

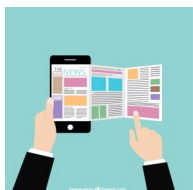


JANUARY ISSUE 2019

We are CMEL! Welcome to the twenty-third issue of the CMEL Newsletter! This publication aims to update you on the latest news and information in the biomedical world. We will also share information about upcoming events, so stay tuned! Find out more about [CMEL](#). We also have a Facebook page, you can follow us [here](#).

### Top stories in this newsletter

#### New Case Briefing: Singapore court allows gay man's application to adopt biological son conceived through surrogate mother



Surrogacy has not yet been made legally available in Singapore. A Singaporean man in a long-term relationship with a same-sex partner fathered a child through a surrogate mother in the United States instead. The man, being the biological father, applied to the court in Singapore to adopt the child. The adoption, if granted, would improve the chances for the child to secure Singapore citizenship and long-term residence in Singapore. On appeal, the High Court of Singapore granted the man's application to adopt the child notwithstanding the public policy against the formation of same-sex family units, which was a relevant factor in its opinion. Read CMEL's case summary [here](#).

代孕在新加坡並非合法。一名有長期同性伴侶的新加坡男子通過代母在美國產子，其後他作為該男童的親生父親向新加坡法院提出領養申請。如該男子領養該男童，該男童獲批新加坡公民身份及得以長期居於新加坡的機會將提高。在上訴中，新加坡高等法院雖然承認反對組建同性家庭單位的公共政策確實存在，而該政策為相關的考慮因素，但該法院最終仍批准該男子收養該男童。[按此](#)閱讀本中心的案件撮要。

#### In the News:

##### China appears to confirm scientist's unpublished claim of birth of world's first gene-edited babies



In further news about the unpublished claim made by Chinese scientist He Jiankui in November 2018 that he had successfully created the world's first gene-edited babies, a government investigation team told the official news agency in Mainland China that (1) He had instructed another/ others to carry out gene editing on embryos; and (2) two volunteers became pregnant and one of them gave birth to twin baby girls. The team emphasized that He will be held responsible in accordance with the law. The team's statement appears to provide confirmation of He's claim. Read more [here](#).

內地科學家賀建奎於 2018 年 11 月聲稱他已創造世上首兩個基因編輯嬰兒，然而他尚未於文獻發表相關研究，該指稱真假一直成疑。內地一個官方調查組向新華社指出，賀建奎指使人員在人類胚胎上進行基因編輯並植入母體，最終有 2 名志願者懷孕，其中 1 名已生下雙胞胎女嬰，而賀建奎將被依法處理。調查組的聲明似乎確認賀建奎已成功創造基因編輯嬰兒。[按此](#)閱讀更多。

##### Tens of thousands of individuals will have genomes sequenced under The Hong Kong Genome Project

In further news about genomics, the Hong Kong government plans to launch a genome sequencing project, under which the genomes of individuals will be sequenced in 20,000 cases for the purposes of building a genome database which is expected to aid in diagnosing uncommon diseases and developing personalised treatment for cancer. The data generated by the project is expected to be made available for conducting research subject to the informed consent of the participants. Read more [here](#).

香港政府意欲推出基因組測序計劃，該項目將為 20,000 個個案的相關人士進行基因組測序，藉此建立基因數據庫以協助診斷罕見疾病及發展個人化的癌症治療方案，預期於該計劃下獲得的數據將在取得參與者的知情同意後用於研究。[按此](#)閱讀更多。

#### In Commentary : Abortion law reform in New York and the ethics of late-term abortion



A recent article in The New Yorker discusses abortion law reform in New York and the ethics of abortion at a later stage of pregnancy. Click [here](#) for the New Yorker article and [here](#) for a news article about the reform.

近日《紐約客》的一篇文章對紐約的墮胎法改革以及於懷孕晚期墮胎的倫理爭議作出了詳盡論述，如欲閱讀上述文章，請[按此](#)。閣下並可[按此](#)閱讀關於紐約墮胎法改革的新聞報道。