CHAPTER IV

Religious Diversity and AI: The Role of the Catholic Church in Interfaith Dialogue

Asdi (krissantusamare@gmail.com); Yang Xiaofei thomascse1988@gmail.com
Madalena Marseli (madalena.marseli@gmail.com)

STIKAS St. Yohanes Salib – West Kalimantan

Abstract

The Catholic Church's approach to interfaith dialogue and artificial intelligence (AI) ethics is the main topic of this paper's analysis of the ethical consequences of religious diversity. Although religious diversity promotes cooperation, it also raises the possibility of conflict if it is not managed well. Human dignity is the cornerstone of the Catholic Church, which places a strong emphasis on religious liberty and civil interactions with people of different religions to foster cooperation on common objectives such as social justice. Mutual understanding is facilitated by texts such as Nostra Aetate and multifaith education in schools. Religions, however, also influence moral discussions about technological advancements. This is seen in Catholic social teaching, which incorporates spiritual insights into ethical discussions about AI's concerns with rights, transparency, and well-being. All parties must engage in inclusive deliberation for religious contributions to be constructive. To fulfill cooperative potential, avoid disputes, and responsibly incorporate values into new technologies like AI through multi-perspective ethical thought, managing religious diversity ultimately requires upholding moral standards via interfaith communication.

Keywords: Religious diversity, Interfaith dialogue, Catholic Church, AI ethics, Social cohesion

Introduction

The existence of different religious beliefs within a community or geographical area is referred to as religious diversity. Tolerance and interreligious understanding are two key concepts to grasp in the context of religious diversity (Ignatowski et al., 2020) Intercultural and interreligious education, which promotes positive dialogue and helps individuals to better understand differences, can help cultivate tolerance. Religious diversity can bring people together and create

richness, but it can also sometimes lead to conflict. It is therefore crucial to manage conflicts and seek solutions that respect people's right to worship.

It is also impossible to overlook the way religion shapes social norms and ethics. Achieving mutual understanding between different religious beliefs will depend on identifying common principles. Nonetheless, social connections and society at large are being significantly impacted by developments in artificial intelligence (AI). Data security and privacy are important areas of AI development that have grown significantly in importance as the technology has advanced (Stahl, 2021). In addition, the automation of jobs through AI will require society to develop future-proof skills. The ethical component is also emphasized, with concerns about justice, responsibility and social impact to be considered in the creation and application of AI. When examining the connection between religious variety and technological advancement, it's critical to take into account the ethical and social ramifications of AI development for various religious communities.

One consideration is the potential for algorithmic bias in AI, which could lead to injustice and prejudice against certain religious communities (Ashraf, 2021). Therefore, it is imperative to ensure equity and the absence of discrimination in the use of AI. Finally, the application of AI in a religious setting must be carefully considered, taking into account how this technology may affect a community's religious beliefs and practices.

Literature Review

The Value of Interfaith Communication in the Technology Age

Interfaith communication is essential to creating a more enlightened and inclusive society in the computer era. Through conversing with others about various faiths, people can get past preconceptions and misconceptions that are reinforced by technology. In a world where information spreads rapidly, dialogue becomes a powerful tool to promote tolerance and understanding, countering the negative effects of the technological spread of stereotypes.

Interfaith discussion also makes it possible to comprehend the complex link that is developing between faith and technology. It provides a platform for discussing concerns and perspectives on technological advances, helping to prevent potential conflicts rooted in a lack of understanding of the consequences of these advances (Michaelides, 2009). Interfaith dialogue also helps to address the ethical dimensions of technology by identifying common ground and promoting improvements in the ethics of technology. Ultimately, interfaith dialogue in the

technological age contributes to the creation of a just and sustainable society where diverse perspectives are valued and faith enhances the collective capacity to manage the impact of technology wisely. By engaging in interfaith dialogue, individuals and communities can collectively address the social, ethical and moral challenges posed by technology. They can collaborate to create constructive ethical norms that can direct society's responsible use of technology, define common values, and share ideas and insights. Ultimately, in the modern age, interfaith communication is critical to fostering harmony and comprehension amongst disparate religious and ethical viewpoints. It fosters cooperation, empathy and mutual respect, allowing for the exploration of common ground and the development of shared solutions to the challenges and ethical dilemmas posed by technology.

One avenue to discuss the moral and ethical ramifications of technological advancements is through interfaith discourse. It facilitates conversations about topics like artificial intelligence, data security, privacy, and how technology affects interpersonal relationships (Barzilai-Nahon & Barzilai, 2005). Interfaith dialogue offers a unique opportunity to consider these ethical concerns from different religious and cultural perspectives, ensuring that decisions about the use and development of technology are informed by a broad range of values and principles. In conclusion, interfaith communication is crucial for increasing mutual understanding, confronting issues, and encouraging the moral and responsible use of technology in society.

Overall, interfaith dialogue is crucial in navigating the complex relationship between faith and technology (Keaten & Soukup, 2009). By bridging the divide between various religious viewpoints and technological advancements, interfaith discourse makes it possible to have conversations about the moral and ethical ramifications of these developments.

It is through interfaith dialogue that we can navigate the complex relationship between faith and technology (Pope, 2019). Through interfaith discussion, common values can be explored and moral guidelines for the proper use of technology in society can be developed. Interfaith dialogue enables individuals and communities to collectively address the social, ethical and moral challenges posed by technology. Interfaith dialogue also creates opportunities for individuals to deepen their understanding of other religions and religious practices.

Through interfaith dialogue, individuals can develop empathy, respect and a deeper appreciation for the diversity of religious perspectives (Ben-Lulu & Feldman, 2021). In the end, interfaith discussion supports the advancement of a

more moral and ethical approach to technology that honors the values and beliefs of all parties involved. A vital instrument for fostering mutual respect and collaboration amongst many religious communities is interfaith discourse. To confront the difficulties and moral conundrums that technology presents, to foster understanding, and to support its responsible usage, interfaith discourse is an essential tool. A crucial instrument for fostering mutual respect and collaboration amongst many religious communities is interfaith discourse (Michaelides, 2009)

Individuals and groups can investigate common values and create moral guidelines for the proper use of technology through interfaith discussion. By bridging the divide between various religious viewpoints and technological advancements, interfaith discourse makes it possible to have conversations about the moral and ethical ramifications of these developments. In a multicultural and pluralistic society, interfaith communication is crucial for fostering respect, understanding, and collaboration between all people (Swidler, 1983). The interfaith discussion provides a forum for discussing the nuanced interaction between faith and technology in this particular environment. We can address the complex relationship between faith and technology through interfaith discussion. Different religious communities can have discussions regarding the moral, social, and ethical ramifications of technological advancements on a platform provided by interfaith discourse.

Overall, via encouraging mutual respect, understanding, and collaboration across various religious communities, interfaith discourse plays a significant role in encouraging the ethical and responsible use of technology (Neumaier & Klinkhammer, 2020). To sum up, interfaith discussion is a useful instrument for addressing the moral issues raised by technology and encouraging its proper use. By fostering an appreciation and knowledge of the various viewpoints held by various religious communities, interfaith conversation helps to advance a more moral and inclusive use of technology.

The Catholic Church's Technical Basis for Religious Diversity

The Catholic Church's teaching on religious tolerance and respect is underpinned by several fundamental ideas that are rooted in the core values of the Catholic faith, which place a premium on love, justice, and respect for the dignity of every human being. Central to this teaching is an emphasis on love and respect for others as a moral responsibility (Rachman, 2021). This involves committing to hold others' religious beliefs in high regard and to have thoughtful, polite conversations.

Furthermore, the Catholic Church firmly maintains the concept of religious freedom, acknowledging each person's inalienable right to hold and practice their chosen religion. This commitment is articulated in Church documents such as the Second Vatican Council's Dignitatis Humanae, which declares the freedom to choose and practice one's religion as a fundamental human right (Ignatowski et al., 2020).

In promoting harmony among different faith communities, the Catholic Church actively encourages interreligious dialogue. Recognizing the value of understanding differences, this dialogue becomes a catalyst for cooperation in the pursuit of justice, peace and shared prosperity. The Church's connection with non-Christian religions is explicitly addressed in documents like Nostra Aetate, which emphasize respect for the principles found in various religious traditions.

Moreover, the Catholic Church underscores the need to honor each person's redemption of the soul, irrespective of their theological convictions. This entails establishing an atmosphere of acceptance and understanding between people as well as acknowledging the inherent right of every person to pursue truth and purpose in life.

The Catholic Church adopts a holistic approach to technological advancement, incorporating moral, ethical, and social viewpoints that are drawn from its teachings. The Church is aware of the potential for technology to enhance human life, but it is also cognizant of the moral dilemmas raised by these developments. It highlights the need for technical advancement to advance social justice and human dignity while also serving the interests of humanity (Pabubung, Michael, 2021). Ethical concerns like the right to life and health must be taken into consideration when the Church interacts with the quickly evolving technology landscape. The core of the Catholic viewpoint on technology growth is a commitment to moral values and the well-being of humanity.

Furthermore, moral and ethical viewpoints founded on Church teachings are constantly emphasized in the Catholic understanding of technological advancement. Although technology has the potential to enhance human life, the Church is cognizant of the ethical dilemmas it presents. It states that when it comes to technology development, the preservation of human dignity, social justice, and the welfare of all people should come first. As a result, the Church addresses morally significant issues like the right to life and health to ensure that technological breakthroughs do not contradict the principles of justice, compassion, and the sanctity of human life (Levada, 2008).

Discussion

Religious Diversity and Contemporary Challenges

Religious diversity is a defining aspect of our world today, presenting both challenges and opportunities for social cohesion and harmonious coexistence. Religious diversity presents challenges but also opportunities for social cohesion and harmonious coexistence. Religious organizations, like the Catholic Church, are essential in fostering mutual respect and understanding amongst people of various faiths and beliefs in society. They provide a platform for open and respectful discussion, encouraging individuals to recognize the common values and principles that can unite different religious communities (Ignatowski et al., 2020)

According to Eck, the objectives of dialogue include reciprocal change and understanding, which pave the way for the cooperative transformation of local and global civilizations. The Catholic Church aims to foster understanding and change across religious communities through interreligious conversation. This makes people feel more united and cooperative, which enables them to recognize the diversity of religious customs and cultural traditions. The Catholic Church works to dismantle any barriers and preconceptions that might exist between various religious groups through interreligious dialogue. This conversation benefits society at large in addition to the education of students in Catholic institutions (Elshof, 2015).

Catholic schools play a significant role in creating an environment that embraces variety and respects the opinions of others by supporting religious conversation and encouraging favorable attitudes toward the modern interpretation of the Catholic tradition. Ultimately, this leads to the creation of a more harmonic and cohesive community where individuals from all religious backgrounds may coexist peacefully and collaborate (Franchi, 2016). The Catholic Church recognizes the need for dialogue in addressing religious differences and developing leaders who can work with others to address common global concerns. The Catholic Church acknowledges that promoting interfaith dialogue and multifaith pedagogy in Catholic schools is an effective strategy for reducing religious conflict and promoting mutual understanding and cooperation amongst different religious communities.

Moreover, the Church acknowledges that communication and comprehension transcend beyond interfaith settings and encompass interactions with the secular populace as well. The Church acknowledges the importance of having conversations with those who identify as belonging to different religious traditions, as well as with individuals who have no beliefs at all or only differing beliefs (Elshof, 2015). The Church recognizes that cultivating a culture of encounter and respect in society depends on fostering communication and understanding with individuals of all religions, including nonreligious ones. The

Church holds that cultivating a culture of encounter and respect in society requires encouraging communication and understanding with individuals who hold different opinions, regardless of their religious affiliation or lack thereof (Floridi et al., 2018). Thus, to reduce religious conflict and foster a more accepting and tolerant society that honors the perspectives and views of all people, it is imperative to improve interfaith communication, multifaith pedagogy, and education.

The Role of the Catholic Church in Promoting Interfaith Dialogue

In today's diverse and interconnected world, the Catholic Church recognizes the importance of promoting interreligious dialogue as a means of building understanding, fostering mutual respect and promoting peace among different religious communities (Dupuis, 2004). The Catholic Church aims to establish a forum where individuals can come together to exchange knowledge, exchange experiences and ideas, and collaborate towards shared objectives through interfaith discourse. To address religious pluralism and build a more peaceful and inclusive society, the Catholic Church holds that interreligious dialogue is crucial.

The Church aims to dismantle obstacles and preconceptions, encourage cooperation and collaboration, and combat prejudice and discrimination by fostering communication and understanding across many religious traditions. The Church holds that people can develop a deeper understanding of their faith, gain insight from one another's viewpoints, and advance a climate of encounter and respect for all individuals, regardless of their religious beliefs, via interreligious conversation (Nwosu, 2020). Using interreligious discourse, the Church endeavors to foster an atmosphere of inclusivity and unity, acknowledging that individuals from all religious origins can make valuable contributions to the common good and collaborate towards the advancement of society.

The Church recognizes that interreligious dialogue is not only a means of promoting understanding and respect, but also a way of addressing and resolving religious conflicts (Pope, 2019) By engaging in open and honest conversations, the Church seeks to identify common ground, bridge differences, and find peaceful solutions to conflicts that may arise from religious tensions. By highlighting the common goals and values of various religious traditions and the possibility of cooperation in tackling pressing social issues like poverty, injustice, and environmental degradation, the Church advances a message of peace, reconciliation, and cooperation through interfaith dialogue. Thus, via incorporating interreligious discourse into Catholic school life and religious instruction, the Church not only enhances student education but also plays a significant role in fostering communication and erecting barriers between various religious communities more broadly (Balabeykina, 2020).

In conclusion, the Catholic Church considers interreligious dialogue to be an essential tool for promoting cooperation, mutual respect, and understanding amongst followers of different religious traditions. Through interfaith discussion, the Church seeks to reconcile theological differences, create a more accepting and peaceful community, and promote harmony and cooperation in addressing urgent social issues (Swidler, 1983). Interreligious dialogue is essential to fostering cooperation, tolerance, and understanding among different religious communities. The Church recognizes the importance of interreligious dialogue in promoting respect, comprehension, and collaboration amongst people of diverse religious backgrounds.

The Ethical and Spiritual Implications of the Use of Artificial Intelligence

Artificial intelligence technology is developing quickly, and this has significant ethical and spiritual ramifications that should not be disregarded. The increasing integration of AI into our daily lives raises important questions about how its use aligns with moral principles and values. AI development and application should also be led by a robust ethical framework that places a high priority on human well-being, fairness, transparency, accountability and the protection of human rights (Towards an Ethics of Artificial Intelligence | United Nations, 2022). To make sure that the opinions and views of people who might be impacted by AI technologies are acknowledged and heard, it is also critical to have meaningful conversations and build connections with them.

It is crucial to consider artificial intelligence ethically in the rapidly evolving field of digital innovation. The possible effects of AI on human dignity, privacy, autonomy, and socioeconomic inequity must be carefully considered by society (Stahl, 2021). This requires inclusive and transdisciplinary discussions, involving not only AI experts but also religious and spiritual leaders who can bring unique perspectives on the ethical and moral implications of AI. Recognizing and resolving power disparities in AI development and application is also essential. The conversation surrounding the ethical and spiritual aspects of artificial intelligence is significantly influenced by religious communities. For example, the Church, with its rich ethical and spiritual traditions, can provide valuable insights and guidance in navigating the complexities of AI ethics and ensuring that its development and use are consistent with human values and the common good (Cox & Foerst, 1997)

Individuals and communities must engage in open and honest dialogue about these issues, fostering a deeper understanding of the ethical and spiritual

dimensions of AI technology and its implications for society (Floridi et al., 2018). We can only successfully negotiate the many obstacles and guarantee that AI is created and applied in a way that preserves our common values and advances human flourishing through such discourse. Consideration must be given to the significant ethical and spiritual issues that the incorporation of AI into our daily lives brings up. The possible effects of AI on human identity, relationships, and meaning-making are among these concerns, as are its consequences for social justice and the greater good.

To tackle these issues and guarantee the conscientious advancement and implementation of AI, it is imperative to institute global collaboration and regulatory structures that foster principled AI methodologies while respecting human rights. By doing so, we can work towards a future where AI technologies are designed and implemented with the utmost respect for human dignity, social justice, and the well-being of all individuals and communities (Stahl, 2021). Moreover, decision-makers in government, academia, and business must prioritize openness, responsibility, and diversity in the creation and application of AI technologies. In conclusion, ethical reflection and consideration of artificial intelligence is critical for society (Doncieux et al., 2022)

They offer a chance to influence the course of AI research and development, making sure that technology upholds our moral principles and advances society (Meek et al., 2016). In summary, addressing the ethical use of technologies such as AI requires acknowledging power imbalances, engaging in open dialogue, and incorporating insights from religious communities. It is possible to promote a more comprehensive and inclusive approach to AI ethics that takes into account not only technical issues but also the ethical and spiritual aspects of AI's influence on society by embracing the viewpoints and insights of religious communities (Doncieux et al., 2022). In summary, ethical reflection and deliberation on artificial intelligence are crucial for society (Sinibaldi et al., 2020). They offer a chance to influence the course of AI research and development, ensuring that it aligns with our principles and advances society. (Meek et al., 2016).

Conclusion

In today's society, the presence of various religious beliefs is a fundamental component that brings with it a range of possibilities and difficulties. The Catholic Church, as demonstrated by its actions, recognizes the importance of

nurturing conversations and comprehension among different religions as a means to foster harmony and peaceful cohabitation. Through documents such as Nostra Aetate and principles like the value placed on religious liberty, the Church demonstrates its dedication to engaging constructively with other faiths.

At the heart of this lies the notion of human dignity - acknowledging the intrinsic value and entitlements of every person, irrespective of their religious beliefs. Embracing this principle facilitates fruitful cooperation in tackling common issues such as poverty, inequality, and environmental degradation, even when faced with theological disparities. Nevertheless, religious ethical frameworks also influence discussions surrounding advancements in technology and their utilization, including artificial intelligence.

The writings that were examined emphasize the necessity of inclusive, multi-stakeholder ethical discussion on AI to preserve principles such as accountability, transparency, and the welfare of people. By offering spiritual insights into the social and ethical implications of modern technology, religious organizations such as the Catholic Church can make significant contributions. Including these various points of view allows for a comprehensive approach to creating ethical guidelines and best practices for AI.

The texts also emphasize how important it is for Catholic educational institutions to foster interfaith understanding and cultivate dialogue-based open-minded attitudes. Schools can foster mutual learning and respect among students by providing significant opportunities for meaningful contact between students from different origins and perspectives. This promotes broader social cohesiveness. All things considered, religious variety needs constant ethical thought and discussion to foster harmony, avert confrontation, and guarantee that developing technologies follow common moral standards that preserve human dignity.

Reference

Ashraf, C. (2021). Exploring the impacts of artificial intelligence on freedom of religion or belief online. *The International Journal of Human Rights*, *26*(5), 757–791. https://doi.org/10.1080/13642987.2021.1968376

Balabeykina, O. (2020). *Religion impacts social and economic aspects of life (for example the Roman Catholic church of the Philippines)*. https://scite.ai/reports/10.37490/s221979310008622-7

Barzilai-Nahon, K., & Barzilai, G. (2005). Cultured Technology: The Internet and Religious Fundamentalism. *The Information Society*, *21*(1), 25–40.

https://doi.org/10.1080/01972240590895892

Ben-Lulu, E., & Feldman, J. (2021). *Is it reforming the Israeli–Arab conflict? Interreligious hospitality in Jaffa and its discontents*. https://scite.ai/reports/10.1177/00377686211046640

Cox, H., & Foerst, A. (1997). Religion and Technology: a New Phase. *Bulletin of Science, Technology & Society*, *17*(2–3), 53–60. https://doi.org/10.1177/027046769701700205

Doncieux, S., Chatila, R., Straube, S., & Kirchner, F. (2022). *Human-centered AI and robotics*. https://scite.ai/reports/10.1186/s42467-021-00014-x

Dupuis, S. (2004). Renewal Of Christianity Through Interreligious Dialogue. *Bijdragen*, *65*(2), 131–143. https://doi.org/10.2143/bij.65.2.504384

Elshof, T. (2015). *Catholic Schools and the Embodiment of Religiosity: The Development of Catholicity Toward the Common Good*. https://scite.ai/reports/10.1080/00344087.2015.1013905

Floridi, L., Cowls, J., Beltrametti, M., Chatila, R., Chazerand, P., Dignum, V., Luetge, C., Madelin, R., Pagallo, U., Rossi, F., Schäfer, B., Valcke, P., & Vayena, E. (2018). AI4People—An Ethical Framework for a Good AI Society: Opportunities, Risks, Principles, and Recommendations. *Minds and Machines*, *28*(4), 689–707. https://doi.org/10.1007/s11023-018-9482-5

Franchi, L. (2016). *Catholic Education and Intercultural Dialogue: Continuing the Conversation*. https://muse.jhu.edu/article/630404

Ignatowski, G., Sułkowski, Ł., & Seliga, R. (2020). *Brand Management of Catholic Church in Poland*. https://scite.ai/reports/10.3390/rel11110607

Keaten, J. A., & Soukup, C. (2009). Dialogue and Religious Otherness: Toward a Model of Pluralistic Interfaith Dialogue. *Journal of International and Intercultural Communication*, *2*(2), 168–187. https://doi.org/10.1080/17513050902759504

Levada, W. C. (2008). *Instruction Dignitas Personae on Certain Bioethical Questions, Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith*. *11*, 1–22. https://www.vatican.va/roman_curia/congregations/cfaith/documents/rc_con_cfaith_doc_20081208_dignitas-personae_en.html

Meek, T., Barham, H., Beltaif, N., Kaadoor, A., & Akhter, T. (2016). *Managing the ethical and risk implications of rapid advances in artificial intelligence: A literature review*. https://scite.ai/reports/10.1109/picmet.2016.7806752

Michaelides, P. E. (2009). *Interfaith dialogue in a global perspective and the necessity of youth involvement*. https://scite.ai/reports/10.1007/s10308-009-0240-4

Neumaier, A., & Klinkhammer, G. (2020). Interreligious contact and media: introduction. *Religion*, *50*(3), 321–335. https://doi.org/10.1080/0048721x.2020.1756061

Nwosu, P. U. (2020). THE CONCEPT AND PRACTICE OF INTER-RELIGIOUS DIALOGUE IN AFRICA. *International Review of Humanities Studies*. https://doi.org/10.7454/irhs.v0i0.227

Pabubung, Michael, R. (2021). Human Dignity Dalam Pemikiran Yohanes Paulus Ii Dan Relevansi Untuk Dunia Masa Kini. *Jurnal Teologi*, *10*(1), 49–70. https://doi.org/10.24071/jt.v10i1.2905

Pope, E. M. (2019). *This Is a Head, Hearts, and Hands Enterprise: Adult Learning in Interfaith Dialogue*. https://scite.ai/reports/ 10.1177/0741713619888632

Rachman, R. (2021). Mengisahkan Ziarah Eksodus Melalui Eskterior Bangunan Gereja. *BIA': Jurnal Teologi Dan Pendidikan Kristen Kontekstual*, *4*(2), 183–209. https://doi.org/10.34307/b.v4i2.273

Sinibaldi, E., Gastmans, C., Yáñez, M., Lerner, R. M., Kovács, L., Casalone, C., Pegoraro, R., & Paglia, V. (2020). *Contributions from the Catholic Church to ethical reflections in the digital era*. https://doi.org/10.1038/s42256-020-0175-4

Stahl, B. C. (2021). Ethical Issues of AI. In *SpringerBriefs in research and innovation governance* (pp. 35–53). https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-69978-9_4

Swidler, L. (1983). The Dialogue Decalogue: Ground Rules for Interreligious Dialogue. *Horizons: The Journal of the College Theology Society*, *10*(2), 348–351. https://doi.org/10.1017/s0360966900024087

Towards an Ethics of Artificial Intelligence | United Nations. (2022). https://www.un.org/en/chronicle/article/towards-ethics-artificial-intelligence

Author's Profile



Asdi, born in Kampet, Landak, West Kalimantan, Indonesia on 24 October 1995, currently satays CSE Convent of St. Albertus in Bandol, Landak, West Kalimantan, email: krissantusamare@gmail.com. Education: graduated from the bachelor of philosophy and theology program at the STIKAS St. Yohanes Salib in 2023. The current functional program is student of theology master program.



YANG XIAOFEI, born in Hebei, China on 27 July 1988, currently satays CSE Convent of St. Albertus in Bandol, Landak, West Kalimantan, email: thomascse1988@gmail.com. Education: graduated from the Bachelor of Philosophy and Theology program at the STIKAS St. Yohanes Salib in 2021. The current functional program is student of theology master program.



MADALENA MARSELI, born in Palembang, 7 November 1978, domiciled in Landak, West Kalimantan-Indonesia, email: madalena.marseli@gmail.com Education: graduated from the Bachelor of Theology Program at the Pontifical University of Urbaniana, Rome in 2009; I graduated from the Master's Program at the Pontifical University of St. Thomas Aquinas, Rome, in 2014. I graduated from the Doctoral Program at the Pontifical University of St. Thomas Aquinas, Rome, in 2018. Work experience: from 2019 until now working as a lecturer at STIKAS St Yohanes Salib.