Assisted Human Reproduction Canada (AHRC) [1]


Established under the Assisted Human Reproduction (AHR) Act of 2004, Assisted Human Reproduction Canada [5] (AHRC), also known as the Assisted Human Reproduction Agency of Canada, was created in 2006 to oversee research related to reproductive technologies and to protect the reproductive rights [6] and interests of Canadian citizens. AHRC serves as a regulatory body for the development and use of such research and technology while enforcing the guidelines and restrictions laid out by the AHR Act.

Initiated by Canadian Health Minister Alan Rock [7] in May 2001, the draft of legislation presented to the House of Commons Standing Committee on Health was developed as a response to the ? Report of the Royal Commission on New Reproductive Technologies? in 1993. This report called for caution in proceeding with the development and use of reproductive research and technologies. By pointing out the need for deeper consideration of the social, ethical, legal, economic, and other implications of such advancements, the report identified a starting point for the AHR Act (Bill C-13), which, after multiple drafts, was passed by Parliament and granted Royal Assent on 29 March 2004.

Located in Vancouver, British Columbia, AHRC is governed by a 13-member board made up of experts from a variety of fields, to provide a thorough examination of each request for research and new development in the field. The organization [8] is responsible for issuing and monitoring licenses for work with AHR materials and in-vitro embryos. In addition, the board manages health information, clinic and lab inspection, legislative changes or reviews, and recommendations to the Minister regarding AHR and other relevant issues. The organization [8] is separate from Health Canada [9], which is the federal department that oversees the health and wellbeing of Canadians.

The overall goal of the AHR Act and AHRC is to protect the health and safety of Canadians using these techniques or born as a result of such technology as well as to ensure that such procedures are developed and practiced ethically. They also provide a unique and comprehensive national policy and regulatory board for limiting and preventing activities deemed inappropriate, unjust, or dangerous. Canada is not alone in monitoring and restricting the use and development of such technologies, as England, Germany, the United States, and many other nations have varying degrees of federal regulation [10] on reproductive technologies and related research, particularly involving human embryos.

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