Basic information

2005/2520(RSP) RSP - Resolutions on topical subjects	Procedure completed
Resolution on the trade in human egg cells **Subject** 4.20.02.04 Genetics and bioethics **Geographical area** Romania	

Key events

Date	Event	Reference	Summary
08/03/2005	Debate in Parliament		
10/03/2005	Decision by Parliament	T6-0074/2005	Summary
10/03/2005	Results of vote in Parliament		
10/03/2005	End of procedure in Parliament		

Technical information

Procedure reference	2005/2520(RSP)
Procedure type	RSP - Resolutions on topical subjects
Procedure subtype	Resolution on statement
Legal basis	Rules of Procedure EP 136-p2
Stage reached in procedure	Procedure completed

Documentation gateway

European Parliament

Document type	Committee	Reference	Date	Summary
Motion for a resolution		B6-0199/2005	08/03/2005	
Motion for a resolution		B6-0200/2005	08/03/2005	
Motion for a resolution		B6-0201/2005	08/03/2005	
Motion for a resolution		B6-0202/2005	08/03/2005	
Motion for a resolution		B6-0203/2005	08/03/2005	
Motion for a resolution		B6-0204/2005	08/03/2005	
Motion for a resolution		B6-0205/2005	08/03/2005	
		T6-0074/2005		

Text adopted by Parliament, topical subjects		OJ C 320 15.12.2005, p. 0172-0251 E	10/03/2005	Summary

Resolution on the trade in human egg cells

2005/2520(RSP) - 10/03/2005 - Text adopted by Parliament, topical subjects

The European Parliament adopted a resolution on the trade in embryos with 307 votes in favour, 199 against and 25 abstentions, Parliament recalls that the human body should not be a source of financial gain and that particular attention should be paid to vulnerable individuals at risk of becoming victims of trafficking, particularly women.

Parliament calls on the Commission to carry out an assessment as soon as possible of national legislation on egg cell donation and the compensation system for the donation of organs and reproductive cells, and to make this assessment public. Equally, it considers that one of the essential issues in practice is the need to provide infertile couples awaiting an egg donation with a real solution, and calls on the Commission to intensify and strengthen alternatives for the prevention and treatment of infertility. It wishes to see egg cell donation, like organ donation generally, strictly regulated in order to protect both donors and recipients and to tackle all forms of human exploitation.

The House stresses that any woman forced to sell part of her body, including reproductive cells, becomes prey to organised crime networks that traffic in people and organs. Parliament also calls on the Commission to ascertain whether such cases also occur in other Member States, candidate countries or third countries. MEPs call on the Member States to take measures to prevent the exploitation of women in the application of life science.

Lastly, Parliament welcomes the decision of the Sixth Committee of the United Nations of 18 February 2005, and asks the Commission accordingly to exclude human cloning from funding under the 7th Research Framework Programme. Finally, Parliament asks the Commission to apply the subsidiarity principle in connection with other forms of embryo research and embryonic stem cell research so that Member States in which this kind of research is legal fund it from their national budgets. The House considers that EU funding should concentrate on alternatives like somatic stem cell and umbilical cord stem cell research, which are accepted in all Member States and have already led to successful treatment of patients.