



# Human Fertilisation and Embryology Act 1990

## 1990 CHAPTER 37

### *Activities governed by the Act*

#### **[<sup>F1</sup>3ZA Permitted eggs, permitted sperm and permitted embryos**

- (1) This section has effect for the interpretation of section 3(2).
- (2) A permitted egg is one—
  - (a) which has been produced by or extracted from the ovaries of a woman, and
  - (b) whose nuclear or mitochondrial DNA has not been altered.
- (3) Permitted sperm are sperm—
  - (a) which have been produced by or extracted from the testes of a man, and
  - (b) whose nuclear or mitochondrial DNA has not been altered.
- (4) An embryo is a permitted embryo if—
  - (a) it has been created by the fertilisation of a permitted egg by permitted sperm,
  - (b) no nuclear or mitochondrial DNA of any cell of the embryo has been altered, and
  - (c) no cell has been added to it other than by division of the embryo's own cells.
- (5) Regulations may provide that—
  - (a) an egg can be a permitted egg, or
  - (b) an embryo can be a permitted embryo,even though the egg or embryo has had applied to it in prescribed circumstances a prescribed process designed to prevent the transmission of serious mitochondrial disease.
- (6) In this section—
  - (a) “woman” and “man” include respectively a girl and a boy (from birth), and
  - (b) “prescribed” means prescribed by regulations.]

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**Changes to legislation:** There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Human Fertilisation and Embryology Act 1990, Section 3ZA. (See end of Document for details)

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#### Textual Amendments

- F1** S. 3ZA inserted (1.10.2009) by [Human Fertilisation and Embryology Act 2008 \(c. 22\)](#), ss. **3(5)**, 68(2); [S.I. 2009/2232](#), art. 2(a)

**Changes to legislation:**

There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Human Fertilisation and Embryology Act 1990, Section 3ZA.