

# 生殖細胞捐贈的規範與實作

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## **Regulations and Clinical Practices of gamete Donation in Taiwan<sup>1</sup>**

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This article investigates the development of regulatory system of egg donation and its rationales in Taiwan since the mid-1980s, when Taiwan's first test tube baby was born. The application of assisted reproductive technology (ART) demanded a set of regulations for ART centers, infertile couples, and gamete donors to follow. The policy-makers in the Health Administrations and medical professionals discussed the eligibility of gamete donors, which had being shaped by the shifting social values and newly-applied technologies. Before the regulations, the ART centers practiced in vitro fertilization with eggs donated from the female recipient's sisters or friends. The early regulations emphasized the concerns of confused kinship and commercial motivations, while the new one in 2007 began to adapt social values of gender equality and body autonomy. Policy-makers also debated whether they should guide the donor's race as well as the recipient's marriage relationship and age. In clinical practices, because of the advanced egg-freezing technology and the institutionalization of donor benefits, the ART centers and doctors gradually relied on anonymous donors. I draw on a qualitative survey of medical, mainstream, legislative, and marketing literatures to demonstrate that the legal conceptions resulted from ART practices, as well as the excluded ones, have been defined and contested by the shifting social values, acceptable kinship, and developing preservation technologies in contemporary Taiwan.

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<sup>1</sup> Please do not cite this very rough draft without consulting the author.