

Different perspectives on regulation of assisted reproduction treatments in Serbia and Hungary

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Why Serbia and Hungary?

- Similar socio-demographical indicators

	<i>Serbia</i>	<i>Hungary</i>
Population	7.276.195	9.985.722
Population growth rate %	-0.47	-0.4
Birth rate per 1.000 populations	9.4	9.0
Number of infertile couples (est.)	200.000 6th couple	150.000 7th couple

- Post-communistic health care systems
- Pro-natalist policies

Legislation and regulations

	<i>Serbia</i>	<i>Hungary</i>
Key organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of Health - Directorate for Biomedicine - Republican Fund of Health Insurance (RFHI) - National Expert Commission of the Ministry of Health 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of Health - Committee of Human Reproduction of the Hungarian Research Council - National Health Insurance Fund Administration (NHIFA) - Ethics Committee of the Ministry of Health
Legislation and Regulations	Law on the treatment of infertility by biomedically assisted fertilization procedures, 2009	Act on Health, Chapter IX., 20/2007. (IV.19.) Ministerial Decree (EüM), 30/1998 (VI.24) Ministerial Decree (NM)
Guidelines-soft regulations	No, except PGD guidelines	No, except PGD guideline

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	<i>Serbia</i>	<i>Hungary</i>
Marital status	Married and unmarried couples	Married and unmarried couples
Single woman	Allowed in special case with justifiable reason ¹	Allowed if infertility is legally proven
Lesbians	Not allowed	Not allowed ²
Registers for MAR-treatments National/local	National ³	National
IUI	Allowed	Allowed
ICSI	Allowed	Allowed
IVF	Allowed	Allowed
IVF/ET	Allowed	Allowed
OI	Allowed	Allowed
Assisted hatching	Allowed	Allowed
PGD	Not allowed*	Not allowed
Surrogacy	Not allowed	Not allowed
IVM	Not mentioned	Not allowed ³
Post-mortem use of gametes and embryos	Allowed with written consent	Allowed
Number of embryos transferred (usual practice)	2-3	3-4
Use of embryos/gametes in case of divorce and separation	Not allowed	Allowed
Cryopreservation Seminal cells, unfertilized eggs and early unused embryos (usual practice)	5 years (with the option of 5 years extension)	10 years
Research work on embryos	Allowed on embryos not suitable quality	Allowed after 14 days

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Regulation on donation

Serbia	Sperm donation	Oocyte donation	Embryo donation
Anonymous	Allowed	Allowed	Forbidden
Non-anonymous	Forbidden	Forbidden	Forbidden
Imports and Exports	Forbidden	Forbidden	Forbidden

Hungary	Sperm donation	Oocyte donation	Embryo donation
Anonymous	Allowed	Allowed	Allowed
Non-anonymous	Forbidden	Allowed	Forbidden
Imports and Exports	Forbidden	Forbidden	Forbidden

Conclusion

- ART in Serbia and Hungary is recognized as a priority within these countries health policies, influenced by complex combination of various factors.
- Difference between Serbia and Hungary, in favor of Hungary, lies within regulation on:
 1. non-anonymous egg donation
 2. allowed embryo donation
 3. post-mortem use of embryo
- Regulation on AR in both countries is more tied to the community opinion and personal choice than to religious domain (except in case of surrogacy or ART for homosexual couples)

Ďakujem pekne za pozornosť