

Submission Form

Please provide your contact details.

Name:.....

If this submission is made on behalf of an organisation please name it:
.....

Brief description of organisation (if applicable):.....
.....

Address/email:.....

Interest in this topic (eg, user of fertility services, health professional, member of the public, etc):

Please note that all correspondence may be requested under the Official Information Act 1982. If there is any part of your correspondence that you consider should properly be withheld under the Act, please point this out, noting the reasons why you would want it to be withheld.

If your submission is requested under the Official Information Act, the Ministry of Health will release your submission to the person who requested it. However, if you are an individual, as opposed to an organisation, the Ministry will remove your personal details from the submission if you check the following box.

I **do not** give permission for my personal details to be released to persons under the Official Information Act 1982.

All submissions will be acknowledged by ACART and a summary of submissions will be sent to those who request a copy. The summary will include the names of all those who made a submission. In the case of individuals who withhold permission to release personal details, the name of the organisation will be given if supplied.

Do you wish to receive a copy of the summary of submissions?

Yes

No

1. What are your views on whether research, or aspects of research, using **gametes** should be:
- prohibited
 - subject to a moratorium
 - regulated through the development of guidelines to allow research to proceed subject to ethical approval on a case-by-case basis?

Please give reasons for your views.

2. What are your views on whether research, or aspects of research, using **embryos** should be:
- prohibited
 - subject to a moratorium
 - regulated through the development of guidelines to allow research to proceed subject to ethical approval on a case-by-case basis?

Please give reasons for your views.

The remaining questions seek the views of those who believe that research on gametes and embryos should be allowed in some form. If you believe no research should be permitted, then you may not want to comment further. If, however, you nevertheless wish to share your views on the questions below, then ACART would welcome them.

3. The discussion paper outlines four purposes for conducting **gamete and embryo** research. These are the contribution of research to:

- fundamental science
- fertility and infertility
- prevention of hereditary diseases
- curing of human diseases in general.

What are your views on whether each of these purposes should be prohibited, subject to a moratorium or regulated through the development of guidelines to allow research to proceed subject to ethical approval on a case-by-case basis?

(See section 3.2 and chapter 3 generally in the discussion paper)

4. The discussion paper outlines a number of possible sources of **gametes and embryos** for use in research. These include:

- donated non-viable embryos created via IVF treatment
- donated viable surplus embryos created via IVF treatment
- embryos created via IVF specifically for research purposes
- embryos created via somatic cell nuclear transfer (SCNT) specifically for research purposes
- hybrid embryos created specifically for research purposes
- donated gametes.

What are your views on whether each of these sources should be prohibited, subject to a moratorium or regulated through the development of guidelines to allow research to proceed subject to ethical approval on a case-by-case basis?

(See sections 2.3, 2.4, 3.1 and chapter 3 generally in the discussion paper)

The HART Act requires ACART to give advice specifically on the genetic modification of gametes and embryos and the import and export of **gametes and embryos**.

- 5. What are your views on whether genetic modification of **gametes** should be prohibited, subject to a moratorium or regulated through the development of guidelines to allow research to proceed subject to ethical approval on a case-by-case basis?

Please give reasons for your views.

(See section 3.2 in the discussion paper)

- 6. What are your views on whether genetic modification of **embryos** should be prohibited, subject to a moratorium or regulated through the development of guidelines to allow research to proceed subject to ethical approval on a case-by-case basis?

Please give reasons for your views.

(See section 3.2 in the discussion paper)

7. What are your views on whether the import and export of **gametes** should be prohibited, subject to a moratorium or regulated through the development of guidelines to allow research to proceed subject to ethical approval on a case-by-case basis?

Please give reasons for your views.

(See section 5.4 in the discussion paper)

8. What are your views on whether the import and export of **embryos** should be prohibited, subject to a moratorium or regulated through the development of guidelines to allow research to proceed subject to ethical approval on a case-by-case basis?

Please give reasons for your views.

(See section 5.4 in the discussion paper)

9. Principle (f) of the HART Act states that the needs, values, and beliefs of Māori should be considered and treated with respect. We are interested in your views on how this principle could be incorporated into New Zealand’s policy position on **gamete and embryo** research.

What are your views on the tikanga outlined in chapter 4 and their relevance to the use of **gametes and embryos** in human reproductive research?

Are there any other tikanga that ACART should take into consideration?

What are your views on how this principle could inform ACART’s advice to the Minister, and, if research does proceed in some form, how it could be reflected in guidelines?

(See chapter 4 of the discussion paper)

10. Principle (g) of the HART Act states that the different ethical, spiritual, and cultural perspectives in society should be considered and treated with respect.

We are interested in your views on how this principle could be incorporated into New Zealand’s policy position on **gamete and embryo** research.

What are your views on how this principle could inform ACART’s advice to the Minister, and, if research does proceed in some form, how it could be reflected in guidelines?

(See chapter 5 of the discussion paper)

11. Do you have any further comments to make that have not been covered in the questions set out above?

