

## ESHRE 2021 Virtual (26 June – 1 July 2021)

### Questions for the speakers

#### PCC06: Bio-economy and the commercialisation of ART

##### Industry and assisted reproduction: Ain't no sunshine - Cindy M. Farquhar (New Zealand)

No questions from the participants

##### The risks and benefits of add-ons in IVF programmes - Tarek El-Toukhy (United Kingdom)

**Q: Improvements surround only around ivf and never around lui. Don't you think there has been a conflict of interest in our practices? lui baby cost effective?**

A: IUI definitely has a role in fertility treatment, but we can't consider IUI as an add-on

**Q: Would you consider ICSI for non-male infertility as an add-on?**

A: Yes

**Q: Is it really patients are choosing? How did the patients get convinced to do add on?**

A: I agree with your sentiment. It depends on how the add-ons are presented and offered

**Q: How do you see progress in ART treatments? How do we get evidence from real patients?**

A: Only through appropriately designed randomized trials. Observational data will always suffer from (apparent or hidden) bias

##### Can surrogacy be non-commercial? An international overview - Virginie Rozée (France)

**Q: Why do you think India has now banned border X surrogacy.?**

A: In December 2018, facing scandals regarding surrogacy in the region, the Indian government adopted the Surrogacy (Regulation) Bill 2016 into which surrogacy become an altruistic (with no financial compensation), domestic (only for nationals) and relational practice (only performed by a close relative of a married couple). Officially, this new law aims to protect women from international exploitation and to preserve the image of the country in this regard. However some researchers and associations express doubts on the positive impact of this law as it can nourish a black market and lead to invisible coercion of women by their family. Moreover, other laws have been voted in India to protect women (against femicides, rapes) without major effects. At last, as we show in a published article, transnational and commercial surrogacy may threaten the traditional family system. Thus, its prohibition can be also analysed as a way to preserve the traditional family and gender norms.

See the article we published in 2020 in *BMC Women's Health* 20(234)