PMAC PRINCE MAHIDOL AWARD CONFERENCE

OPENING

OPENING SESSION

| BACKGROUND

08.30 hours*	Guest arrives at Bangkok Convention Centre A
09.00 hours	Her Royal Highness Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn arrives at Bangkok Convention Centre A Report by Prof. Dr. Vichan Panich, Chair of the International Organizing Committee of the Prince Mahidol Award Conference
09.00 hours	Her Royal Highness Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn arrives at Bangkok Convention Centre A Report by Prof. Dr. Vichan Panich, Chair of the International Organizing Committee of the Prince Mahidol Award Conference **Opening Speech by** Her Royal Highness Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn Video Presentation – Prince Mahidol Award
09.30 hours	Keynote Speeches Video Presentation – Prince Mahidol Award Conference 2020 Her Royal Highness Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn opens the Prince Mahidol Award Exhibition Her Royal Highness Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn departs

NOTE*

- The Opening Session on Friday 31 January 2020 at 09:00 hrs will be presided over by HRH Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn.
- Participants are required to register onsite, receive their badge,and enter the Opening Session Room on the 22nd Fl. before 8.30 am.
- Latecomers after 8.30 am will be requested to watch the session live from the satellite room on the 23rd Fl

| OBJECTIVES

Keynote Speaker

Ban Ki-moon

Deputy Chair of The Elders

The Elders
Republic of Korea

Ban Ki-moon served as Secretary-General of the United Nations from 2007 to 2016. He joined The Elders in 2017 and has been the group's Deputy Chair since November 2018.

Prior to the UN he served as South Korea's Foreign Minister (2004-06) and as a diplomat in his country's foreign service.

Mr. Ban held office as UN Secretary-General from January 2007 to December 2016, having been unanimously re-elected by the General Assembly for a second mandate. During his tenure he placed the Sustainable Development Goals, climate change, and equality for girls and women at the top of the UN agenda.

His first major UN initiative was the 2007 Climate Change Summit, and he continued to undertake extensive diplomatic efforts to put the issue at the top of the global agenda, culminating in the success of the Paris Agreement on Climate Change at COP 21 in Paris, in December 2015.

Mr. Ban was also a tenacious advocate for the Millennium Development Goals, which had been initiated by his predecessor as Secretary-General, the late Kofi Annan. He generated more than $60 billion in pledges, with a special emphasis on Africa and the new Global Strategy on Women's and Children's Health. At the height of the food, energy and economic crises in 2008, he successfully appealed to the G20 for a $1 trillion financing package for developing countries and took other key steps to guide the international response and protect the vulnerable and poor.

Alongside the Paris Agreement, Mr. Ban also oversaw the negotiations over and adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals – the successors to the MDGs – at the UN General Assembly in September 2015.

As Secretary-General, he promoted the creation of UN Women. His advocacy for women's
rights and gender equality led him to launch the "United to End Violence Against Women" campaign, the "Stop Rape Now" initiative, the creation of a "Network of Men Leaders" and the establishment of a new Special Representative on Sexual Violence in Conflict.

Mr. Ban strengthened UN peace efforts by promoting a series of steps aiming at improving the impact of the 120,000 "blue helmets" operating in the world's conflict zones.
He set up a mediation support unit, which, together with the Secretary-General's good offices, helped to prevent, manage and resolve tensions, conflicts and crisis.

He has also sought to strengthen humanitarian response in the aftermath of mega-disasters in Myanmar (2008), Haiti (2010) and Pakistan (2010). Finally, Mr. Ban lead efforts to
revive the nuclear disarmament agenda and break the deadlock at the UN Conference on Disarmament in Geneva.

As a member of The Elders, Ban Ki-moon has held high-level talks with President Macron of France on climate and global security issues; discussed the future of multilateralism, climate action and sustainable development with President Xi of China; visited India to promote Universal Health Coverage and learn from the "Mohalla Clinics" in Delhi; addressed the UN Security Council on conflict resolution; and called publicly for dialogue, restraint and responsible leadership to ease nuclear tensions on the Korean Peninsula.

Keynote Speaker

David Mabey

Professor of Communicable Diseases

Clinical Research Department, London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine
United Kingdom

David Mabey is a physician specialising in Infectious and Tropical Diseases. After training in the UK he went to work at the Medical Research Council unit in The Gambia, West Africa in 1978, and was in charge of clinical services there from 1982-86. He became interested in trachoma while working in The Gambia, where it was an important cause of blindness, and where 3 trachoma vaccine trials had recently been completed. Unfortunately the vaccines were not protective, and his initial studies attempted to elucidate the protective and pathogenic immune responses to ocular Chlamydia trachomatis infection in humans. At that time the recommended treatment for trachoma was tetracycline ointment, applied twice daily to both eyes for 6 weeks. In the late 1980s a new antibiotic, azithromycin, became available, a single oral dose of which was sufficient to cure genital C. trachomatis infection. With his PhD student Robin Bailey, Mabey performed a randomised controlled trial in The Gambia which showed that a single oral dose of azithromycin was as good as 6 weeks of supervised tetracycline ointment in curing trachoma. However, reinfection was common when only individual cases were treated. With funding from the Edna McConnell Clark Foundation and collaborators in the USA, The Gambia, Egypt and Tanzania, he then took part in a multi-centre trial of community-based mass treatment with azithromycin, showing that it was highly effective and that treating the entire community reduced the rate of reinfection. As a result of this trial Dr Joe Cook of the McConnell Clark Foundation was able to persuade the manufacturer, Pfizer, to donate azithromycin for trachoma control, and in 1998 the World Health Assembly passed a resolution calling for the global elimination of trachoma as a public health problem by 2020. Mabey joined the London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine (LSHTM) as a Senior Lecturer in the Department of Clinical Sciences in 1986, and was made Professor of Communicable Diseases in 1994. He is an Honorary Consultant Physician at the Hospital for Tropical Diseases in London. He was head of the Clinical Research Unit at LSHTM from 1995-2002 and from 2017-2019, and was Director of the Wellcome Trust Bloomsbury Centre for Global Health Research from 1995 -2019. He currently chairs the Scientific and Technical Advisory Group of the WHO Department of Neglected Tropical Diseases, and was a member of the Scientific and Technical Advisory Group of the WHO Department of Reproductive Health and Research for 8 years. In 2011 he was awarded the George MacDonald Medal by the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine & Hygiene (RSTMH) in recognition of outstanding research leading to improvement of health in tropical countries), and in 2014 the Ronald Ross Medal by the RSTMH and LSHTM in recognition of outstanding contributions to research or other work in tropical public health or tropical medicine. He is currently president of the RSTMH, and was awarded a CBE by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth in 2014 for services to health development in Africa and Asia.

Keynote Speaker

Dina Mired

President

Union for International Cancer Control
Jordan

President for Union International for Cancer Control (UICC)
2018-2020 President
2016-2018 President Elect

HRH Princess Dina Mired, is a mother of a cancer survivor and is a well-known and respected advocate for Cancer Control and Non-Communicable Diseases.

HRH Princess Dina was elected as President of the Union International for Cancer Control (UICC-) in 2018-the largest cancer fighting organization. Testament to her outstanding leadership, she was the first Arab to have been elected in in such a prestigious global post.

King Hussein Cancer Foundation
2002 – 2016

HRH Princess Dina established and led the King Hussein Cancer Foundation (KHCF) from 2002 till June 2016. Princess Dina transformed the non-profit into
the most successful fundraiser for cancer control efforts in Jordan and an internationally known brand and leader not only in Jordan but also in the global movement for people affected by cancer. KHCF work focuses on fundraising and development, global advocacy, public awareness about early detection and prevention, cancer coverage, and patient support.

Local Advocacy for Cancer Control
Honorary Chairperson of the Jordan Breast Cancer Program (JBCP)
2006-2016

She served as the Honorary Chairperson of the Jordan Breast Cancer Program (JBCP) 2006-2016. To date, JBCP remains the most successful national early detection and screening program saving the lives of thousands of women.

Global Advocacy
Globally, Princess Dina is a well-known and respected advocate for Cancer Control and Non-Communicable Diseases. Also, a fierce advocate in the fight against tobacco, both in Jordan and globally.

In September 2011, Princess Dina was elected to deliver the keynote speech on behalf of all civil society at the opening of the United Nation’s General Assembly 1st ever High-Level Meeting on non- communicable diseases (NCDs).

In September of 2018, Princess Dina was chosen again to speak at the third high level meeting on NCDs as “Eminent Champion of the fight against Non-communicable diseases” on the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases (NCD’s).

Princess Dina serves in a number of high-profile international roles:

- Member of WHO Expert Technical Group for the Elimination of Cervical Cancer (current)
- Honorary Ambassador of Harvard Global Health Win-Win Initiative (current)
- Member of WHO Civil Society Working group on NCD’s
- Honorary Member of the Mediterranean Task Force for Cancer Control in Italy (current)
- Honorary President of Harvard University Global Task Force for Expanded Access to Cancer Control and Care in the Developing World
- Member of the advisory board of NCD child

- Member (observer) of Jordan National Tobacco Control Committee, and Head of Technical Committee reporting to Prime Ministry (current)
- Global Ambassador for Tobacco Free Portfolios (current)
- Ambassador for the Global Smoke-free Worksite Challenge

Awards and Honors:
- 2019 Sept: “Patient Advocate Award” by the American Society for Clinical Pathology.
- 2018 Dec: Awarded the prestigious “Arab Woman Award 2018 for her “Achievements in Global Leadership in Cancer Control”. By London Arabia organization honors and recognizes Arab women who have made a noteworthy impact in different areas on not only the lives of everyone in their community but also around the globe.
- 2018 April Conferred the title of “Honorary Doctor” by the prestigious Medical University of Asuncion-Paraguay, in recognition of her global efforts in the fight against cancer.
- 2017: Awarded the “Female of the year 2017- Golden Award for Excellence” by the “Arab Women Council”, in recognition of her outstanding efforts in the field of social responsibility in the Arab World.
- 2016 Conferred the title of “Honorary Doctor” by the prestigious Yerevan State Medical University (YSMU) in Armenia, in recognition of her global efforts in the fight against cancer.
- 2016: Chosen for Susan G Komen’s first ever More than Pink list of those who have made significant impact in the fight to end breast cancer.
- 2016 Oct to be awarded the “Personality of the 2016 in the fight against breast cancer” by Zahra Breast Cancer Association of Saudi Arabia.
- 2015 Recipient of the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) medal of Honor in recognition of your outstanding leadership and advocacy for cancer control worldwide.

Keynote Speaker

Ralf F.W. Bartenschlager

Head of the Department for Infectious Diseases

Department for Infectious Diseases, Molecular Virology, University of Heidelberg

Germany

Ralf Bartenschlager is a molecular and cell biologist by training and interested in the complexities of the interactions between viruses and their host cells. He studied at the University of Heidelberg in Germany and moved as postdoctoral fellow to a major pharmaceutical company to establish a research program on hepatitis C virus. In 1994, Bartenschlager joined back academia and established his own research group within the newly founded institute of virology at the University of Mainz in Germany. In 2003 he moved back to Heidelberg to establish the Chica & Heinz Schaller endowed professorship for Molecular Virology within the Department of Infectious Diseases at Heidelberg University Clinic. The main research interests of Ralf Bartenschlager center on hepatitis viruses. Having revealed some basic features of the replication cycle of the hepatitis B virus (HBV) during his PhD studies, he joined the hepatitis C virus (HCV) research field that emerged as a result of the discovery of this virus in 1989. A major topic in the Bartenschlager lab was the characterization of HCV enzymes suitable as targets for antiviral drugs and the development of a cell culture system for this virus, which he was able to establish, together with his colleague Volker Lohmann, in 1999. This system that was based on engineered HCV mini-genomes, along with the extensive characterization of the viral NS3 protease and the NS5B polymerase, laid the ground for the development of antiviral drugs that are in clinical use and allow virus elimination in >95% of treated patients. More recent work in the Bartenschlager lab centers on the strategies used by HCV and HBV to establish persistence. These studies are conducted in a transregional collaborative research center (TRR179), coordinated by Bartenschlager, where HCV is used as a unique model system to study how the elimination of a virus impacts the reconstitution of innate and adaptive immune responses in infected patients. Other research directions relate to the mode-of-action of NS5A inhibitors that are a cornerstone of therapy of chronic hepatitis C, the development of candidate antigens suitable for a prophylactic vaccine and to unveil the mechanisms underlying HCV-associated liver cancer. More recently, the Bartenschlager group started working on the molecular and cell biology of flaviviruses, notably Dengue virus and Zika virus. Infections with these viruses pose a major medical burden, yet antiviral therapy is not available. For that reason, knowledge gained from these basic research studies will be used to define possible targets for novel broad-spectrum antiviral drugs, suitable to treat infections with these flaviviruses. Finally, the Bartenschlager group has developed new bioinformatics tools to search for yet unknown viruses. By using the approach, it could be shown that HBV-related viruses existed more than 430 million years ago arguing for a long-term co-evolution of these viruses, including HBV, with their hosts. Currently, these search algorithms are employed to identify novel viruses and to decipher their evolutionary traits.