

TASMANIA

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**HUMAN CLONING AND OTHER  
PROHIBITED PRACTICES BILL 2003**

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# **HUMAN CLONING AND OTHER PROHIBITED PRACTICES BILL 2003**

*(Brought in by the Minister for Health and Human  
Services, the Honourable David Edward Llewellyn)*

## **A BILL FOR**

**An Act to adopt in Tasmania a uniform Australian  
approach to the prohibition of human cloning and  
certain other practices associated with reproductive  
technology and for other purposes**

Be it enacted by His Excellency the Governor of Tasmania,  
by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative  
Council and House of Assembly, in Parliament assembled,  
as follows:

## **PART 1 – PRELIMINARY**

### **Short title**

**1.** This Act may be cited as the *Human Cloning and Other  
Prohibited Practices Act 2003*.

### **Commencement**

**2.** The provisions of this Act commence on a day or days to  
be proclaimed.

**Object of Act**

**3. (1)** The object of this Act is to adopt in Tasmania a uniform Australian approach to the prohibition of human cloning and certain other practices associated with reproductive technology.

**(2)** For that purpose, this Act creates a number of offences that mirror offences found in the *Prohibition of Human Cloning Act 2002* of the Commonwealth.

**Interpretation**

**4. (1)** In this Act, unless the contrary intention appears –

**“animal”** does not include a human;

**“chimeric embryo”** means –

- (a) a human embryo into which a cell, or any component part of a cell, of an animal has been introduced; or
- (b) a thing declared by the regulations to be a chimeric embryo;

**“human embryo”** means a live embryo that has a human genome or an altered human genome and that has been developing for less than 8 weeks since the appearance of 2 pro-nuclei or the initiation of its development by other means;

**“human embryo clone”** means a human embryo that is a genetic copy of another living or dead human, but does not include a human embryo created by the fertilisation of a human egg by human sperm;

**“human sperm”** includes human spermatids;

**“hybrid embryo”** means –

- (a) an embryo created by the fertilisation of a human egg by animal sperm; or
- (b) an embryo created by the fertilisation of an animal egg by human sperm; or
- (c) a human egg into which the nucleus of an animal cell has been introduced; or
- (d) an animal egg into which the nucleus of a human cell has been introduced; or
- (e) a thing declared by the regulations to be a hybrid embryo;

**“precursor cell”** means a cell that has the potential to develop into a human egg or human sperm;

**“prohibited embryo”** means –

- (a) a human embryo created by a process other than the fertilisation of a human egg by human sperm; or
- (b) a human embryo created outside the body of a woman, unless the intention of the person who created the embryo was to attempt to achieve pregnancy in a particular woman; or
- (c) a human embryo that contains genetic material provided by more than 2 persons; or
- (d) a human embryo that has been developing outside the body of a woman for a period of more than 14 days,

excluding any period when the development is suspended; or

- (e) a human embryo created using precursor cells taken from a human embryo or human fetus; or
- (f) a human embryo that contains a human cell (within the meaning of section 14) whose genome has been altered in such a way that the alteration is heritable by human descendants of the human whose cell was altered; or
- (g) a human embryo that was removed from the body of a woman by a person intending to collect a viable human embryo; or
- (h) a chimeric embryo or a hybrid embryo.

**“woman”** means a female human.

**(2)** For the purposes of establishing that a human embryo clone is a genetic copy of another living or dead human –

- (a) it is sufficient to establish that the set of genes in the nuclei of the cells of the living or dead human has been copied; and
- (b) it is not necessary to establish that the copy is an identical genetic copy.

**(3)** For the purposes of the definition of “human embryo” in subsection (1), in working out the length of the period of development of a human embryo, any period when the development of the embryo is suspended is to be disregarded.

**(4)** For the purposes of the definition of “human embryo clone” in subsection (1), a human embryo that results from the technological process known as embryo splitting is taken not to be created by a process of fertilisation of a human egg by human sperm.

**PART 2 – PROHIBITED PRACTICES*****Division 1 – Human cloning*****Offence – creating a human embryo clone**

5. A person commits an offence if the person intentionally creates a human embryo clone.

Penalty: Imprisonment for a term not exceeding 15 years.

**Offence – placing a human embryo clone in a human body or the body of an animal**

6. A person commits an offence if the person intentionally places a human embryo clone in the body of a human or the body of an animal.

Penalty: Imprisonment for a term not exceeding 15 years.

**Offence – importing and exporting human embryo clone**

7. (1) A person commits an offence if the person intentionally imports a human embryo clone into Tasmania.

Penalty: Imprisonment for a term not exceeding 15 years.

(2) A person commits an offence if the person intentionally exports a human embryo clone from Tasmania.



Penalty: Imprisonment for a term not exceeding 15 years.

**No defence that human embryo clone could not survive**

**8.** It is not a defence to an offence under section 5, 6 or 7 that the human embryo clone did not survive or could not have survived.

***Division 2 – Other prohibited practices***

**Offence – creating a human embryo other than by fertilisation, or developing such an embryo**

**9.** A person commits an offence if the person intentionally creates a human embryo by a process other than the fertilisation of a human egg by human sperm, or intentionally develops a human embryo so created.

Penalty: Imprisonment for a term not exceeding 10 years.

**Offence – creating a human embryo for a purpose other than achieving pregnancy in a woman**

**10. (1)** A person commits an offence if the person intentionally creates a human embryo outside the body of a woman, unless the person's intention in creating the embryo is to attempt to achieve pregnancy in a particular woman.

Penalty: Imprisonment for a term not exceeding 10 years.

(2) A defendant does not bear an evidential burden in relation to any matter in subsection (1).

**Offence – creating or developing a human embryo containing genetic material provided by more than 2 persons**

11. A person commits an offence if the person intentionally creates or develops a human embryo containing genetic material provided by more than 2 persons.

Penalty: Imprisonment for a term not exceeding 10 years.

**Offence – developing a human embryo outside the body of a woman for more than 14 days**

12. A person commits an offence if the person intentionally develops a human embryo outside the body of a woman for a period of more than 14 days, excluding any period when development is suspended.

Penalty: Imprisonment for a term not exceeding 10 years.

**Offence – using precursor cells from a human embryo or a human fetus to create a human embryo, or developing such an embryo**

13. A person commits an offence if the person uses precursor cells taken from a human embryo or a human fetus, intending to create a human embryo, or intentionally develops an embryo so created.

Penalty: Imprisonment for a term not exceeding 10 years.

**Offence – heritable alterations to genome**

**14. (1)** A person commits an offence if –

- (a) the person alters the genome of a human cell in such a way that the alteration is heritable by descendants of the human whose cell was altered; and
- (b) in altering the genome, the person intended the alteration to be heritable by descendants of the human whose cell was altered.

Penalty: Imprisonment for a term not exceeding 10 years.

**(2)** In this section, “**human cell**” includes a human embryonal cell, a human fetal cell, human sperm or a human egg.

**Offence – collecting a viable human embryo from the body of a woman**

**15.** A person commits an offence if the person removes a human embryo from the body of a woman, intending to collect a viable human embryo.

Penalty: Imprisonment for a term not exceeding 10 years.

**Offence – creating a chimeric or hybrid embryo**

**16. (1)** A person commits an offence if the person intentionally creates a chimeric embryo.

Penalty: Imprisonment for a term not exceeding 10 years.

**(2)** A person commits an offence if the person intentionally creates a hybrid embryo.

Penalty: Imprisonment for a term not exceeding 10 years.

**Offence – placing of an embryo**

**17. (1)** A person commits an offence if the person intentionally places a human embryo in an animal.

Penalty: Imprisonment for a term not exceeding 10 years.

**(2)** A person commits an offence if the person intentionally places a human embryo in the body of a human, other than in a woman's reproductive tract.

Penalty: Imprisonment for a term not exceeding 10 years.

**(3)** A person commits an offence if the person intentionally places an animal embryo in the body of a human for any period of gestation.

Penalty: Imprisonment for a term not exceeding 10 years.

**Offence – placing a prohibited embryo**

**18.** A person commits an offence if the person intentionally places an embryo in the body of a woman knowing that, or reckless as to whether, the embryo is a prohibited embryo.

Penalty: Imprisonment for a term not exceeding 10 years.

**Offence – importing and exporting prohibited embryo**

**19. (1)** A person commits an offence if the person intentionally imports a prohibited embryo into Tasmania.

Penalty: Imprisonment for a term not exceeding 10 years.

**(2)** A person commits an offence if the person intentionally exports a prohibited embryo from Tasmania.

Penalty: Imprisonment for a term not exceeding 10 years.

**Offence – commercial trading in human eggs, human sperm or human embryos**

**20. (1)** A person commits an offence if the person intentionally gives or offers valuable consideration to another person for the supply of a human egg, human sperm or a human embryo.

Penalty: Imprisonment for a term not exceeding 10 years.

**(2)** A person commits an offence if the person intentionally receives, or offers to receive, valuable

consideration from another person for the supply of a human egg, human sperm or a human embryo.

Penalty: Imprisonment for a term not exceeding 10 years.

(3) In this section –

**“reasonable expenses”**, in relation to –

- (a) the supply of a human egg or human sperm, includes, but is not limited to, expenses relating to the collection, storage or transport of the egg or sperm; and
- (b) the supply of a human embryo –
  - (i) does not include any expenses incurred by a person before the time when the embryo became an excess ART embryo, within the meaning of the *Prohibition of Human Cloning Act 2002* of the Commonwealth; and
  - (ii) includes, but is not limited to, expenses relating to the storage or transport of the embryo;

**“valuable consideration”**, in relation to the supply of a human egg, human sperm or a human embryo by a person, includes any inducement, discount or priority in the provision of a service to the person, but does not include the payment of reasonable expenses incurred by the person in connection with the supply.

### **PART 3 – MISCELLANEOUS**

#### **Regulations**

**21. (1)** The Governor may make regulations for the purposes of this Act.

**(2)** The regulations may be made so as to apply differently according to such factors as are specified in the regulations.

**(3)** The regulations may authorise any matter to be from time to time determined, applied or regulated by a person specified in the regulations.

#### **Review of Act**

**22. (1)** The Minister is to review this Act to determine whether the policy objectives of the Act remain valid and whether the terms of the Act remain appropriate for securing those objectives.

**(2)** The review is to be undertaken as soon as possible after the period of 2 years from the date of Royal Assent to this Act.

**(3)** A report on the outcome of the review is to be tabled in each House of Parliament within 12 months after the end of the period of 2 years.

**(4)** The Minister may undertake the review of this Act at the same time as the review required by section 25 of the *Prohibition of Human Cloning Act 2002* of the Commonwealth, in which case the report on the outcome of the review of this Act is to be tabled in each House of Parliament as soon as practicable after the Minister has completed the review.

**Administration of Act**

**23.** Until provision is made in relation to this Act by order under section 4 of the *Administrative Arrangements Act 1990* –

- (a) the administration of this Act is assigned to the Minister for Health and Human Services; and
- (b) the department responsible to the Minister for Health and Human Services in relation to the administration of this Act is the Department of Health and Human Services.

***Gene Technology Act 2001 amended***

**24.** Sections 159, 160 and 161 of the *Gene Technology Act 2001* are repealed.