*Roma, 17-18 January 2004* 

# DEVELOPMENT AND CONTENT OF The SWISS FEDERAL LAW ON RESEARCH WITH EMBRYONIC STEM CELLS

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### Just to remind ...

- The political system of Switzerland follows the principles of federalism and of direct democracy, offering to the Swiss people powerful instruments of participation.
- Referendum: 50'000 signatures within 3 months against a law decided by the parliament.
- Initiative: 100'000 signatures within 18 months to launch an amendment of the constitution.

### That means ...

- Government and parliament have always to anticipate the risk of a referendum. Therefore, political projects need a lot of consultation and debate before they are decided.
- Peoples initiatives may launch a public debate and thus put pressure on government and parliament.
- The science community has to cope with the challenge of a public debate!

### **BASIC LEGAL SITUATION**

Article 119 of the Swiss Constitution prohibits:

- All forms of cloning
- Creation of embryos for research purposes
- Surplus embryos (whenever possible)
- Commercial use of embryos
- Research on surplus embryos or on embryonic stem cells is not explicitly regulated.

### Everything started when . . .

End 1999: Swiss Meeting on Stem Cells organized by Jeantet Foundation
scientists - politicians - public
*Conclusion:* Swiss researchers should manifest their needs in SC field

 March 2000: knowing the lack of laws ---> grant request to NSF to launch the debate and encourage our institutions to take position

• October 2000: Fast acceptation of the scientific project from the NFS

• October 2001: Grant accepted after providing favorable reviews from 2 ethical commissions (Faculty of Medicine, Swiss Academy of Sciences) + jurist advice on legal issue about the import of hES from abroad (USA)

★ - Major interest from MEDIA, public in general
★ - Numerous conferences, talks, interviews, lab documentaries (> 50)

### CHRONOLOGY



# THE DRAFT FEDERAL LAW

#### Intends to make possible the

- Research with surplus embryos
- Derivation of embryonic stem cells
- Research with embryonic stem cells

#### under restrictive conditions:

- Informed consent
- High rank of the research goals and no alternative
- Scientific quality and ethical tenability
- Prohibition of payment
- Approval authority

### THE LAW AFTER PARLIAMENTARY DEBATE

- Reduction of the field of research:
  - Derivation of embryonic stem cells
  - Research with embryonic stem cells
- Creation of a Swiss Human embryonic stem cell registry
- Regulation of the patentability of embryonic stem cells

### The new law on stem cells ...

- Embryonic stem cells may only be used if comparable results can not be achieved by using adult stem cells or other research methods.
- Stem cells may be harvested only for research purposes - in Switzerland or imported from abroad.
- Stem cells may only be harvested from superfluous embryos remaining from IVF.
- The informed consent of the donors is needed.
- The National Ethic Committee and the Swiss Federal Office for Public Health have to approve the project.
- Patents on modified stem cells are allowed.

### **HOPES / DEMANDS for the FUTURE**

- In general: very satisfied, a lot of positive feedback
- LAW: too restrictive, but : better this than a "grey zone" or a moratorium



Frozen Embryos <u>do exist</u> in Switzerland (after January 2001) !!!!

# REVIEW

• Policy and Science (+Media) : who's acting?

• Society-wide Debate: it took place or not?

• Embryonic stem cell research: Public Health?

### Acknowledgements

- Michael R. Gerber
  - Deputy Head of Law Division Swiss Federal Office of Public Health
  - Transplantation and research on human being
  - www.bag.admin.ch/embryonen/kontakt/f

- NR Dr. Barbara Haering Socialist Party, National conseler
  - Homepage: www.barbara-haering.ch