. In the final part of the paper, we analyse whether true emancipation, which will bring more justice to the world, is behind contemporary movements, or whether it is a fatal process of human humiliation and dehumanisation.

ZORICA MAROS, was born in Novi Travnik. She completed her philosophical-theological studies in 2004 at the Faculty of Catholic Theology of the University of Sarajevo. In the same year, she enrolled in a postgraduate course in Moral Theology at the Accademia Alfonsiana, a moral theology institute at the Lateran University in Rome.

In 2007, she obtained a licentiate degree in moral theology, after which she continued with her doctoral program. Since the autumn of 2010, she has been teaching moral theology at the Faculty of Catholic Theology in Sarajevo. In 2013, she defended her doctoral dissertation titled “Confronting Violence in Ethnic Conflicts: Is it Possible to Speak of Forgiveness as a Moral Obligation?” at the Accademia Alfonsiana in Rome. At the University of Sarajevo’s Faculty of Catholic Theology, she teaches courses on moral theology, and in the Master’s program “Interreligious Studies and Peacebuilding,” she teaches the subject of Forgiveness of Violence in Ethnic Conflicts. Her areas of interest include moral principles of action, bioethical issues, and in particular, the phenomenon of violence, as well as the possibility of forgiveness and reconciliation in post-conflict ethnic and religious pluralistic societies.

OD TRANSRODNOGA DO TRANSHUMANOGA: TRANSHUMANISTIČKA IDEJA MANIPULACIJE PRIRODOM LJUDSKOG BIĆA OPRIMJERENA U TRANSRODNOME

Dr. sc. Damir Šehić

SAŽETAK

Rad je sastavljen od dva dijela, od kojih se u prvom pokušava razumjeti transhumanistička ideja manipulacije ljudskom prirodom oprimjerena u transrodnoj ideologiji. Kratkim prikazom filozofskog utemeljenja transhumanističke ideje bezrodnog čovjeka pokušavaju se razumjeti fundamentalne postavke transhumanističke redefinicije čovjeka, čije ostvarenje neće biti ni muško ni žensko – nego bolje. Kršćanska antropologija utemeljena na biblijskoj Objavi i tradiciji Katoličke Crkve suprotstavlja se artikuliranoj ideji od transrodnoga do transhumanoga i neviješta kako je dizajn Stvoritelja upisan u ljudsku prirodu. Novije intervencije crkvenog učiteljstva u *Amoris laetitia* suprotstavljaju se različitim formama ideologije roda koje promoviraju vjerovanje u osobni identitet i emocionalnu intimnost odvojenu od bioloških razlika muškarca i žene. Kršćanska antropologija narav ljudskog bića proglašava stvorenom na sliku Božju, muško i žensko stvoreni su prema Božjoj ide-

ji u kojoj otkrivaju vlastitu suradnju s Božjim planom, koji se radikalno suprotstavlja transhumanističkoj ideji da se na pitanje čovjekove vlastite naravi i spola može odgovoriti isključivo osobnom introspekcijom, a ne objektivnom biološkom datošću i stvorenošću.

DAMIR ŠEHIĆ svećenik je Zadarske nadbiskupije i poslijedoktorand na Teološko-katehetskom odjelu Sveučilišta u Zadru. Katolički bogoslovni fakultet Sveučilišta u Zagrebu, Područni studij teologije u Rijeci završio je 2012. i diplomirao s temom „Veliki pneumatolog Zapada – Aurelije Augustin”. Ak. god. 2015./2016. upisuje poslijediplomski studij na Katoličkom bogoslovnom fakultetu Sveučilišta u Zagrebu iz modula Etičko-moralna i društvena relevantnost teologije i Crkve, područje moralna teologija. Od početka ak. god. 2018./2019. pohađa Papinsko sveučilište Svetog Križa u Rimu – *Pontificia Università della Santa Croce, 1. Ciclo di Comunicazione Istituzionale*. Licencijatski rad obranio je 2019. s naslovom „Pobačaj u perspektivi bioetike i biomedicine”. Doktorski rad s temom „Teološko-bioetičko vrjednovanje ustavnosudskih odluka o pobačaju” obranio je 2020. Uži znanstveni interes su mu teme iz moralne teologije i bioetike, osobito pitanja ljudskog dostojanstva i njegovog poimanja u suvremenoj kulturi, granična pitanja početka i kraja ljudskog života i suvremeni izazovi transhumanizma.

FROM TRANSGENDER TO TRANSHUMAN: THE TRANSHUMANIST IDEA OF MANIPULATING THE NATURE OF HUMAN BEINGS EXEMPLIFIED IN TRANSGENDERISM

Damir Šehić, PhD

ABSTRACT

The paper is composed of two parts, in which the first attempts to understand the transhumanist idea of manipulating human nature exemplified in the transgender ideology. A brief presentation of the philosophical foundation of the transhumanist idea of a genderless human is used to understand the fundamental principles of the transhumanist redefinition of humans, whose realisation will be neither male nor female - but better.

Christian anthropology, founded on biblical revelation and the tradition of the Catholic Church, opposes the articulated idea from transgender to transhuman and proclaims that the Creator's design is inscribed in human nature. Recent interventions by the Church's teaching in *Amoris Laetitia* oppose various forms of gender ideology that promote the belief in personal identity and emotional intimacy separate from the biological differences between men and women. Christian anthropology declares the nature of human beings created in the image of God, male and female created according to God's idea in which they discover their own cooperation with God's plan, which radically opposes the transhumanist idea that the question of one's own nature and gender can be answered solely by personal introspection, and not by objective biological givenness and createdness.

DAMIR ŠEHIĆ is a priest of the Archdiocese of Zadar and a postdoctoral researcher at the Department of Theology of the University of Zadar. He completed his studies at the Catholic Faculty of Theology at the University of Zagreb, the branch study of Theology in Rijeka, in 2012 with a thesis titled "The Great Pneumatologist of the West - Aurelius Augustine". In the academic year 2015/2016, he enrolled in a postgraduate program at the Catholic Faculty of Theology at the University of Zagreb, in the module Ethical-Moral and Social Relevance of Theology and the Church, in the field of Moral Theology. Since the beginning of the academic year 2018/2019, he has been attending the Pontifical University of the Holy Cross in Rome - Pontificia Università della Santa Croce, 1. Ciclo di Comunicazione Istituzionale. He defended his licentiate thesis in 2019, entitled "Abortion in the Perspective of Bioethics and Biomedicine". He defended his doctoral thesis in 2020 on the topic "Theological-Bioethical Evaluation of Constitutional Court Decisions on Abortion". His research interests are in the field of moral theology and bioethics, particularly issues related to human dignity and its understanding in contemporary culture, boundary issues related to the beginning and end of human life, and the contemporary challenges of transhumanism.

PРАВНА REGULACIJA MEDICINSKE PROMJENE SPOLA MALOLJETNIKA U ČLANICAMA EUROPSKE UNIJE S POSEBNIM OSVRTOM NA SLUČAJ KRALJEVINE ŠVEDSKE

Dr. sc. Vanja Romlin

SAŽETAK

Medicinska klasifikacija poremećaja spolnog identiteta popraćena je, u posljednja tri desetljeća, društvenim i kulturološkim promjenama zapadnoga svijeta. Od psihijatrijskog poremećaja do rodno afirmativnih medicinskih zahvata ova pojavnost pronašla je svoje mjesto i u pravnoj regulaciji članica Europske unije. Iako je zdravstveni sustav u isključivoj nadležnosti država članica Europske unije, ona ima važan utjecaj na oblikovanje zdravstvenih politika država članica. Komparativnim pristupom pravnoj regulaciji medicinskih tretmana dostupnih maloljetnim osobama dijagnosticiranim poremećajem spolnog identiteta u pojedinim zemljama Unije, u radu će se prikazati manifestacija i mehanizmi tog utjecaja. Nadalje, na primjeru Kraljevine Švedske koja je već 1972. godine postala prva zemlja na svijetu koja je pravno omogućila promjenu zakonskog spola te popratne medicinske tretmane, a sada je ukinula i u potpunosti isključila mogućnost sličnih medicinskih tretmana za maloljetnike, u radu će se otvoriti prostor za problematizaciju daljnjeg razvoja pravne prakse.

VANJA ROMLIN doktorirala je *Utroque Iure* na Papinskom lateranskom sveučilištu u Rimu s temom sukoba pravnih odredaba Europske unije te međunarodnih ugovora Svete Stolice s državama članicama Unije. Dio svog istraživačkog rada provodi u Europskom parlamentu u Bruxellesu u funkciji parlamentarnog asistenta nakon čega počinje raditi kao asistent na Teološko-filozofskom institutu u Uppsali. Voditeljica je europskog projekta za razvoj hibridnog visokog obrazovanja u suradnji s drugim europskim sveučilištima te voditeljica smjera ekologije na Teološkom fakultetu u Uppsali. Članica je pravne komisije Hrvatske biskupske konferencije te međunarodnog odjeljenja Hrvatskoga kanonističkog društva. Najvažnije od svega, ponosna je majka dvoje djece.

THE LEGAL REGULATIONS OF MEDICAL SEX CHANGE IN MINORS IN THE MEMBER STATES OF THE EUROPEAN UNION WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE CASE OF THE KINGDOM OF SWEDEN

Vanja Romlin, PhD

ABSTRACT

The medical classification of gender identity disorder has been accompanied by social and cultural changes in the Western world over the past three decades. From a psychiatric disorder to gender-affirmative medical interventions, this phenomenon has also found its place in the legal regulation of the member states of the European Union. Although the health system is the exclusive responsibility of the member states of the European Union, mentioned medical classification it has an important influence on shaping the health policies of the member states. By taking a comparative approach of a legal regulation of medical treatments available to minors diagnosed with gender identity disorder in individual Union countries, the paper will present the manifestation and mechanisms of this influence. Furthermore, using the example of the Kingdom of Sweden, which became the first country in the world to legally allow a change of legal gender and related medical treatments in 1972, but has now abolished and completely excluded the possibility of similar medical treatments for minors, the paper will provide space for problematising further development of legal practice.

VANJA ROMLIN received her doctoral degree in *Utrouque Iure* from the Pontifical Lateran University in Rome on the topic of conflicts between legal provisions of the European Union and international agreements of the Holy See with the member states of the Union. Part of her research work is carried out in the European Parliament in Brussels as a parliamentary assistant, after which she began working as an assistant at the Theological-Philosophical Institute in Uppsala. She is the leader of a European project for the development of hybrid higher education in collaboration with other European universities and the head of the Ecology department at the Faculty of Theology in Uppsala. She is a member of the legal commission of the Croatian Bishops' Conference and the international department of the Croatian Canon Law Society. Most importantly, she is a proud mother of two children.

PROMJENA SPOLA I “PRAVO NA ŽIVOT U DRUGOM RODNOM IDENTITETU” MALOLJETNE DJECE U PRAVNOM PORETKU REPUBLIKE HRVATSKE

Dr. sc. Danijela Rupčić

SAŽETAK

Svaki čovjek ima pravo na osobni identitet (spol, ime, osobna uvjerenja), koji je sastavni dio prava osobnosti te kao jedinstvena i neponovljiva jedinka ima interes biti predstavljen onakvim kakav jest, a ne onakvim kakav nije. Upravo to pravo i mehanizam njegove zaštite štiti čovjeka od iznošenja podataka, mišljenja i/ili karakteristika koje bi bile suprotne istini o njegovu osobnom identitetu. Konstitutivni elementi toga prava su objektivni, te određuju konstitutivne granice ljudske osobnosti, i subjektivni, koji su usko vezani uz stupanj čovjekova psihosocijalnog razvoja. Problem nastaje kada se pravo na osobni identitet tumači isključivo kroz prizmu subjektivnog identiteta. Tako je nastao koncept rodnog identiteta, po svojoj naravi teorijski pojam utemeljen na negiranju čovjekovih bioloških odrednica. Time se iz prava na osobni identitet isključuju objektivne, konstitutivne granice osobnosti, a proširenjem tzv. prava na rodni identitet na maloljetnu djecu isključuje se i/ili pomiče granica stupnja psihosocijalnog razvoja njegova određenja. To dovodi do apsolutizacije subjektivnih prava, a ostavlja otvorena pitanja njihovih granica te pravnih i društvenih posljedica. U Republici Hrvatskoj od 2014. godine svim građanima, uključivo i maloljetnoj djeci, omogućena je pravna promjena spola na temelju rodnog identiteta. U izlaganju ćemo prikazati integraciju tog „prava” u hrvatski pravni poredak, ispitati njegovu utemeljenost te postoji li legitimnost njegove primjene na maloljetnu djecu.

DANIJELA RUPČIĆ diplomirala je pravo 1999. na Pravnom fakultetu Sveučilišta Josipa Jurja Strossmayera u Osijeku. Postigla je licencijat iz bioetike 2011. na *Ateneo Pontificio Regina Apostolorum*. Godine 2014. doktorirala je s temom „Biotehnoški izumi i zaštita temeljnih ljudskih prava – The whole content approach” na združenom doktorskom

studiju *Il Diritto dei Servizi nell'Ordinamento Italiano ed Europeo*. Od 2000. do 2005. zaposlena je kao znanstvena novakinja na Pravnom fakultetu u Osijeku, a u istom razdoblju radi i kao tumač za talijanski jezik pri Županijskom sudu u Osijeku. Kao projektna menadžerica zaposlena je od 2005. do 2011. u Hrvatsko-talijanskoj udruzi (Rim, Italija) i na Europskom sveučilištu u Rimu (2011. – 2012.). Dužnost voditeljice ureda Svjetskog kongresa AIDA (*Association Internationale de Droit des Assurances*) *Fondazione Generali*, u Rimu obnašala je od 2013. do 2015. Trenutačno je zaposlena kao voditeljica ureda i pravnih poslova i savjetovanja Sollicitudo d.o.o. (2016. -), a od 2020. vanjska je suradnica Fakulteta hrvatskih studija Sveučilišta u Zagrebu. Od 2011. do 2016. bila je i vanjska suradnica Katedre privatnog prava Europskog sveučilišta u Rimu. Sudjelovala je u brojnim znanstvenim projektima i međunarodnim znanstvenim skupovima. Članica je Izvršnog vijeća talijanskog odjela Međunarodne udruge prava osiguranja (AIDA) sa sjedištem u Torinu, Hrvatsko-talijanske udruge u Rimu, Vijeća za život i obitelj Hrvatske biskupske konferencije. Potpredsjednica je Hrvatsko-talijanskog instituta za trgovinske razmjene sa sjedištem u Rimu. Udana je i majka troje djece.

GENDER CHANGE AND THE “RIGHT TO LIVE IN ANOTHER GENDER IDENTITY” OF MINORS IN THE LEGAL SYSTEM OF THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA

Danijela Rupčić, PhD

ABSTRACT

Every person has the right to a personal identity (gender, name, personal beliefs) which is an integral part of the right to personality. As a unique and irreplaceable individual, everyone has an interest in being represented as they are, not as they are not. This right and its protection mechanism protect individuals from information, opinions, and/or characteristics that would be contrary to the truth about their personal identity. The constitutive elements of this right are objective and subjective; the objective ones define the constitutive limits of human personality, while the subjective elements are closely related to the degree of human psychosocial development. The problem arises when the right to personal identity is interpreted solely through the prism of subjective identity. Thus, the concept of gender identity was created, a theoretical concept based on

the denial of human biological determinants. This excludes the objective, constitutive limits of personality from the right to personal identity and by extending the so-called right to gender identity to minors, it excludes or shifts the boundary of the degree of psychosocial development in its determination. This leads to the absolutisation of subjective rights, leaving open questions about their limits and legal and social consequences. In the Republic of Croatia, since 2014, all citizens, including minors, have been allowed to legally change their sex based on their gender identity. In the presentation, we will show the integration of this “right” into the Croatian legal system, examine its foundation, and whether there is legitimacy for its application to minors.

DANIJELA RUPČIĆ graduated in law in 1999 at the Faculty of Law of the Josip Juraj Strossmayer University of Osijek. In 2011, she obtained a license in bioethics at the *Ateneo Pontificio Regina Apostolorum*. In 2014, she obtained a doctorate with the thesis “Biotechnological Inventions and the Protection of Fundamental Human Rights - The Whole Content Approach” at the joint doctoral study *Il Diritto dei Servizi nell’Ordinamento Italiano ed Europeo*. From 2000 to 2005, she was employed as a research assistant at the Faculty of Law in Osijek, and during the same period, she worked as an interpreter for the Italian language at the County Court in Osijek. As a project manager from 2005 to 2011, she was employed at the Croatian-Italian Association (Rome, Italy) and at the European University in Rome (2011-2012). She held the position of office manager and legal advisor for the World Congress AIDA (*Association Internationale de Droit des Assurances*) Fondazione Generali, Rome, Italy, from 2013 to 2015. Currently, she is employed as the head of the office and legal affairs and consulting at Sollicitudo d.o.o. (2016 -), and since 2020, she has been an external collaborator of the Faculty of Croatian Studies at the University of Zagreb. From 2011 to 2016, she was also an external collaborator of the Department of Private Law of the European University in Rome. She has participated in numerous scientific projects and international scientific conferences. She is a member of the Executive Committee of the Italian branch of the International Association of Insurance Law (AIDA) based in Turin, Italy; the Croatian-Italian Association in Rome, Italy; Council for Life and Family of the Croatian Bishops’ Conference. She is the Vice President of the Croatian-Italian Institute for Trade Exchanges based in Rome, Italy. She is married and a mother of three children.

KANONSKOPRAVNE ODREDBE S OBZIROM NA PROMJENU SPOLA

Dr. sc. Zdenko Ilić

SAŽETAK

Promjena spola jedna je od aktualnih tema današnjega društva o kojoj se na publicistički način popunjavaju novinski stupci, a mnoge Internet stranice predstavljaju je kao „in” rješenje svih problema povezanih s krizom osobnog i seksualnog identiteta. Cilj ovoga rada nije interdisciplinarna analiza uzrokâ i razlogâ promjene spola kao ni stav društvenih i političkih sustava s njihovom pravnom regulacijom promjene spola. Naša nakana je osobu, koja je već završila postupak promjene spola, staviti pred kanonskopravne odredbe te vidjeti ima li ona i dalje ista prava i obveze u Katoličkoj Crkvi koje je imala prije promjene spola. Pri tome ćemo staviti naglasak na tri kanonska staleža – ženidbeni, klerički i stalež posvećenog života te dati odgovor na pitanje je li takva osoba kanonski sposobna za navedene staleže. Također ćemo se osvrnuti i na moguće kanonske posljedice kada netko iz tih staleža promijeni spol nakon što je postao član pojedinih staleža. Nadalje, pozabavit ćemo se i pitanjem omogućuje li kanonska normativa Crkve mogući prostor za takvu osobu u kontekstu pojedinih crkvenih službi. Na posljetku ćemo ponuditi neka konkretna pojašnjenja što učiniti s osobnim podacima osobe promijenjenog spola povezanih s (ne)mogućim promjenama matičnih podataka crkvenih knjiga.

ZDENKO ILIĆ (Vinkovci, 3. lipnja 1973.) prezbiter je Đakovačko-osječke nadbiskupije. Na Fakultetu kanonskoga prava pri Papinskom sveučilištu *Gregorijana* doktorirao je 2011. Trenutno radi na Katoličkom bogoslovnom fakultetu u Đakovu, gdje predaje latinski jezik i različite traktate iz kanonskoga prava. Od jeseni 2021. predaje latinski jezik na njemačkom na Medicinskom fakultetu u Osijeku. Osim u nastavničkoj službi radi i na Međubiskupijskom sudu prvoga stupnja u Đakovu kao sudski vikar te je aktivni član Hrvatskoga kanonističkog društva. Bavi se i prevoditeljskim radom, napose prevodenjem s talijanskog i engleskog na hrvatski jezik.

CANONICAL LEGAL REGULATIONS REGARDING GENDER CHANGE

Zdenko Ilić, PhD

ABSTRACT

Gender change is one of the current topics of today's society, which fills newspaper columns in a journalistic way, and many Internet sites present it as the "in" solution to all problems related to personal and sexual identity crises. The aim of this paper is not an interdisciplinary analysis of the causes and reasons for gender change, nor the stance of social and political systems with their legal regulation of gender change. Our intention is to put a person who has already completed the gender change process in front of canonical legal ordinances and see if they still have the same rights and obligations in the Catholic Church as before the gender change. We will focus on three canonical states - marriage, clerical and consecrated life, and answer the question of whether such a person is canonically capable of these states. We will also address the possible canonical consequences when someone from these states changes their gender after becoming a member of certain states. Furthermore, we will deal with the question of whether the canonical norms of the Church allow possible space for such a person in the context of certain church services. Finally, we will offer some specific explanations on what to do with personal data of a person who has undergone gender change related to (im)possible changes in the registry data of church books.

ZDENKO ILIĆ (Vinkovci, June 3, 1973) is a presbyter of the Diocese of Đakovo-Osijek. He obtained his doctorate at the Faculty of Canon Law at the Pontifical Gregorian University in 2011. He currently works at the Catholic Faculty of Theology in Đakovo where he teaches Latin and various tracts of canon law. Since the autumn of 2021, he has been teaching Latin in German at the Faculty of Medicine in Osijek. In addition to his teaching duties, he also works at the Inter-Diocesan Court of First Instance in Đakovo as a judicial vicar and is an active member of the Croatian Canon Law Society. He is also engaged in translation work, especially translating from Italian and English.

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- Koncil u Hrvatskoj, 1995.
Crkva u uvjetima modernoga pluralizma, 1996.
Pristupi umiranju i smrti, 1997.
Crkva između proročkog poslanja i konformizma, 1998.
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Osobna i društvena dimenzija grijeha, 2001.
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Papinstvo: suvremeno shvaćanje osporavnog znaka 2022.

Narudžbe:

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Split, 2023.