

International Planned Parenthood Federation: The whole story

Meghan Grizzle Fischer
Zuzana Čahojová



Summary

The International Planned Parenthood Federation is possibly the world's largest and most powerful lobby group, advocating for 'sexual and reproductive health' and sexual 'rights.' In 2014, IPPF and its member associations performed 149.3 million 'sexual and reproductive health services,' including abortions and provision of condoms and other contraceptives. This paper scrutinizes IPPF's activities and advocacy and questions the support and funding it receives from the European Union, the United Nations, and national governments.

About the Authors

Meghan Grizzle Fischer works as a legal counsel at the UN. She writes legal articles and white papers on international law and policy relating to religious freedom, the right to life, and reproductive health. Fischer received a law degree from Harvard Law School and Bachelor's and Master's degrees in Linguistics from Harvard College. She is licensed to practice law in the State of New York.

Zuzana Čahojová is an ADF International allied lawyer. She earned her LLM at KU Leuven in Belgium in 2013 and her LLB at Comenius University in Bratislava, Slovakia, in 2011.

Table of Contents

1) Introduction.....	1
2) The Genesis of Planned Parenthood and IPPF	3
(a) Margaret Sanger – the founder	3
(b) International Planned Parenthood Federation	5
3) IPPF Today.....	7
(a) Mission: access to contraception and abortion	7
(b) Structure and member associations	9
(c) Influence and importance	13
(d) Responsibility for wrongdoing of member associations	17
4) PPFA and the Selling of Aborted Babies' Body Parts for Profit..18	
(a) The Center for Medical Progress and PPFA.....	25
5) Relationship between IPPF and PPFA.....	26
6) IPPF Today: Further Evidence of Wrongdoing	28
(a) Involvement in human rights violations	28
(b) Promotion of child sex and child sexual rights and criticism of parents and parental rights	32
(c) Encouragement of nondisclosure of HIV-positive status.....	39
(d) 'Messaging' and manipulating language	41
(e) Involvement in deaths of women	44
7) A European Concern	45
(a) Abortion giant supported by public money from the EU.....	45
(b) Foetal research in Europe and the European legal framework.....	46
8) Conclusion and Call to Investigate.....	51

1) Introduction

While I personally believe in the sterilization of the feeble-minded, the insane and syphilitic, I have not been able to discover that these measures are more than superficial deterrents when applied to the constantly growing stream of the unfit. [...] Birth control, on the other hand, not only opens the way to the eugenicist, but it preserves his work.¹ (Margaret Sanger, Planned Parenthood Founder and first International Planned Parenthood Federation President)

The International Planned Parenthood Federation ('IPPF') is possibly the world's largest and the most powerful lobby group, advocating for 'sexual and reproductive health' and sexual 'rights.' It operates in 172 countries, with six regional offices and 152 member associations.² The core of IPPF's work involves its member associations. Member associations operate centres that engage in radical 'sex education,' perform abortions and distribute contraceptive drugs and devices, and they also lobby for 'sexual and reproductive rights' at the local, national, regional and international levels of government. In 2014, IPPF and its member associations performed 149.3 million 'sexual and reproductive health services,' including performance of abortion and provision of condoms and other contraceptives.³

IPPF has operated largely unimpeded with the support of the United Nations and governments around the world. However, IPPF's activities and advocacy must be scrutinized, not least because of the large amount of funding it receives from the EU bodies and governments and the

¹ Margaret Sanger, 'Birth Control and Racial Betterment' [1919] Birth Control Review <https://www.nyu.edu/projects/sanger/webedition/app/documents/show.php?sanger_Doc=143449.xml> accessed 18 March 2016

² International Planned Parenthood Federation, 'IPPF Financial Statements 2014' (International Planned Parenthood Federation 2015) 6 <http://www.ippf.org/sites/default/files/financialreport_2014-2015.pdf> accessed 18 March 2016

³ International Planned Parenthood Federation, 'Annual Performance Report 2014-2015' (IPPF 2015) 2 <http://www.ippf.org/sites/default/files/ippf_apr2014_15_web_6.pdf> accessed 18 March 2016

influence it has and seeks to have on both the development and implementation of sexual and reproductive health policies.

A close investigation of IPPF's programmes, policies and documents and the activities of its member associations reveal that the EU and governments should reconsider their support. IPPF has roots in the eugenic movement, works alongside member associations that engage in human rights violations, promotes the sexualisation of children and criticises and works to suppress religious and cultural values held by billions of people around the world. Among its most problematic positions is its unwavering support for the illegal and unethical activities of Planned Parenthood Federation of American ('PPFA'), its member association in the United States. PPFA has recently been caught selling the body parts of aborted babies for profit and is under investigation in the US, yet IPPF has not even expressed concern or disapproval of these actions.

2) The Genesis of Planned Parenthood and IPPF

(a) Margaret Sanger – the founder

Margaret Sanger was the sixth of eleven children. Her father was Michael Hennessey Higgins, a stonemason, and her mother Anne Purcell Higgins, both of Irish origin. Her mother died from tuberculosis at the age of fifty.⁴ Sanger completed a program in nursing and in 1916 opened the first birth-control clinic in the US that operated for nine days before the police shut it down.⁵ In 1921, Sanger founded the American Birth Control League and in 1923 the first legal birth control clinic – Clinical Research Bureau.⁶ In 1942, American Birth Control League was renamed the Planned Parenthood Federation of America.

Sanger's writing and speeches reveal that she was a committed eugenicist. Her activities that aimed to spread birth control were intimately linked and overlapped with eugenics. She openly advocated for restricting the procreation of certain population groups on the basis of qualitative criteria, concluding that 'a qualitative factor as opposed to a quantitative one is of primary importance in dealing with great masses of humanity.'⁷ She typically described the 'certain population groups' as 'feeble-minded'⁸ or 'unfit.'⁹ Sanger promoted totalitarian-like family regimes:

⁴ New York University, 'About Sanger' (The Margaret Sanger Papers Project) <<https://www.nyu.edu/projects/sanger/aboutms/index.php>> accessed 22 March 2016

⁵ Harvard University Library Open Collection Program, 'Margaret Sanger (1879-1966)' (Women Working, 1800-1930) <<http://ocp.hul.harvard.edu/ww/sanger.html>> accessed 22 March 2016

⁶ See, e.g. Jean H. Baker, *Margaret Sanger: A Life of Passion* (Macmillan 2011) 196

⁷ Margaret Sanger, *The Pivot of Civilization* (New York Brentano's 1922) 22 <<https://archive.org/details/pivotofcivilizat00sanguoft>> accessed 22 March 2016

⁸ See, e.g. Margaret Sanger, 'Birth Control and Racial Betterment' [1919] *Birth Control Review* <<https://www.nyu.edu/projects/sanger/webedition/app/documents/show.php?sangerDoc=143449.xml>> accessed 18 March 2016

⁹ See, e.g. Margaret Sanger, 'The Function of Sterilization' [1926] *Birth Control Review* <<https://www.nyu.edu/projects/sanger/webedition/app/documents/show.php?sanger>>

No woman shall have the legal right to bear a child, and no man shall have the right to become a father, without a permit for parenthood. [...] No permit for parenthood shall be valid for more than one birth.¹⁰

Sanger also advocated for the elimination of the unfit via the means of birth control, which she considered a necessary tool for eugenics to accomplish its purpose:

While I personally believe in the sterilization of the feeble-minded, the insane and syphilitic, I have not been able to discover that these measures are more than superficial deterrents when applied to the constantly growing stream of the unfit. [...] Birth Control, on the other hand, not only opens the way to the eugenist, but it preserves his work.¹¹

I have time only to touch upon some of the fundamental convictions that form the basis of our Birth Control propaganda, and which, as I think you must agree, indicate that the campaign for Birth Control is not merely of eugenic value, but is practically identical in ideal with the final aims of Eugenics.¹²

The first legal birth control facility was established by Margaret Sanger in 1923 and others soon followed.¹³ In 1939, Sanger initiated the 'Negro

Doc=304387.xml> accessed 22 March 2016

¹⁰ Margaret Sanger, 'A License for Mothers to Have Babies' [1934] American Weekly <<http://sangerpapers.org/sanger/app/documents/show.php?sangerDoc=129008.xml>> accessed 22 March 2016

¹¹ Margaret Sanger, 'Birth Control and Racial Betterment' [1919] Birth Control Review <<https://www.nyu.edu/projects/sanger/webedition/app/documents/show.php?sangerDoc=143449.xml>> accessed 18 March 2016

¹² Margaret Sanger, 'The Eugenic Value of Birth Control Propaganda' [1921] Birth Control Review <<https://www.nyu.edu/projects/sanger/webedition/app/documents/show.php?sangerDoc=238946.xml>> accessed 22 March 2016

¹³ New York University, 'Newsletter #35 (Spring 1993) Seventy Year Anniversary of Legalized Birth Control Services' (The Margaret Sanger Papers Project) <https://www.nyu.edu/projects/sanger/articles/seventieth_anniversary_of_legal_servic

Project,' which aimed to provide birth control services to African-American communities. Sanger herself was aware that this project might have given the impression that the intention was to reduce the black population and that employing black ministers might have dispelled this suspicion:

We do not want word to go out that we want to exterminate the Negro population and the minister is the man who can straighten out that idea if it ever occurs to any of their more rebellious members.¹⁴

Surprisingly, given this context, PPFA still describes Sanger as a '20th Century Hero [...] [m]otivated by a deeply held compassion for the women and children whose homes she visited around the world.'¹⁵

(b) International Planned Parenthood Federation

Sanger's efforts were not restricted to the United States. She was one of the main forces behind the establishment of the International Committee on Planned Parenthood ('ICPP'), an organisation that was financially supported by the Brush Foundation, which funded eugenic research,¹⁶ and

es.php> accessed 22 March 2016

¹⁴ The complete text of the letter and its pictures available at 'Letter from Margaret Sanger to Dr CJ Gamble' (Genius) <<http://genius.com/Margaret-sanger-letter-from-margaret-sanger-to-dr-cj-gamble-annotated>> accessed 22 March 2016

¹⁵ Planned Parenthood Federation of America, Margaret Sanger — 20th Century Hero (Katherine Dexter McCormick Library 2009) <https://www.plannedparenthood.org/files/7513/9611/6635/Margaret_Sanger_Hero_1009.pdf> accessed 22 March 2016

¹⁶ See, e.g. Cathy Moran Majo, *Birth Control on the Main Street: Organizing Clinics in the United States 1916-1939* (University of Illinois Press 2010) 85. See also National Science Digital Library, 'Primary objects of the proposed investigation,' research outline to Brush Foundation, by Wingate Todd' (NSDL) <<http://nsdl.oercommons.org/courses/primary-objects-of-the-proposed-investigation-research-outline-to-brush-foundation-by-wingate-todd/view>> accessed 22 March 2016; Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, 'Brush Foundation motion, about W. Todd's research' (DNA Learning Center) <<https://www.dnalc.org/view/10878-Brush-Foundation-motion-about-W-Todd-s-research.html>> accessed 22 March 2016 and Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, 'W. Todd letter to L. Frank about 'selling' research project to Brush Foundation' (DNA Learning

supported by the Eugenics Society, which provided rent-free accommodation to it.¹⁷ ICPP later became the International Planned Parenthood Federation ('IPPF'), where Sanger served as president from 1953 to 1959.¹⁸

IPPF, an heir to ICPP, was also able to use the premises of the Eugenics Society,¹⁹ which together with the Race Betterment Foundation heavily financed IPPF and determined its strategy.²⁰ During Sanger's presidency, leading representatives of the eugenicist movement took over a number of key positions within IPPF. For instance, C.P. Blacker, a general secretary of the Eugenics Society, became an IPPF vice-chairman in 1953 and later its administrative director, and Vera Houghton, a member and later a vice-president of the British Eugenics Society, served as the first IPPF secretary general.

Center) <<https://www.dnalc.org/view/10877-W-Todd-letter-to-L-Frank-about-selling-research-project-to-Brush-Foundation.html>> accessed 22 March 2016

¹⁷ See, e.g. 'In conclusion, a unanimous vote of thanks was moved to the Eugenics Society, which has continued during the past year to make available, rent free, accommodation to the International Committee on Planned Parenthood.' in National Centre for Biotechnology Information, 'Report of meeting of International Committee on Planned Parenthood by Vera Houghton' (NCBI) <<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2973206/pdf/eugenrev00063-0025.pdf>> accessed 22 March 2016

¹⁸ New York University, 'Birth Control Organizations International Planned Parenthood Federation' (The Margaret Sanger Papers Project) <https://www.nyu.edu/projects/sanger/aboutms/organization_ippf.php> accessed 22 March 2016

¹⁹ See, e.g. Linda Gordon, *The moral Property of Women: A History of Birth Control Politics in America* (3rd edn, University of Illinois Press 2002) 282

²⁰ Stefan Kühl, *For the Betterment of the Race: The Rise and Fall of the International Movement for Eugenics and Racial Hygiene* (3rd edn, Palgrave Macmillan 2013) 154

3) IPPF Today

(a) Mission: access to contraception and abortion

IPPF's stated mission is 'to improve the quality of life of individuals by providing and campaigning for sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) through advocacy and services, especially for poor and vulnerable people.'²¹ Accordingly, IPPF 'defends the right of all people to enjoy sexual lives free from ill health, unwanted pregnancy, violence and discrimination.'²²

Its 2016-2022 Strategic Framework emphasises four key outcomes:

- i. 100 Governments respect, protect and fulfill sexual and reproductive rights and gender equality;
- ii. 1 billion people empowered to act freely on their sexual and reproductive health and rights;
- iii. 2 billion quality integrated sexual and reproductive health services delivered;
- iv. A high performing, accountable and united Federation.²³

Its 2005-2015 Strategic Framework emphasised what it called the 5 A's:

- i. Adolescents/young people: ensuring the largest generation in history to have access to the information and services they need

²¹ International Planned Parenthood Federation, 'About IPPF' (About IPPF) <<http://www.ippf.org/about-us%20>> accessed 22 March 2016

²² International Planned Parenthood Federation, 'About IPPF' (About IPPF) <<http://www.ippf.org/about-us%20>> accessed 22 March 2016

²³ International Planned Parenthood Federation, 'IPPF Strategic Framework 2016–2022' (International Planned Parenthood Federation 2015) 6-7 <<http://www.ippf.org/resource/IPPFs-Strategic-Framework-2016-2022>> accessed 22 March 2016

- ii. HIV and AIDS: one of the greatest public health challenges confronting the world, and increasingly affecting women and young people
- iii. Abortion: a major killer of many thousands of women round the world when carried out unsafely or illegally
- iv. Access: to services and information – the ‘unfinished business of ICPD’
- v. Advocacy: a major responsibility for IPPF at every level.²⁴

Overall, IPPF seeks to ensure access to contraception and ‘safe abortion services’ with the aim that its member associations will directly provide access. It requires member associations to provide various methods of contraception, including emergency contraception.²⁵ It ‘encourages all Member Associations to provide a minimum package of essential abortion services, and supports the expansion of comprehensive abortion care with those Associations already delivering essential care.’²⁶ From 2013 to 2014, abortion-related services increased from 3 million to 3.8 million, a 27-percent increase.²⁷ Member associations provided 544,080 surgical abortions (533,085 in 2013 and 387,327 in 2012) and 433,109 medical abortions (341,783 in 2013 and 198,105 in 2012).²⁸ Its 2015

²⁴ International Planned Parenthood Federation, ‘IPPF Strategic Framework 2016–2022’ (International Planned Parenthood Federation 2015) 5 <<http://www.ippf.org/resource/IPPFs-Strategic-Framework-2016-2022>> accessed 22 March 2016

²⁵ International Planned Parenthood Federation, ‘Annual Performance Report 2014-2015’ (IPPF 2015) 2 <http://www.ippf.org/sites/default/files/ippf_apr2014_15_web_6.pdf> accessed 18 March 2016

²⁶ International Planned Parenthood Federation, ‘Annual Performance Report 2014-2015’ (IPPF 2015) 16 <http://www.ippf.org/sites/default/files/ippf_apr2014_15_web_6.pdf> accessed 18 March 2016

²⁷ International Planned Parenthood Federation, ‘Annual Performance Report 2014-2015’ (IPPF 2015) table B.3 43 <http://www.ippf.org/sites/default/files/ippf_apr2014_15_web_6.pdf> accessed 18 March 2016

²⁸ International Planned Parenthood Federation, ‘Annual Performance Report 2014-2015’ (IPPF 2015) 17 <http://www.ippf.org/sites/default/files/ippf_apr2014_15_web_6.pdf>

target for abortion-related services is 7.1 million.²⁹ In 2014, 83 member associations provided abortion-related care.³⁰

There are no numbers given for how many late-term abortions IPPF and its member associations have performed, but IPPF staunchly supports the choice of abortion ‘regardless of the stage of gestation’³¹: ‘Women should have access to safe abortion services as early as possible and as late as necessary.’³² The woman determines what is ‘necessary.’

(b) Structure and member associations

IPPF has a central office in London as well as six regional offices.³³ Tewodros Melesse is IPPF Director-General.³⁴ IPPF issues reports, guidelines and briefings,³⁵ and the central office and regional offices

accessed 18 March 2016 and International Planned Parenthood Federation, ‘Annual Performance Report 2013-2014’ (International Planned Parenthood Federation 2014) 18 <<http://www.ippf.org/resource/Annual-Performance-Report-2013-14>> accessed 22 March 2016

²⁹ International Planned Parenthood Federation, ‘Annual Performance Report 2014-2015’ (IPPF 2015) table B. 3, 43 <http://www.ippf.org/sites/default/files/ippf_apr2014_15_web_6.pdf> accessed 18 March 2016

³⁰ International Planned Parenthood Federation, ‘IPPF Financial Statements 2014’ (International Planned Parenthood Federation 2015) 13 <http://www.ippf.org/sites/default/files/financialreport_2014-2015.pdf> accessed 18 March 2016

³¹ International Planned Parenthood Federation, ‘How to talk about abortion: a guide to rights-based messaging’ (International Planned Parenthood Federation 2015) Appendix 3, 23 <http://www.ippf.org/sites/default/files/ippf_abortion_messaging_guide_web.pdf> accessed 22 March 2016

³² International Planned Parenthood Federation, ‘How to talk about abortion: a guide to rights-based messaging’ (International Planned Parenthood Federation 2015) Appendix 3, 23, <http://www.ippf.org/sites/default/files/ippf_abortion_messaging_guide_web.pdf> accessed 22 March 2016

³³ The six regional offices are Africa, Arab World, East and South East Asia and Oceania, European Network, South Asia and Western Hemisphere. See International Planned Parenthood Federation, ‘Funding and Structure’ (About IPPF) <<http://www.ippf.org/about-us>> accessed 22 March 2016

³⁴ International Planned Parenthood Federation, ‘Senior Management Team’ (About IPPF) <<http://www.ippf.org/about-us/people/senior-team>> accessed 22 March 2016

³⁵ International Planned Parenthood Federation, ‘Resources’ (About IPPF) <<http://www.ippf.org/resources>> accessed 22 March 2016

conduct their own advocacy efforts, run programmes, and execute projects.³⁶

However, IPPF largely works through its 152 national member associations, which operate on national, regional and/or international levels in 172 countries.³⁷ Member associations conduct advocacy and provide 'sexual and reproductive health services' directly to constituents. Through its member associations, IPPF has continued to advance the aims and objectives of ICPP internationally through 65,000 'service points.'³⁸

Though the structure of individual member associations differs from one country to another, there are clear organisational, structural, and financial links between IPPF and its member associations.

First, member associations go through an initial accreditation process and then every five years after joining IPPF so that IPPF can ensure it is '[u]pholding its values and principles.'³⁹ The IPPF Standards and Responsibilities of Membership aim to guarantee that '[t]here is increased international confidence that IPPF is an effective Federation committed to results, quality and accountability.'⁴⁰ IPPF has a strong interest in ensuring that its member associations represent its brand well.

Member associations also participate in IPPF's governance structure. Representatives attend yearly Regional Councils, where they elect representatives to the Governing Council, 'the highest governing

³⁶ International Planned Parenthood Federation, 'Programmes' (Our Work)

<<http://www.ippf.org/our-work/programmes>> accessed 22 March 2016

³⁷ Number derived from International Planned Parenthood Federation, 'About IPPF' (About IPPF) <<http://www.ippf.org/our-work>> accessed 22 March 2016

³⁸ International Planned Parenthood Federation, 'International Planned Parenthood Federation' (Home) <<http://www.ippf.org/>> accessed 22 March 2016

³⁹ International Planned Parenthood Federation, IPPF's accreditation system (IPPF 2010) cover page <<http://www.ippf.org/resource/IPPFs-Accreditation-System>> accessed 22 March 2016

⁴⁰ International Planned Parenthood Federation, 'IPPF Standards and Responsibilities of Membership' (International Planned Parenthood Federation 2011) I <http://www.ippf.org/sites/default/files/ippf_standards_and_responsibilities_of_membership.pdf> accessed 22 March 2016

body of IPPF.⁴¹ It 'has ultimate responsibility for overseeing, developing and agreeing IPPF's strategy, policy and priorities.'⁴² IPPF strongly emphasises the 'wholly democratic' nature of its structure.⁴³

IPPF touts the work of its member associations on its website⁴⁴ and in its annual performance reports.⁴⁵ Member associations also identify their IPPF membership on their websites.⁴⁶

IPPF also directly funds the work of its member associations.⁴⁷ The 2014 IPPF financial statements show that IPPF granted its member associations and partner organisations \$74,543,000, including \$40,523,000 in unrestricted cash grants, \$2,718,000 in unrestricted commodity grants (such as contraceptives), \$2,356,000 in unrestricted

⁴¹ See, e.g. International Planned Parenthood Federation, 'IPPF Financial Statements 2014' (International Planned Parenthood Federation 2015) 5, 7-8 <http://www.ippf.org/sites/default/files/financialreport_2014-2015.pdf> accessed 18 March 2016 or International Planned Parenthood Federation, 'Governance' (About IPPF) <<http://www.ippf.org/about-us/accountability/governance>> accessed 22 March 2016

⁴² See, e.g. International Planned Parenthood Federation, 'IPPF Financial Statements 2014' (International Planned Parenthood Federation 2015) 5, 7-8 <http://www.ippf.org/sites/default/files/financialreport_2014-2015.pdf> accessed 18 March 2016 or International Planned Parenthood Federation, 'Governance' (About IPPF) <<http://www.ippf.org/about-us/accountability/governance>> accessed 22 March 2016

⁴³ See, e.g. International Planned Parenthood Federation, 'IPPF Financial Statements 2014' (International Planned Parenthood Federation 2015) 5, 7-8 <http://www.ippf.org/sites/default/files/financialreport_2014-2015.pdf> accessed 18 March 2016 or International Planned Parenthood Federation, 'Governance' (About IPPF) <<http://www.ippf.org/about-us/accountability/governance>> accessed 22 March 2016

⁴⁴ See, e.g., International Planned Parenthood Federation, 'Where we work' (Our Work) <<http://www.ippf.org/our-work/where-we-work>> accessed 22 March 2016

⁴⁵ International Planned Parenthood Federation, 'Annual Performance Report' (IPPF) <<http://www.ippf.org/resources/publications/Annual-Performance-Report>> accessed 22 March 2016

⁴⁶ See, e.g. 'The IFPA is an accredited Member Association of the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) [...]' in IFPA, 'Our Governance' (About Us) <<https://www.ifpa.ie/About-Us/Our-Governance>> accessed 22 March 2016; or 'SPR je plnoprávnym členom Medzinárodnej federácie pre plánované rodičovstvo (International Planned Parenthood Federation – IPPF)' in SPR, 'O nás' (rodicovstvo.sk) <<https://rodicovstvo.wordpress.com/about/>> accessed 22 March 2016

⁴⁷ See, e.g. IPPF EN, 'Innovation fund' (Our Work) <<http://www.ippfen.org/innovation-fund>> accessed 22 March 2016

technical assistance, \$28,826,000 in restricted cash grants, and \$120,000 in restricted commodity grants.⁴⁸ Recipients of the largest grants were the Ethiopian member association (nearly \$3.2 million), the Pakistani member association (nearly \$3.1 million) and the Indian member association (\$3.4 million, but less in unrestricted grants than the first two).⁴⁹ EU-based IPPF member associations received a range from \$17,936 (Cyprus IPPF member association)⁵⁰ to \$115,055 (Bulgarian IPPF member association).⁵¹ IPPF provided technical support to seven Member Associations in 2014 'to strengthen the capacity of clinics and their staff to provide medical abortion, and to improve commodity security.'⁵²

⁴⁸ International Planned Parenthood Federation, 'IPPF Financial Statements 2014' (International Planned Parenthood Federation 2015) 33 <http://www.ippf.org/sites/default/files/financialreport_2014-2015.pdf> accessed 18 March 2016

⁴⁹ International Planned Parenthood Federation, 'IPPF Financial Statements 2014' (International Planned Parenthood Federation 2015) 34 <http://www.ippf.org/sites/default/files/financialreport_2014-2015.pdf> accessed 18 March 2016

⁵⁰ International Planned Parenthood Federation, 'IPPF Financial Statements 2014' (International Planned Parenthood Federation 2015) 37 <http://www.ippf.org/sites/default/files/financialreport_2014-2015.pdf> accessed 22 March 2016

⁵¹ International Planned Parenthood Federation, 'IPPF Financial Statements 2014' (International Planned Parenthood Federation 2015) 36 <http://www.ippf.org/sites/default/files/financialreport_2014-2015.pdf> accessed 18 March 2016: The EU based IPPF member associations that received cash or commodity grants are the Bulgarian Family Planning and Sexual Health Association, Lithuanian Seimos Planavimo ir Seksualines Sveikatos Asociacija, Latvian Latvijas Ģimenes Planošanas un Seksualas Veselības Asociacija, Romanian Societatea de Educatie Contraceptiva si Sexuala, North Irish The Family Planning Association of Northern Ireland, Swedish Riksförbundet för Sexuell Upplysning, Danish Sex & Samfund – The Danish Family Planning Association, Finnish Väestöliitto, French Mouvement Français pour le Planning Familial, Dutch RutgersWPF, Irish Family Planning Association in Ireland, Spanish Federación de Planificación Familiar de España and Cyprus Family Planning Association in Cyprus.

⁵² International Planned Parenthood Federation, 'Annual Performance Report 2014-2015' (IPPF 2015) 16 <http://www.ippf.org/sites/default/files/ippf_apr2014_15_web_6.pdf> accessed 18 March 2016

(c) Influence and importance

IPPF's influence and importance are evidenced by its significant income from governments and organisations, its advocacy efforts, and its partnerships.

IPPF receives grants from a number of sources, namely governments (primarily Western and Asian), multilateral agencies, NGOs, corporations, trusts, and foundations.⁵³ In 2014, government grants totalled \$69,820,000 in unrestricted funds and \$20,755,000 in restricted funds.⁵⁴ Multilateral and other grants totalled \$6,415,000 in unrestricted funds and \$25,258,000 in restricted funds.⁵⁵ The United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS ('UNAIDS'), the United Nations Population Fund ('UNFPA'), and World Health Organization ('WHO') gave grants to IPPF in 2014.⁵⁶ For example, in 2014, IPPF obtained \$1.3 million of unrestricted income through the donation of free stock from UNFPA.⁵⁷

IPPF and its regional offices and member associations are active at the United Nations,⁵⁸ where they exert considerable influence on the policies of developing countries and on the outcomes of conferences and commissions. IPPF has general consultative status through the UN

⁵³ International Planned Parenthood Federation, 'Financial Statements' (Resources) <<http://www.ippf.org/europe/resources/publications/Financial-Statements>> accessed 22 March 2016

⁵⁴ International Planned Parenthood Federation, 'IPPF Financial Statements 2014' (International Planned Parenthood Federation 2015) 23 <http://www.ippf.org/sites/default/files/financialreport_2014-2015.pdf> accessed 18 March 2016

⁵⁵ International Planned Parenthood Federation, 'IPPF Financial Statements 2014' (International Planned Parenthood Federation 2015) 23 <http://www.ippf.org/sites/default/files/financialreport_2014-2015.pdf> accessed 18 March 2016

⁵⁶ International Planned Parenthood Federation, 'IPPF Financial Statements 2014' (International Planned Parenthood Federation 2015) 23 <http://www.ippf.org/sites/default/files/financialreport_2014-2015.pdf> accessed 18 March 2016

⁵⁷ International Planned Parenthood Federation, 'IPPF Financial Statements 2014' (International Planned Parenthood Federation 2015) 18 <http://www.ippf.org/sites/default/files/financialreport_2014-2015.pdf> accessed 18 March 2016

⁵⁸ International Planned Parenthood Federation, 'IPPF at the UN' (Our Work) <<http://www.ippf.org/our-work/UN>> accessed 22 March 2016

Economic and Social Council ('ECOSOC'),⁵⁹ a status held by only three percent of ECOSOC-accredited organisations. This grants it special privileges, such as increased speaking time allotments and increased word limits for written submissions. Five of the six regional offices and many member organisations, such as PPFA and the China Family Planning Association, have special consultative status.

IPPF has close working relationships with UN agencies, including UNFPA, UNAIDS, and WHO. IPPF and UNFPA have a 'long-standing history of co-operation on sexual and reproductive health'⁶⁰; the two have partnered on special initiatives.⁶¹ IPPF co-hosts large conferences alongside UN bodies, such as the Women Deliver conference, which promotes abortion as a component of maternal health,⁶² and the International Conference on Family Planning.⁶³ It also places representatives of member associations and affiliates on country delegations during UN commissions, such as Commission on the Status of Women, Commission on Sustainable Development or Commission on

⁵⁹ The United Nations, 'Consultative Status with ECOSOC and other accreditations' (NGO Branch: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs) <<https://esango.un.org/civilsociety/displayConsultativeStatusSearch.do?method=search&sessionCheck=false>> accessed 22 March 2016

⁶⁰ International Planned Parenthood Federation, 'New IPPF/UNFPA Initiative on Family Planning announced' (News) <<http://www.ippf.org/news/New-IPPFUNFPA-Initiative-Family-Planning-announced>> accessed 22 March 2016

⁶¹ International Planned Parenthood Federation, 'New IPPF/UNFPA Initiative on Family Planning announced' (News) <<http://www.ippf.org/news/New-IPPFUNFPA-Initiative-Family-Planning-announced>> accessed 22 March 2016

⁶² See, e.g. Silvia Paruzzolo and others, 'Targeting Poverty and Gender Inequality to Improve Maternal Health' (International Center for Research on Women (ICRW) 2015) 5 <http://www.womendeliver.org/assets/ICRW-Women_Deliver_FINAL.pdf> accessed 22 March 2016

⁶³ International Conference on Family Planning, 'Welcome to the 2016 International Conference on Family Planning Global Commitments, Local Actions' (<http://fpconference.org>) <<http://fpconference.org/2015/about/>> accessed 16 December 2015

Population and Development,⁶⁴ where it tries to 'influence the language in the resolution and work closely with progressive governments to do so.'⁶⁵

IPPF has played a central role in efforts to promote abortion as a component of the post-2015 development agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals, which replaced the expiring Millennium Development Goals in 2015. IPPF's Vision 2020 advocacy strategy focuses on lobbying governments to '[s]upport a woman's right to abortion by removing legal and policy barriers to the provision of safe abortion services.'⁶⁶ Its 'I Decide' campaign 'aims to bring citizens and parliamentarians together to call on world leaders to prioritise sexual and reproductive health and rights.'⁶⁷

IPPF has also has provided grants to organisations to lobby governments to ensure that sexual and reproductive health and rights are included in the post-2015 development agenda.⁶⁸

It has also set up networks of parliamentarians to ensure that it has people in government and in positions of influence on board with its goal of absolute abortion access.⁶⁹

⁶⁴ International Planned Parenthood Federation, 'IPPF at the UN' (Our Work) <<http://www.ippf.org/our-work/UN>> accessed 22 March 2016

⁶⁵ International Planned Parenthood Federation, 'Commission on Population and Development' (Our Work) <<http://www.ippf.org/our-work/UN/CPD>> accessed 22 March 2016. See also International Planned Parenthood Federation, 'Annual Ministerial Review' (Our Work) <<http://www.ippf.org/our-work/UN/AMR>> accessed 22 March 2016

⁶⁶ International Planned Parenthood Federation, 'Vision 2020' (International Planner Parenthood Federation 2013) 16 <http://www.famplan.org.hk/fpahk/common/banner/ippfvision2020/IPPF_Vision2020.pdf> accessed 22 March 2016

⁶⁷ International Planned Parenthood Federation, 'I Decide campaign launches in Europe, Eastern Europe and Central Asia' (News, 13 May 2014) <<http://www.ippf.org/news/blogs/I-Decide-campaign-launches-Europe-Eastern-Europe-and-Central-Asia>> accessed 22 March 2016

⁶⁸ International Planned Parenthood Federation, 'ICPD small grant winners' (Our Work) <<http://www.ippf.org/our-work/what-we-do/advocacy/icpd/grant-winners>> accessed 22 March 2016

⁶⁹ See, e.g. Nawaiwagt, 'Sexual, reproductive rights urged for all in S Asia' (The Nation, 23 August 2013) <<http://nation.com.pk/international/23-Aug-2013/sexual-reproductive-rights-urged-for-all-in-s-asia>> accessed 22 March 2016 or Press Release – AFPPD, 'Cooks Parliamentarians work to realise Pacific health rights' (Scoopconz, 10 February

IPPF wields significant influence on governments, which it highlights in its annual performance reports. It tracks several indicators for its influence, including 'number of successful policy initiatives and/or positive legislative changes in support or defence of SRHR to which Member Associations' advocacy contributed' (for which they exceeded the goal in 2014, at 81 actual with a target of 50); 'number of successful regional and global policy initiatives and/or positive legislative changes in support or defence of SRHR to which IPPF's advocacy contributed' (for which IPPF exceeded the goal in 2014, at 18 actual with a target of 5); and 'proportion of Member Associations monitoring obligations made by governments in the international human rights treaties that they have ratified' (for which they failed to meet the goal, at 54 percent of associations with a goal of 58 percent).⁷⁰

These reports detail numerous 'successes' of its member associations and regional offices: events, such as Family Planning Day in Nepal with the Health and Population Secretary, the Minister of Health and the National Planning Commission,⁷¹ and advocacy, including lobbying for women's increased access to abortion over doctors' conscience rights in Italy,⁷² liberalizing the abortion law in the Maldives through 'awareness raising' among policy makers⁷³ and 'work[ing] for years to convince the government to amend the criminal code' on abortion in Mauritius.⁷⁴

2014) <<http://pacific.scoop.co.nz/2014/02/cooks-parliamentarians-work-to-realise-pacific-health-rights/>> accessed 22 March 2016

⁷⁰ International Planned Parenthood Federation, 'Annual Performance Report 2014-2015' (IPPF 2015) table B.3 43 <http://www.ippf.org/sites/default/files/ippf_apr2014_15_web_6.pdf> accessed 18 March 2016

⁷¹ International Planned Parenthood Federation, 'Annual Performance Report 2014-2015' (IPPF 2015) 10 <http://www.ippf.org/sites/default/files/ippf_apr2014_15_web_6.pdf> accessed 18 March 2016

⁷² International Planned Parenthood Federation, 'Annual Performance Report 2014-2015' (IPPF 2015) 12 <http://www.ippf.org/sites/default/files/ippf_apr2014_15_web_6.pdf> accessed 18 March 2016

⁷³ International Planned Parenthood Federation, 'Annual Performance Report 2013-2014' (Resources, 2014) 12 <<http://www.ippf.org/resource/Annual-Performance-Report-2013-14>> accessed 22 March 2016

⁷⁴ International Planned Parenthood Federation, 'Annual Performance Report 2012-2013' (Resources, 2013) 10 <<http://www.ippf.org/resource/Annual-Performance-Report-2012-13>> accessed 22 March 2016

IPPF's influence on governments is largely due to the broad reach of its financial grants. While it received grants from 19 governments in 2014, IPPF made grants to member associations in at least 131 countries in 2014, in at least 134 countries in 2013 and in at least 136 countries in 2012. That allows its member associations to lobby governments and provide programmes which they argue governments need in order to meet their international obligations, such as sexuality education.

(d) Responsibility for wrongdoing of member associations

Given the structure of IPPF, and the strict accreditation process undergone by member associations to confirm that they are in line with IPPF's values, when one member association is involved in wrongdoing, IPPF is likewise implicated, especially when IPPF supports that wrongdoing.

IPPF's US member association, Planned Parenthood Federation of America, is currently embroiled in controversy, and IPPF as the parent organisation is not without fault.

4) PPFA and the Selling of Aborted Babies' Body Parts for Profit

IPPF's largest member association, the Planned Parenthood Federation of America ('PPFA'), has been implicated in serious wrongdoing due to its involvement in the selling of foetal tissue for profit.

On 14 July 2015, the Center for Medical Progress⁷⁵ released a video featuring Dr Deborah Nucatola, Senior Director of Medical Services of PPFA, discussing the supply of aborted babies' parts, for example, lungs, livers, and lower extremities, and admitting to illegally changing abortion procedures to provide more valuable specimens.⁷⁶ Since this first incriminating video was published, eleven further videos have been made public to date.⁷⁷ These videos indicate that PPFA has been illegally selling parts of aborted babies for profit; altering abortion procedures in order to obtain intact specimens, including intact foetal cadavers; and not seeking consent from the women undergoing the procedures to do so.

PPFA officials have never disputed or contradicted the fact that PPFA's facilities engage in the 'supply' of aborted babies' body parts for money.⁷⁸ Their line of defence is built on the argument that the

⁷⁵ The Center for Medical Progress is a non-profit organisation. It 'is a group of citizen journalists dedicated to monitoring and reporting on medical ethics and advances. [...] concerned about contemporary bioethical issues that impact human dignity.' For more information, visit <http://www.centerformedicalprogress.org/>.

⁷⁶ The Center for Medical Progress, 'Planned Parenthood Uses Partial-Birth Abortions to Sell Baby Parts' (YouTube, 14 July 2015) <<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jjxwVuozMnU>> accessed 22 March 2016

⁷⁷ All the videos are available at Alliance Defending Freedom, 'Planned Parenthood Undercover Videos' (Planned Parenthood) <<http://www.adflegal.org/issues/sanctity-of-life/beginning-of-life/planned-parenthood-the-whole-story/planned-parenthood-undercover-videos>> accessed 22 March 2016

⁷⁸ For instance, Cecile Richards, the CEO of PPFA, admitted in her letter to the US Congress that Planned Parenthood clinics receive monetary compensation, which she claimed to be ranging from \$45 to \$60 per tissue specimen (see more at, e.g. Valerie Richardson, 'Planned Parenthood admits it manipulates rules on fetal organ sales to maximize profit' (Washington Times, 27 August 2015) <<http://www.washingtontimes.com/news/2015/aug/27/planned-parenthood-admits-it-manipulates-rules-on-/?page=all>>

reimbursements PPFA's facilities received were simply to cover the costs incurred in the process of harvesting babies' body parts.⁷⁹ This position is no longer tenable. According to Dr Mary Gatter, PPFA's Medical Directors' Council President, Planned Parenthood facilities hardly incurred any costs that had to be reimbursed:

So logistically it [providing foetal tissue] was very easy for us, we didn't have to do anything. There was compensation for this [...].⁸⁰

Another PPFA official captured in the undercover videos, Melissa Farrell, Director of Research at Planned Parenthood Gulf Coast, seems to suggest that the fees received by PPFA's affiliates are to compensate for (illegally) changing the abortion procedure in order to increase the odds of harvesting intact specimens.⁸¹

accessed 22 March 2016). Nevertheless, the statement which aimed at defending Planned Parenthood may actually support the claims of the Center for Medical Progress. If taken together with the statements of Planned Parenthood staff captured in the undercover videos confirming that they 'didn't have to do anything' (The Center for Medical Progress, 'Second Planned Parenthood Senior Executive Haggles Over Baby Parts Prices, Changes Abortion Methods' (YouTube, 21 July 2015) <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MjCs_gvlmyw> accessed 29 October 2015), Planned Parenthood actually incurred zero cost and still obtains reimbursement ranging from \$45 to \$60 per tissue specimen, which means pure profit for Planned Parenthood. It also means that the 'fiscal value' of one aborted baby 'as a whole' may be up to \$500.

⁷⁹ There is no financial benefit for tissue donation for either the patient or for Planned Parenthood. In some instances, actual costs, such as the cost to transport tissue to leading research centers, are reimbursed, which is standard across the medical field.' in PPFA, 'Statement from Planned Parenthood on New Undercover Video' (National News, 2015) <<https://www.plannedparenthood.org/about-us/newsroom/press-releases/statement-from-planned-parenthood-on-new-undercover-video>> accessed 22 March 2016

⁸⁰ The Center for Medical Progress, 'Second Planned Parenthood Senior Executive Haggles Over Baby Parts Prices, Changes Abortion Methods' (YouTube, 21 July 2015) <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MjCs_gvlmyw> accessed 22 March 2016

⁸¹ The Center for Medical Progress, 'Intact Fetuses 'Just a Matter of Line Items' for Planned Parenthood TX Mega-Center' (YouTube, 4 August 2015) <<https://www.youtube.com/>>

Changing abortion procedures to maximize profit is understandably strictly prohibited under federal law, which requires the abortionist to declare that 'no alteration of the timing, method, or procedures used to terminate the pregnancy was made solely for the purposes of obtaining the tissue.'⁸² Abortionists are not even supposed to be aware that the aborted babies' body parts are going to be used for tissue donation.⁸³ Nevertheless, the undercover videos capture Planned Parenthood abortionists openly admitting to changing abortion procedures in order to obtain intact foetal specimens:

And for that reason, most providers will do this case under ultrasound guidance, so they'll know where they're putting their forceps [...] So then you're just kind of cognizant of where you put your graspers, you try to intentionally go above and below the thorax [...].⁸⁴ (Dr Deborah Nucatola, PPFA Senior Director of Medical Services)

Some people will actually try to change the presentation, so that it's not vertex [...] So I mean there are certainly steps that can

watch?v=egGUEvY7CEg&feature=youtu.be> accessed 22 March 2016

⁸² See 42 U.S. Code § 289g-1 stating that 'human fetal tissue may be used only if the attending physician with respect to obtaining the tissue from the woman involved makes a statement, made in writing and signed by the physician, declaring that [...] no alteration of the timing, method, or procedures used to terminate the pregnancy was made solely for the purposes of obtaining the tissue.'

⁸³ For instance, Insoo Hyun, associate professor of bioethics at Case Western Reserve University said, '[A]nother safeguard in the Health and Human Services guidelines is that a clinical team that performs the abortion cannot know that the fetus will be donated, to help ensure that they do not change how they perform the abortion, or jeopardize the safety of the woman' in Carrina Storrs, 'How exactly fetal tissue is used for medicine' (CNN, 30 November 2015) <<http://edition.cnn.com/2015/07/17/health/fetal-tissue-explainer/>> accessed 22 March 2016

⁸⁴ The Center for Medical Progress, 'Planned Parenthood Uses Partial-Birth Abortions to Sell Baby Parts' (YouTube, 14 July 2015) <<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jjxwVuozMnU>> accessed 22 March 2016

be taken [...].⁸⁵ (Dr Deborah Nucatola, PPFA Senior Director of Medical Services)

I wouldn't object to asking Ian, who's our surgeon who does the cases, to use an IPAS [...] in order to increase the odds that he's going to get an intact specimen.⁸⁶ (Dr Mary Gatter, PPFA's Medical Directors' Council President)

Furthermore, the videos contain evidence that PPFA's facilities also supply 'intact foetal cadavers'.⁸⁷

Oh, yeah. I mean if you had intact cases, which we've done a lot, we sometimes ship those back to our lab in its entirety.⁸⁸ (Cate Dyer, CEO of StemExpress, LLC)

In addition, there have been cases of babies who have survived the abortion procedure.⁸⁹ Instead of being given the necessary medical care as required by US federal law,⁹⁰ these babies were lanced and their body parts harvested:

⁸⁵ The Center for Medical Progress, 'Planned Parenthood Uses Partial-Birth Abortions to Sell Baby Parts' (YouTube, 14 July 2015) <<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jjxwVuozMnU>> accessed 22 March 2016

⁸⁶ The Center for Medical Progress, 'Second Planned Parenthood Senior Executive Haggles Over Baby Parts Prices, Changes Abortion Methods' (YouTube, 21 July 2015) <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MjCs_gvlmyw> accessed 22 March 2016

⁸⁷ 'If we alter the process [of abortion] [...] we are able to obtain intact foetal cadavers.' in The Center for Medical Progress, 'Intact Fetuses 'Just a Matter of Line Items' for Planned Parenthood TX Mega-Center' (YouTube, 4 August 2015)

⁸⁸ The Center for Medical Progress, 'Planned Parenthood Baby Parts Buyer StemExpress Wants 'Another 50 Livers/Week' (YouTube, 25 August 2015) <<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cz1gRNPgMvE>> accessed 22 March 2016

⁸⁹ The Center for Medical Progress, 'Human Capital – Episode 3: Planned Parenthood's Custom Abortions for Superior Product' (YouTube, 19 August 2015) <<https://youtu.be/FzMAYcMMXp8>> accessed 22 March 2016

⁹⁰ The Born-Alive Protections Act of 2002 grants equal human rights to any child born alive, at any stage of pregnancy – whether the birth was natural or induced by an attempted

There are times when after the procedure is done that the heart actually is still beating.⁹¹ (Dr Ben Van Handel, Executive Director of Novogenix Laboratories, LLC)

And she just taps the heart, and it starts beating. And I'm sitting here and I'm looking at this foetus, and its heart is beating, and I don't know what to think. [...] Since the fetus was so intact, she [her coworker] said, okay, well, this is a really good fetus and it looks like we can procure a lot from it. We're going to procure a brain.⁹² (Holly O'Donnell, former blood and tissue procurement technician from StemExpress)

The latest video that was released on 5 April 2016 shows that Planned Parenthood's 'consent' form for harvesting aborted babies' parts is fraudulent and misleading.⁹³ The 'consent' form states

Research using the blood from pregnant women and tissue that has been aborted has been used to treat and *find* a cure for such disease as diabetes, Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's

abortion. Under federal law, therefore, if the child has a heartbeat – as this baby boy in the San Jose Planned Parenthood clinic depicted in this CMP video did have – he had been born alive, and was entitled to all the protections of the law that any other human person is entitled to receive.' Lila Rose, Michael J. Norton and Kristine L. Brown, 'Request to investigate Planned parenthood California Affiliates, Independent Abortion Clinics, and StemExpress and to Defund Planned Parenthood' (adfmedia, 2015) <<http://www.adfmedia.org/files/LiveActionPPLetter.pdf>> accessed 29 October 2015

⁹¹ The Center for Medical Progress, 'Human Capital – Episode 3: Planned Parenthood's Custom Abortions for Superior Product' (YouTube, 19 August 2015) <<https://youtu.be/FzMAycMMXp8>> accessed 22 March 2016

⁹² The Center for Medical Progress, 'Human Capital – Episode 3: Planned Parenthood's Custom Abortions for Superior Product' (YouTube, 19 August 2015) <<https://youtu.be/FzMAycMMXp8>> accessed 22 March 2016

⁹³ The Center for Medical Progress, 'Statement on Planned Parenthoods fraudulent 'consent' form for aborted baby parts' (Center for Medical Progress, 5 April 2016) <<http://www.centerformedicalprogress.org/2016/04/statement-on-planned-parenthoods-fraudulent-consent-form-for-aborted-baby-parts/>> accessed 11 April 2016

disease, cancer, and AIDS.⁹⁴

The Select Investigative Panel on Infant Lives⁹⁵ held its first meeting on 2 March 2016 to examine the fetal tissue harvesting and experimentation. During the hearing, Dr Lawrence Goldstein, who is a financial donor of San Diego Planned Parenthood uses aborted foetal remains in his research, admitted that this statement is ‘inappropriate and should not be there.’⁹⁶

The allegations are extremely serious and PPFA is the subject of an ongoing Congressional investigation, and two previous congressional hearings were held as a response to the videos.⁹⁷ Since 2011 and in light of the revelations that PPFA has sold aborted babies’ body parts for profit, seventeen US states have defunded their PPFA affiliates,⁹⁸ twelve are in

⁹⁴ ‘Planned Parenthood Client Information for Informed Consent’ (Center for Medical Progress) <<http://www.centerformedicalprogress.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/05/PP-Mar-Monte-tissue-consent.pdf>> accessed 11 April 2016, emphasis added

⁹⁵ ‘Select Investigative Panel’ (The Energy and Commerce Committee) <<https://energycommerce.house.gov/select-investigative-panel>> accessed 14 April 2016

⁹⁶ Center for Medical Progress, ‘Statement on Planned Parenthoods fraudulent ‘consent’ form for aborted baby parts’ (Center for Medical Progress, 5 April 2016) <<http://www.centerformedicalprogress.org/2016/04/statement-on-planned-parenthoods-fraudulent-consent-form-for-aborted-baby-parts/>> accessed 11 April 2016

⁹⁷ Hearing on Planned Parenthood Funding with Cecile Richards, PPFA’s CEO: C-SPAN, ‘Planned Parenthood Funding’ (C-SPAN, 29 September 2015) <<http://www.c-span.org/video/?328410-1/planned-parenthood-president-cecile-richards-testimony-taxpayer-funding>> accessed 22 March 2016 and Hearing on Medical Procedures: C-SPAN, ‘Planned Parenthood Medical Procedures’ (C-SPAN, 8 October 2015) <<http://www.c-span.org/video/?328650-1/hearing-planned-parenthood-medical-procedures>> accessed 22 March 2016

⁹⁸ Five states which defunded before the release of the videos are Arizona, Indiana, Michigan, New Jersey and Tennessee. States which have newly (or additionally) defunded after the videos were published are Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Kansas, Louisiana, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Texas, Utah, Wisconsin. See, in this respect, Casey Mattox, ‘States Leading Washington, D.C. on Defunding Planned Parenthood’ (Alliance Defending Freedom, 14 August 2015) <<https://www.adflegal.org/detailspages/blog-details/allianceedge/2015/08/14/states-leading-washington-d.c.-on-defunding-planned-parenthood>> accessed 22 March 2016 or Florida Family Policy Council, ‘Florida Becomes the 12th State To De-fund Planned Parenthood’ (Florida Family Policy Council, 25 March 2016)

the process of conducting or have recently concluded investigations that identified wrongdoing⁹⁹ and five are currently considering introducing legislation that would partially or fully defund their PPFA affiliates.¹⁰⁰

The defunding efforts have not been limited to the state level. On 3 December 2015, the US Senate passed the 'Reconciliation Bill,' which would have defunded PPFA and redirected the funding to community clinics that offer comprehensive healthcare.¹⁰¹ After the US Senate made a few non-material changes, it was voted on again in the US Congress on 6 January 2016 with the same result – that is, stripping approximately \$450 million of federal funding from PPFA.¹⁰² Though it was vetoed by President Obama, it is the first legislation ever aiming to defund PPFA that passed in both the House and Senate and made it to the President's desk.¹⁰³

<http://ffpc.convio.net/site/MessageViewer?em_id=2766.0&dlv_id=6585> accessed 29 March 2016

⁹⁹ Arizona, Texas, Ohio, South Carolina, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, Alabama, Arkansas, Iowa. See Casey Mattox, 'States Leading Washington, D.C. on Defunding Planned Parenthood' (Alliance Defending Freedom, 14 August 2015) <<https://www.adflegal.org/detailspages/blog-details/allianceedge/2015/08/14/states-leading-washington-d.c.-on-defunding-planned-parenthood>> accessed 22 March 2016

¹⁰⁰ Arizona, Kentucky, Mississippi, Louisiana, Iowa. See Casey Mattox, 'States Leading Washington, D.C. on Defunding Planned Parenthood' (Alliance Defending Freedom, 14 August 2015) <<https://www.adflegal.org/detailspages/blog-details/allianceedge/2015/08/14/states-leading-washington-d.c.-on-defunding-planned-parenthood>> accessed 22 March 2016

¹⁰¹ See, e.g. Nina Lis-Schultz, 'The Senate Just Voted to Defund Planned Parenthood' (The mother Jones, 3 December 2015) <<http://www.motherjones.com/mojo/2015/12/senate-votes-defund-planned-parenthood>> accessed 22 March 2016

¹⁰² See, e.g. Laura Bassett, 'Congress Votes Yet Again To Defund Planned Parenthood' (The Huffington Post, 6 January 2016) <http://www.huffingtonpost.com/entry/congress-votes-defund-planned-parenthood_568d5a67e4b0cad15e62fda6> accessed 22 March 2016

¹⁰³ Gardiner Harris, 'Obama Vetoes Bill to Repeal Health Law and End Planned Parenthood Funding' (The New York Times, 8 January 2016) <<http://www.nytimes.com/2016/01/09/us/politics/obama-vetoes-bill-to-repeal-health-law-and-end-planned-parenthood-funding.html>> accessed 15 February 2016

(a) The Center for Medical Progress and PPFA – latest developments

Following the release of video footage capturing a Houston Planned Parenthood executive discussing the sale of fully intact aborted babies, a grand jury in Harris County started investigating Planned Parenthood's Houston affiliate. The Grand Jury dismissed the charges against the Planned Parenthood affiliate and instead indicted the investigative journalists who stand behind the videos for offering payment for foetal organs. David Daleiden and Sandra Merritt from the Center for Medical Progress are charged with a felony related to the use of a falsified identity card and tampering with a governmental record, in addition to being charged with a misdemeanour count for violating a Texas statute on human organ trafficking for allegedly offering to buy foetal tissue. If convicted, Mr Daleiden will face 20 years of imprisonment while Houston Planned Parenthood will bear no consequences.¹⁰⁴

¹⁰⁴ See, e.g. Alex Altman, 'How the Planned Parenthood Video Mastermind Got Charged' (Time, 26 January 2016) <<http://time.com/4194226/planned-parenthood-david-daleiden-felony/>> accessed 22 March 2016

5) Relationship between IPPF and PPFA

The direct link between IPPF and PPFA is undeniable, and IPPF has supported PPFA unconditionally in the wake of the foetal tissue harvesting scandal. PPFA 'is a founding member of the International Planned Parenthood Federation.'¹⁰⁵ On 21 September 2010, PPFA President Cecile Richards tweeted, '[P]roud to be a member association of @IPPF and proud to have Dr Gill Greer [then-Director General of IPPF] represent the family this week at the #MDGSummit.' Planned Parenthood Global, the international arm of PPFA, tweeted a quote by Cecile Richards at IPPF's 60th anniversary event on 29 November 2012, '[t]here's no organization that has done more for women's lives and opportunities than @ippf.'

IPPF Global tweeted on 1 September 2015, '[P]roud @PPFA is part of @IPPF's international family – sexual and reproductive health are human rights!' On 29 September 2015, two regional offices tweeted their support. IPPF Europe tweeted:

Stand with @PPact [PPFA] Today----> See how you can get involved here: istandwithpp.org/events/ #PinkOut.' IPPF Western Hemisphere tweeted, '[W]e're proud to #StandWithPP on #PinkOut Day & throughout the year bc #reprorights are #humanrights!'

IPPF EN released a statement on 15 October indicating that 'IPPF proudly stands with PPFA, championed by President Barack Obama as the most trusted women's health care provider in the U.S. [...] PPFA provides high-quality health care to women across the U.S., particularly to those who cannot afford it.'¹⁰⁶

¹⁰⁵ See, e.g. PPFA, 'Who We Are' (Planned Parenthood)

<<https://www.plannedparenthood.org/about-us/who-we-are>> accessed 22 March 2016

¹⁰⁶ European Region of the International Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trans and Intersex Association, 'Extremist hate campaign is nothing short of an attack on women in

PPFA is also a member of the IPPF/WHR region, which signed a petition along with many Latin American sexual and reproductive health organisations in support of PPFA in the wake of the foetal tissue harvesting scandal.¹⁰⁷

IPPF and PPFA are also financially linked. IPPF has not made any grants to PPFA's US operations and activities in recent years, as indicated in its financial statements from 2008 to 2014. This is likely because PPFA has a much larger budget than IPPF itself does. However, IPPF has made several restricted grants to Planned Parenthood Federation of America Global, the international arm of PPFA.¹⁰⁸ According to IPPF annual reports, it granted PPFA International (Africa) \$489,850 in 2009. It granted PPFA International – Nigeria \$72,361 in 2012, \$80,593 in 2011 and \$163,691 in 2008. It granted PPFA International – Kenya \$56,966 in 2013 and \$103,023 in 2011. It granted PPFA International – Sudan \$42,727 in 2013, \$12,581 in 2011 and \$117,523 in 2008. It granted PPFA International – Darfur \$86,274 in 2011 and \$113,231 in 2010.

Europe and worldwide' (ILGA EUROPE, 15 October 2015) <<http://www.ilga-europe.org/resources/news/latest-news/extremist-hate-campaign-nothing-short-attack-women-europe-and-worldwide>> accessed 22 March 2016. See also IPPF, 'President Obama thanks Planned Parenthood' (YouTube, 29 November 2012) <<http://www.ippf.org/resource/President-Obama-thanks-Planned-Parenthood>> accessed 22 March 2016

¹⁰⁷ Consorcio Latinoamericano Contra El Aborto Inseguro, 'El ataque que sufre Planned Parenthood por grupos extremistas antiderechos es un ataque a los derechos sexuales y reproductivos' (Clacai, August 2015) <<http://www.clacai.org/documentacion/noticias/item/1482-el-ataque-que-sufre-planned-parenthood-por-grupos-extremistas-antiderechos-es-un-ataque-a-los-derechos-sexuales-y-reproductivos.html>> accessed 22 March 2016

¹⁰⁸ PPFA notes in its Form 990 US tax returns that it has bank accounts or other financial accounts in Nigeria, Kenya and Sudan. See also PPFA, 'Planned Parenthood Global' (Planned Parenthood) <<https://www.plannedparenthood.org/about-us/planned-parenthood-global>> accessed 22 March 2016

6) IPPF Today: Further Evidence of Wrongdoing

(a) Involvement in coercive population policies and human rights violations

As outlined above, IPPF has a disturbing history of eugenics and racism. The question that arises is whether the IPPF network is still faithful to the controversial heritage and ideas of its founder. From the beginning, Planned Parenthood facilities were located to target poor and underserved women to eliminate the possibility of reproduction of the 'unfit.'

Planned Parenthood's clinics primarily 'serve' low-income women and are located in or near black or Hispanic neighbourhoods, suggesting that it targets the poor and disadvantaged.¹⁰⁹

IPPF strongly opposes regulating sex-selective abortions. It has argued that 'each woman who has an abortion does so under a unique set of circumstances and the person best placed to decide the outcome of a pregnancy is the pregnant woman herself,'¹¹⁰ meaning that she may be justified for personal reasons to choose to abort her female foetus. IPPF prefers 'to tackle the root causes of gender-based discrimination by

¹⁰⁹ Cecile Richards, the CEO of PPFA, admitted that almost 80 percent of those who access PPFA's facilities live on an income that is at or below 150 percent the federal poverty level. In Cecile Richards, 'Statement of Cecile Richards President, Planned Parenthood Federation of America: Before the House Committee on Oversight and Government Reform September 29, 2015' <<https://oversight.house.gov/wp-content/uploads/2015/09/Richards-PPFA-Statement-9-29-Planned-Parenthood.pdf>> accessed 22 March 2016. See also Kirsten Andersen, 'How Planned Parenthood targets Blacks and Hispanics: new interactive online map' (Lifesitenews, 17 October 2012) <<https://www.lifesitenews.com/news/how-planned-parenthood-targets-blacks-and-hispanics-new-interactive-online>> accessed 22 March 2015; Protecting Black Life, 'Planned Parenthood Targets Minority Neighborhoods' (Protecting Black Life) <http://www.protectingblacklife.org/pp_targets/index.html#> accessed 22 March 2016

¹¹⁰ Rebecca Wilkins and others, 'Abortion on the basis of foetal sex: Calling choice into question' (World Health Organisation: Regional Office for Europe) 23 <http://www.euro.who.int/__data/assets/pdf_file/0011/277733/Abortion-on-the-basis-of-foetal-sex_Calling-choice-into-question.pdf> accessed 22 March 2016

implementing rights-based programmes that promote equality between men and women, and empower women and girls,¹¹¹ which it fails to acknowledge can take years, if the root causes can even be eliminated at all. IPPF argues that regulation of sex-selective abortion, which could work immediately to save the lives of female foetuses, will not do enough to solve the problem since there are other ways girl children are discriminated against, and therefore there should be no regulation. All women know 'what is best for them,' which may be ending the lives of their female foetuses.¹¹² One Planned Parenthood director stated it simply: 'But if you look at it at the individual level, which is what we do, I don't have any right to say that one person's reason [for aborting] is better or worse than another's.'¹¹³ A PPFA spokeswoman indicated that 'no Planned Parenthood clinic will deny a woman an abortion based on her reasons for wanting one,' as it provides 'confidential, nonjudgmental care.'¹¹⁴ IPPF supports legal abortion at any cost, including costs to the girl child.

Unsurprisingly, given its stance on sex-selective abortions, IPPF has fully and proudly participated in carrying out China's one-child policy.¹¹⁵ IPPF's involvement in China is through the China Family Planning Association ('CFPA'), which became a full member association of IPPF in

¹¹¹ Rebecca Wilkins and others, 'Abortion on the basis of foetal sex: Calling choice into question' (World Health Organisation: Regional Office for Europe) 23 <http://www.euro.who.int/__data/assets/pdf_file/0011/277733/Abortion-on-the-basis-of-foetal-sex_Calling-choice-into-question.pdf> accessed 22 March 2016

¹¹² Rebecca Wilkins and others, 'Abortion on the basis of foetal sex: Calling choice into question' (World Health Organisation: Regional Office for Europe) 23 <http://www.euro.who.int/__data/assets/pdf_file/0011/277733/Abortion-on-the-basis-of-foetal-sex_Calling-choice-into-question.pdf> accessed 22 March 2016

¹¹³ 'Planned Parenthood Director Supports Sex-Selection Abortions' (Susan B. Anthony List, 27 January 2012) <<https://www.sba-list.org/suzy-b-blog/planned-parenthood-director-supports-sex-selection-abortions>> accessed 22 March 2016

¹¹⁴ Laura Bassett, 'Planned Parenthood Sting Caught on Video, Released by Anti-Abortion Activists (VIDEO)' (Huffington Post, 29 May 2012) <http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2012/05/29/planned-parenthood-video_n_1552672.html> accessed 22 March 2016

¹¹⁵ See, e.g. Jacqueline Rorabeck Kasun, *The War Against Population: The Economics and Ideology of World Population Control* (2 edn, Ignatius Press 1999) 122

1983.¹¹⁶ The official statement announcing the creation of the CFPA in 1980 affirmed, '[t]he association will implement government population control policies.'¹¹⁷ Though China's family planning program was aggressive (for example, women with 'unauthorised' pregnancies received injections causing stillbirths or early infant death) and resoundingly decried around the world for its human rights violations, and IPPF representatives were aware of its practices,¹¹⁸ IPPF did not terminate cooperation, and in 2006 the CFPA passed an IPPF qualification test by meeting 65 criteria on sexual and reproductive health issues.¹¹⁹ In fact, IPPF's webpage on the CFPA once read, at the time when the one-child policy was in full force, 'The China Family Planning Association (CFPA) plays a very important role in China's family planning programme. It supports the present family planning policy of the government, which is appropriate for the present national situation [...].'¹²⁰ IPPF has regularly given grants to CFPA.¹²¹

IPPF lauds the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development ('ICPD') for its shift of demographic targets, which led from

¹¹⁶ CFPA, 'CFPA Introduction' (China Family Planning Association)

<<http://eng.chinafpa.org.cn/resource01.html>> accessed 22 March 2016

¹¹⁷ Memorandum submitted by Society for the Protection of the Unborn (SPUC), Great Britain Parliament House of Commons International Development Committee, DFID and China: Third Report of Session 2008-09, Vol 2: Oral and Written Evidence (The Stationery Office 2009) 101

¹¹⁸ Matthew James Connelly, *Fatal Misconception: The Struggle to Control World Population* (Harvard University Press 2009) 345

¹¹⁹ 'China passes qualification test of Int'l Planned Parenthood Federation' (Chinadaily, 30 October 2006) <http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/china/2006-10/30/content_720378.htm> accessed 22 March 2016

¹²⁰ Reggie Littlejohn, 'China: Family Planning Official Stabs Man to Death' (Women's Rights without Frontiers, 5 April 2011) <<http://www.womensrightswithoutfrontiers.org/blog/?p=147>> accessed 22 March 2016

¹²¹ See, e.g., International Planned Parenthood Federation, 'IPPF Financial Statements 2009' (International Planned Parenthood Federation 2010) 35 <<http://www.ippf.org/resource/IPPF-Financial-Statement-2009>> accessed 22 March 2016, International Planned Parenthood Federation, 'IPPF Financial Statements 2008' (International Planned Parenthood Federation 2009) 35 <http://www.ippf.org/sites/default/files/ippf_financial_statements_2008.pdf> accessed 22 March 2016

coercive population policies to individual rights.¹²² UNFPA calls on governments to 'monitor for and eliminate any use of incentives, targets or fee structures that incentivize health care providers to advocate for adoption of specific methods, or for incentives to use contraception.'¹²³ However, 'in practice [IPPF] often cooperate[s] with governments who use them.'¹²⁴ IPPF itself has targets for the provision of abortion-related services and contraceptives ('number of couple years of protection') by its member associations.¹²⁵ Its 2015 target for provision of abortion-related services is 7.1 million while its actual number of abortion-related services in 2014 was 3.8 million,¹²⁶ a significant difference to make up that will require much effort on the part of member associations. IPPF provides grants to its member associations specifically to ramp up their provision of abortion. There is no indication how IPPF prevents its member associations and their staff and volunteers from unduly influencing women to choose abortion or certain types of contraceptives, such as long-acting intrauterine devices or sterilization, especially in countries where the government also has set targets for decreasing the fertility rate. For example, IPPF's member association in India, where the government provides financial incentives for sterilization, has performed sterilizations

¹²² International Planned Parenthood Federation, 'International Conference on Population and Development' (Our Work) <<http://www.ippf.org/our-work/what-we-do/advocacy/icpd>> accessed 22 March 2016

¹²³ UNFPA, 'By Choice, Not By Chance: Family Planning, Human Rights and Development' (UNFPA 2012) 99 <http://www.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/pub-pdf/EN_SWOP2012_Report.pdf> accessed 22 March 2016

¹²⁴ Betsy Hartmann, *Reproductive Rights and Wrongs: The Global Politics of Population Control* (South End Press 1995)

¹²⁵ International Planned Parenthood Federation, 'Annual Performance Report 2014-2015' (IPPF 2015) B.3 43 <http://www.ippf.org/sites/default/files/ippf_apr2014_5_web_6.pdf> accessed 18 March 2016

¹²⁶ International Planned Parenthood Federation, 'Annual Performance Report 2014-2015' (IPPF 2015) B.3 43 <http://www.ippf.org/sites/default/files/ippf_apr2014_15_web_6.pdf> accessed 18 March 2016

in the infamous sterilization camps.¹²⁷ The Family Planning Association of India performs procedures that Indians get paid money to undergo.

(b) Promotion of child sex and child sexual rights and criticism of parents and parental rights

Children are particularly vulnerable and susceptible to sexual abuse and thus deserve special protection. However, IPPF believes that sexual activity should not be constrained by age limits, as '[s]ex is a basic requirement for survival and on the same level as food, excretion, shelter, etc.'¹²⁸ PPFA's website on 'Info for Teens' lists various indicators suggesting when teenagers are ready to be sexually active but does not include age.¹²⁹ IPPF EN even goes so far as to associate the most natural and innocent behaviours of babies and toddlers with sexual behaviour. It claims, *inter alia*, that a baby's sucking during breastfeeding is a sexual behaviour, and children begin masturbating and using 'dirty words' starting at the age of eighteen months.¹³⁰

Planned Parenthood Toronto sponsors a site for young people that asserts, '[t]here is no right age to have sex. People engage in sexual

¹²⁷ Shastry V. Mallady, 'Women carry the burden of family planning' (The Hindu, 17 February 2013) <<http://www.thehindu.com/news/cities/Madurai/women-carry-the-burden-of-family-planning/article4424778.ece>> accessed 22 March 2016

¹²⁸ IPPF EN, 'Training Manual' (IPPF European Network) 18, 20 <<http://www.ippfen.org/sites/default/files/KMS%20TRAINING%20manual%20for%20INTERMEDIARIES%20-%20designed.pdf>> accessed 22 March 2016. In this material, Planned Parenthood provides exercises about the 'sexual and reproductive health and rights' with the special focus on young people with mild to moderate learning disabilities. In the section 'Guidance and talking points for the facilitator,' or eventually, prepared answers for the facilitators to the questions in the exercises, Planned Parenthood gives its own statements and beliefs. The examples and exercises are taken from the exercises used by IPPF member associations.

¹²⁹ Planned Parenthood Federation of America, 'Am I ready?' (Planned Parenthood) <<https://www.plannedparenthood.org/teens/sex/am-i-ready>> accessed 22 March 2016

¹³⁰ IPPF EN, 'Training Manual' (IPPF European Network) 88 <<http://www.ippfen.org/sites/default/files/KMS%20TRAINING%20manual%20for%20INTERMEDIARIES%20-%20designed.pdf>> accessed 22 March 2016.

activity at many different times during their life. Some people have their first sexual experience when they are very young.¹³¹

In 'Exclaim!', a guide for young people on sexual rights, IPPF questions the age limits placed on children's sexual activity. It states, '[t]here is a common misconception that young people are not, or should not be sexual beings [...]. Sexuality is a central aspect of being human during all phases of each person's life.'¹³² It asserts, '[a]ll people under 18 years should enjoy the full range of human rights, including sexual rights,'¹³³ and '[a]ny limitation on sexual rights must be non-discriminatory, including on the grounds of age.'¹³⁴ A poster available in the annex declares, '[s]exuality and sexual pleasure are important parts of being human for everyone - no matter what age, no matter if you're married or not and no matter if you want to have children or not.'¹³⁵

IPPF emphasizes the importance of 'comprehensive sexuality education' ('CSE') for young people. IPPF's CSE 'approach includes an emphasis on sexual expression, sexual fulfilment and pleasure'¹³⁶ and

¹³¹ Teen Health Source, 'Am I ready for sex?' (teenhealthsource)

<<http://teenhealthsource.com/sex/checklist/>> accessed 29 October 2015

¹³² International Planned Parenthood Federation, 'Exclaim! Young People's Guide to Sexual Rights: An IPPF Declaration' (International Planned Parenthood Federation 2011) 9 <<http://www.ippf.org/resource/Exclaim-Young-Peoples-Guide-Sexual-Rights-IPPF-declaration>> accessed 22 March 2015

¹³³ International Planned Parenthood Federation, 'Exclaim! Young People's Guide to Sexual Rights: An IPPF Declaration' (International Planned Parenthood Federation 2011) 15 <<http://www.ippf.org/resource/Exclaim-Young-Peoples-Guide-Sexual-Rights-IPPF-declaration>> accessed 22 March 2015

¹³⁴ International Planned Parenthood Federation, 'Exclaim! Young People's Guide to Sexual Rights: An IPPF Declaration' (International Planned Parenthood Federation 2011) 21 <<http://www.ippf.org/resource/Exclaim-Young-Peoples-Guide-Sexual-Rights-IPPF-declaration>> accessed 22 March 2015

¹³⁵ International Planned Parenthood Federation, 'Exclaim! Young People's Guide to Sexual Rights: An IPPF Declaration' (International Planned Parenthood Federation 2011) Annex 2, 37 <<http://www.ippf.org/resource/Exclaim-Young-Peoples-Guide-Sexual-Rights-IPPF-declaration>> accessed 22 March 2015

¹³⁶ International Planned Parenthood Federation, 'IPPF Framework for Comprehensive Sexuality Education' (IPPF 2010) 4 <http://www.ippf.org/sites/default/files/ippf_framework_for_comprehensive_sexuality_education.pdf> accessed 16 December 2015

overcoming 'sexual taboos as a result of religion and culture.'¹³⁷ Along with Population Council and IPPF/WHO, it issued guidelines and suggested activities for a CSE curriculum called 'It's All One', whose 'ultimate goal [...] is to develop the capacity of young people to enjoy – and advocate for their rights to – dignity, equality, and responsible, satisfying, and healthy sexual lives.'¹³⁸ The curriculum is '[c]ulturally appropriate, reflecting the diverse circumstances and realities of young people around the world.'¹³⁹

However, the guidelines and the suggested activities of It's All One betray a singular purpose: to persuade young people that sex, contraception, abortion, homosexuality, sexual diversity, and other (not universally culturally appropriate, as it claims) practices and lifestyles are acceptable. Numerous abortion scenarios are included in the activity sheets, not to 'discuss [...] abortion as right or wrong,' but to 'consider what goes into making that decision to try to understand why some choose to have an abortion.'¹⁴⁰ The premise is that abortion is acceptable. Another goal is to 'empathize with' same-sex-attracted people.¹⁴¹ The curriculum encourages advocating for sexual and reproductive health and rights, which includes 'join[ing] national campaigns to [...] save girls' and women's lives by decriminalizing abortion' and 'ensur[ing] enforcement of

¹³⁷ International Planned Parenthood Federation, 'IPPF Framework for Comprehensive Sexuality Education' (IPPF 2010) 4 <http://www.ippf.org/sites/default/files/ippf_framework_for_comprehensive_sexuality_education.pdf> accessed 16 December 2015

¹³⁸ IPPF and Population Council, 'It's all one curriculum: Vol. I' (popcouncil) 2 <http://www.popcouncil.org/uploads/pdfs/2011PGY_ItsAllOneGuidelines_en.pdf> accessed 22 March 2016

¹³⁹ IPPF and Population Council, 'It's all one curriculum: Vol. I' (popcouncil) 3 <http://www.popcouncil.org/uploads/pdfs/2011PGY_ItsAllOneGuidelines_en.pdf> accessed 22 March 2016

¹⁴⁰ IPPF and Population Council, 'It's all one curriculum: Vol. I' (popcouncil) 166-169 <http://www.popcouncil.org/uploads/pdfs/2011PGY_ItsAllOneGuidelines_en.pdf> accessed 22 March 2016

¹⁴¹ IPPF and Population Council, 'It's all one curriculum: Vol. II' (popcouncil) 63 <http://www.popcouncil.org/uploads/pdfs/2011PGY_ItsAllOneGuidelines_en.pdf> accessed 16 December 2015

laws that protect gender equality (including in the face of opposition by conservative or religious movements).¹⁴² The curriculum is therefore understandably not culturally appropriate in those cultures that are being criticized.

IPPF also uses its member associations to promote youth sexual rights on the ground. The A+ program, carried out by 16 member associations, focused on increasing young people's sexual rights and access to services and sexuality education. An evaluation report from IPPF notes that 'some talk about feeling threatened by, and uncomfortable with, forms of sexuality and sexual expression that do not fall within their traditional moral code.'¹⁴³ These youth are confused because they have been taught about 'positive sexuality' through IPPF programming.¹⁴⁴ It is clear that IPPF wants them to overcome any negative feelings about sex.

IPPF EN has declared that '[y]oung people with learning disabilities are entitled to the same human and sexual rights as every other human being,'¹⁴⁵ and that their sexual rights should be facilitated by their guardians and institutions by, for example, creating 'a policy on sex and sexuality.'¹⁴⁶ The same document says that schoolchildren '[p]rovok[e] and seduc[e] adults.'¹⁴⁷

¹⁴² IPPF and Population Council, 'It's all one curriculum: Vol. I' (popcouncil) 231 <http://www.popcouncil.org/uploads/pdfs/2011PGY_ItsAllOneGuidelines_en.pdf> accessed 22 March 2016

¹⁴³ Vicky Johnson, 'Love, sexual rights and young people: Learning from our peer educators how to be a youth-centred organisation' (IPPF, 2013) 113 <http://www.ippf.org/sites/default/files/ippf_lsr-yp_full_020813.pdf> accessed 22 March 2016

¹⁴⁴ Vicky Johnson, 'Love, sexual rights and young people: Learning from our peer educators how to be a youth-centred organisation' (IPPF, 2013) 113 <http://www.ippf.org/sites/default/files/ippf_lsr-yp_full_020813.pdf> accessed 22 March 2016

¹⁴⁵ IPPF EN, 'Training Manual' (IPPF European Network) 38 <<http://www.ippfen.org/sites/default/files/KMS%20TRAINING%20manual%20for%20INTERMEDIARIES%20-%20designed.pdf>> accessed 22 March 2016

¹⁴⁶ IPPF EN, 'Training Manual' (IPPF European Network) 30 <<http://www.ippfen.org/sites/default/files/KMS%20TRAINING%20manual%20for%20INTERMEDIARIES%20-%20designed.pdf>> accessed 22 March 2016

¹⁴⁷ IPPF EN, 'Training Manual' (IPPF European Network) 92 <<http://www.ippfen.org/sites/default/files/KMS%20TRAINING%20manual%20for%20INTERMEDIARIES%20-%20designed.pdf>>

As a component of young people's sexual rights, IPPF argues for a 'right to privacy and to make autonomous decisions about their sexuality privately.'¹⁴⁸ This entails a 'right to decide if, when, how and with whom to share information about their sexual choices without forceful interference from other people.'¹⁴⁹ IPPF/WHR explains, '[c]onfidentiality is perhaps one of the guarantees most sought by minors, who fear that their sexual behaviour may be divulged to their parents.'¹⁵⁰ In four separate instances, Exclaim! calls for the removal of parental involvement laws.¹⁵¹

IPPF also advocates for lowering the age of consent and against increasing it. For example, the IPPF member association in Peru has campaigned for lowering the age of consent there from 18 years to 14 years,¹⁵² and IPPF/WHR's Caribbean Coalition for Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights is campaigning against increasing the age of consent from 15 years to 18 years in St. Vincent and the Grenadines.¹⁵³

%20designed.pdf> accessed 22 March 2016.

¹⁴⁸ International Planned Parenthood Federation, 'Exclaim! Young People's Guide to Sexual Rights: An IPPF Declaration' (International Planned Parenthood Federation 2011) 20 <<http://www.ippf.org/resource/Exclaim-Young-Peoples-Guide-Sexual-Rights-IPPF-declaration>> accessed 22 March 2016

¹⁴⁹ International Planned Parenthood Federation, 'Exclaim! Young People's Guide to Sexual Rights: An IPPF Declaration' (International Planned Parenthood Federation 2011) 20 <<http://www.ippf.org/resource/Exclaim-Young-Peoples-Guide-Sexual-Rights-IPPF-declaration>> accessed 22 March 2016

¹⁵⁰ IPPF/WHR and Profamilia, 'Sexual and Reproductive Rights of Young People' (IPPF Western Hemisphere) 25 <<https://www.ippfwhr.org/sites/default/files/srrightsyoungen.pdf>> accessed 22 March 2016

¹⁵¹ International Planned Parenthood Federation, 'Exclaim! Young People's Guide to Sexual Rights: An IPPF Declaration' (International Planned Parenthood Federation 2011) 17, 19, 23, 25 <<http://www.ippf.org/resource/Exclaim-Young-Peoples-Guide-Sexual-Rights-IPPF-declaration>> accessed 22 March 2016

¹⁵² See, e.g. Matthew Cullinan Hoffman, 'Planned Parenthood seeking to lower age of sexual consent to 14 in Peru' (Lifesitenews, 19 November 2010) <<https://www.lifesitenews.com/news/planned-parenthood-seeking-to-lower-age-of-sexual-consent-to-14-in-peru>> accessed 22 March 2016

¹⁵³ IPPF/WHR, 'Caribbean SRHR Advocates Condemn Call for Increase in Girls' Consent Age' (IPPF Western Hemisphere, 12 October 2015) <<https://www.ippfwhr.org/en/news-room/caribbean-srhr-advocates-condemn-call-for-increase-in-girls-consent-age>>

IPPF EN believes that although '[p]arents may facilitate their home sex education based on these beliefs' about sex and sexuality, they must still 'recognize that their children have a right to non-judgmental information and support.'¹⁵⁴ Essentially, parents are 'allowed' to teach their children according to their beliefs only if they also ensure their children receive information and support that goes against the parents' beliefs, if the parents' beliefs in any way limit their children from exercising the IPPF conception of 'full sexual rights.'

IPPF/WHR explains that minors face 'barriers [...] such as the cultural or social conditioning of their parents and their parents' religious beliefs or expectations on what age children should become sexually active.'¹⁵⁵ IPPF/WHR laments that 'this encourages them to turn to unlawful options.'¹⁵⁶ It states, '[w]hen minors lack the capacity to make direct decisions on issues relating to their health, the guiding principle that must replace autonomy is their wellbeing and health,' which IPPF/WHR makes clear does not entail what the parents want if the parents are opposed to abortion.¹⁵⁷

In the Q&A section of its website, PPFA states that it is wrong to make teens ask their parents for permission to use birth control as 'it would lead to more teen pregnancy.'¹⁵⁸ Rather than say anything positive about

accessed 22 March 2016

¹⁵⁴ IPPF EN, 'Training Manual' (IPPF European Network) 61 <<http://www.ippfen.org/sites/default/files/KMS%20TRAINING%20manual%20for%20INTERMEDIARIES%20-%20designed.pdf>> accessed 22 March 2016

¹⁵⁵ IPPF/WHR and Profamilia, 'Sexual and Reproductive Rights of Young People' (IPPF Western Hemisphere) 8 <<https://www.ippfwhr.org/sites/default/files/srrightsyoungen.pdf>> accessed 22 March 2016

¹⁵⁶ IPPF/WHR and Profamilia, 'Sexual and Reproductive Rights of Young People' (IPPF Western Hemisphere) 8 <<https://www.ippfwhr.org/sites/default/files/srrightsyoungen.pdf>> accessed 22 March 2016

¹⁵⁷ IPPF/WHR and Profamilia, 'Sexual and Reproductive Rights of Young People' (IPPF Western Hemisphere) 22 <<https://www.ippfwhr.org/sites/default/files/srrightsyoungen.pdf>> accessed 22 March 2016

¹⁵⁸ See 'What would be wrong with making teens ask their parents for permission to use birth control?' in Planned Parenthood Federation of America, 'Q&A with Dr. Cullins: Birth Control' <<https://www.plannedparenthood.org/learn/ask-dr-cullins/birth-control-qa>>

parents and their involvement in their children's lives, the Q&A says that 'not all young people can trust their parents to be helpful.' It continues, '[s]ome parents are abusive. Many young people don't even have contact with their parents. To keep kids safe and healthy, most states wisely let young people consent to their own medical care for a variety of services.'¹⁵⁹ The Q&A does not encourage young people to talk with their parents about sex and responsible decision-making. The Info for Teens section of its website gives advice on how to ensure that parents will not find out about a teen's receipt of birth control.¹⁶⁰

The consequences of IPPF and its member associations' total commitment to 'protecting' minors and ensuring their privacy and confidentiality are real, particularly as pertains to their encouragement of risky behaviours. For example, early sexual debut, commonly defined as engaging in sexual intercourse before age 14 years, is harmful to health and well-being,¹⁶¹ but they are unwilling to advise teens of this,¹⁶² and actually encourage teens to make their own decisions about when they are ready to have sex and how much risk they are willing to take on.¹⁶³

(Planned Parenthood) accessed 22 March 2016

¹⁵⁹ See 'What would be wrong with making teens ask their parents for permission to use birth control?' in Planned Parenthood Federation of America, 'Q&A with Dr. Cullins: Birth Control' <<https://www.plannedparenthood.org/learn/ask-dr-cullins/birth-control-qa>> (Planned Parenthood) accessed 22 March 2016

¹⁶⁰ See 'Will my parents find out if I get birth control?' In Planned Parenthood Federation of America, 'Birth Control' (Planned Parenthood) <<https://www.plannedparenthood.org/teens/going-to-the-doctor/birth-control>> accessed 22 March 2016

¹⁶¹ See, e.g., 'P. Orr Donald and others, 'Premature Sexual Activity as an Indicator of Psychosocial Risk' [1991] 87(2) *Pediatrics* <<http://pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/87/2/141>> accessed 22 March 2016. See also Zenobia Bryant, 'Relationship between Suicidal Behaviour and Early Sexual Intercourse' (APHA, 2015) <<https://apha.confex.com/apha/143am/webprogram/Paper332810.html>> accessed 22 March 2016 or Sudha Salhan, *Textbook of Gynecology* (JP Medical Ltd, 2011) 75 or Kerri Durnell Schuiling and Frances E. Likis, *Textbook of Gynecology Women's Gynecologic Health* (Jones & Bartlett Publishers 2011) 487

¹⁶² There is no mention of this on PPFA's 'Am I Ready?' page. See Planned Parenthood Federation of America, 'Am I ready?' (Planned Parenthood) <<https://www.plannedparenthood.org/teens/sex/am-i-ready>> accessed 22 March 2016

¹⁶³ 'The decision to have sex or not is yours to make.' in Planned Parenthood, 'Am I ready?'

IPPF and its member associations' 'commitment' to youth privacy and confidentiality has also resulted in the neglect of their obligation to protect children from harm. For example, a 14-year-old girl visited PPFA's Alabama affiliate in April 2014 requesting an abortion, which was performed. In August of the same year she visited the same affiliate for another abortion. In both instances, PPFA's affiliate did not report the suspected sexual abuse.¹⁶⁴

(c) Encouragement of nondisclosure of HIV - positive status

While IPPF claims that it is 'is at the forefront of efforts to ensure [...] a comprehensive response to HIV,'¹⁶⁵ it employs a dangerous strategy. IPPF promotes the decision of people living with HIV not to disclose their status to their sexual partners: 'Young people living with HIV have the right to decide if, when and how to disclose their HIV status.'¹⁶⁶

In believing that laws requiring disclosure violate the rights of people living with HIV, IPPF ignores the interest of their sexual partners in knowing the possible consequences of their sexual activity:

Some countries have laws that say people living with HIV must

(Planned Parenthood) <<https://www.plannedparenthood.org/teens/sex/am-i-ready>> accessed 22 March 2016

¹⁶⁴ See the summary of documented cases in Alliance Defending Freedom, 'How Planned Parenthood 'Cares' for Child Victims of Sexual Abuse: A Summary of Planned Parenthood Failing to Report Sexual Abuse' (3 September 2015) 2, 6-13 <<http://www.adfmedia.org/files/PlannedParenthoodSexAbuseSummary.pdf>> 22 March 2016. See also Live Action, 'Planned Parenthood Employee Fired After Hiding Sex Abuse of 13yo Girl. Bloomington, IN' (YouTube, 3 December 2008) <<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hLDGFzdPjBU>> accessed 22 March 2016 or Live Action, 'Wisconsin Planned Parenthood Ignores Sexual Abuse Case' (YouTube, 22 February 2016) <<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Y3besWlxHhc>> accessed 22 March 2016

¹⁶⁵ International Planned Parenthood Federation, 'HIV and AIDS' (Our Work) <<http://www.ippf.org/our-work/what-we-do/HIV-and-AIDS>> accessed 22 March 2016

¹⁶⁶ International Planned Parenthood Federation, 'Healthy, Happy and Hot: A young people's guide to rights' (IPPF 2010) 6 <<http://www.ippf.org/resource/Healthy-Happy-and-Hot-young-peoples-guide-rights>> accessed 22 March 2016

tell their sexual partner(s) about their status before having sex, even if they use condoms or only engage in sexual activity with a low risk of giving HIV to someone else. These laws violate the rights of people living with HIV by forcing them to disclose or face the possibility of criminal charges.¹⁶⁷

In doing this, IPPF encourages people to act in violation of national provisions, and persons following IPPF's advice might face the risk of criminal prosecution. For example, the Criminal Code of the Slovak Republic states that:

Any person who intentionally exposes another person to the danger of infection with human immunodeficiency virus, shall be punished by imprisonment from three to ten years.¹⁶⁸

IPPF treats nondisclosure laws as unreasonable and unfairly discriminatory against people living with HIV. However, it is clear that such laws aim to protect unwitting sexual partners. For example, the State of Michigan (United States) has a provision that states:

A person who knows he/she has been diagnosed as having AIDS or AIDS-related complex (ARC) or who knows she he/she is infected with HIV, and who engages in sexual penetration with another person without having first informed the other

¹⁶⁷ International Planned Parenthood Federation, 'Healthy, Happy and Hot: A young people's guide to rights' (IPPF 2010) 6 <<http://www.ippf.org/resource/Healthy-Happy-and-Hot-young-peoples-guide-rights>> accessed 22 March 2016

¹⁶⁸ Slovak Criminal Code, art 165. Compare with art 152 of Criminal Code of Czech Republic. Examples of other EU states are Sweden, Austria, France, Germany, the United Kingdom, Italy and Finland in UNAIDS, 'Criminalisation of HIV Non-Disclosure, Exposure and Transmission: Background and current Landscape' (UNAIDS) <http://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/en/media/unaids/contentassets/documents/document/2012/BackgroundCurrentLandscapeCriminalisationHIV_Final.pdf> accessed 22 March 2016

person that he/she has AIDS/ARC/HIV, is guilty of a felony.¹⁶⁹

This provision is clearly not aimed at punishing HIV-positive people simply because they are HIV-positive, but instead at ensuring that HIV-positive people inform their sexual partners of their HIV-positive status, with the ultimate goal of preventing the spread of HIV to more people.

IPPF recognizes that it is 'your choice' not to have safer sex '[i]f this is something you and your partner agree to.'¹⁷⁰ However, IPPF fails to state any opinion about the situation in which the HIV-partner exercises his 'right' not to disclose his HIV status and the two choose to have unprotected sex.

(d) 'Messaging' and manipulating language

IPPF's 'Glossary of terms related to sexual and reproductive health' is an instruction manual for its member associations in manipulating language ('Words matter,' according to IPPF) in order to fight 'stigma':

The way we describe, discuss and portray sexual and reproductive health issues is instrumental to our success in dealing effectively with the challenges while also fully respecting IPPF's mission. The harmonized use of language and content in IPPF materials should reflect an approach to the problems that is comprehensive and inclusive, and that is also sensitive to the needs and issues of all people.¹⁷¹

¹⁶⁹ UNAIDS, 'Criminalisation of HIV Non-Disclosure, Exposure and Transmission: Background and Current Landscape' (UNAIDS 2012) footnote 55, 31 <http://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/en/media/unaids/contentassets/documents/document/2012/BackgroundCurrentLandscapeCriminalisationHIV_Final.pdf> accessed 22 March 2016

¹⁷⁰ International Planned Parenthood Federation, 'Healthy, Happy and Hot: A young people's guide to rights' (IPPF 2010) 12 <<http://www.ippf.org/resource/Healthy-Happy-and-Hot-young-peoples-guide-rights>> accessed 22 March 2016

¹⁷¹ International Planned Parenthood Federation, 'IPPF Glossary of terms related to sexual

On the contrary, the Glossary is out of touch with reality. For example, IPPF states that '[t]he term baby is wrongly used when referring to an embryo or a fetus.'¹⁷² Pregnant women refer to their foetuses as babies almost universally. IPPF likewise considers the term child, also commonly used by pregnant women, off-limits for 'an unborn fetus.'¹⁷³ Another guide, 'How to talk about abortion: a guide to rights-based messaging,' instructs not to use the terms 'mother,' 'father' or parent for a pregnant woman or the man who impregnated her because they are 'value laden' and 'impl[y] that a fetus is a child, which is not accurate.'¹⁷⁴

The IPPF Glossary attacks highly valued institutions by saying that family and religion prevent empowerment and 'perpetuate discrimination and inequality.'¹⁷⁵ This statement is not 'sensitive to the needs and issues of all people,'¹⁷⁶ many of whom appreciate the role of the family and are religious themselves or at least do not take such a negative view towards these things.

In a definition of unmet need for family planning, IPPF also says that some women are not using contraception 'because they face cultural, religious and family obstacles.'¹⁷⁷ This assertion, lacking nuance, implies that a woman who believes she is willingly choosing not to use contraception because of her cultural or religious values, or because of a

and reproductive health' (IPPF, 2010) 3

¹⁷² International Planned Parenthood Federation, 'IPPF Glossary of terms related to sexual and reproductive health' (IPPF, 2010) 8

¹⁷³ International Planned Parenthood Federation, 'IPPF Glossary of terms related to sexual and reproductive health' (IPPF, 2010) 12

¹⁷⁴ International Planned Parenthood Federation, 'How to talk about abortion: a guide to rights-based messaging' (International Planned Parenthood Federation 2015) 16 <http://www.ippf.org/sites/default/files/ippf_abortion_messaging_guide_web.pdf> accessed 22 March 2016

¹⁷⁵ International Planned Parenthood Federation, 'IPPF Glossary of terms related to sexual and reproductive health' (IPPF, 2010) 20

¹⁷⁶ International Planned Parenthood Federation, 'IPPF Glossary of terms related to sexual and reproductive health' (IPPF, 2010) 3

¹⁷⁷ International Planned Parenthood Federation, 'IPPF Glossary of terms related to sexual and reproductive health' (IPPF, 2010) 59

decision she has made with her family, cannot possibly be making a free choice. The unmet need definition also implies that the only way that women can prevent or delay pregnancy is by using contraception.¹⁷⁸

As further evidence that its mission is not consonant with the average person, the IPPF Glossary denounces parental consent requirements for minors, highlighting the small potential for parental abuse and ignoring a much more likely scenario in which an older boyfriend, abusive family member, or pimp forces a girl to get an abortion without her parents' knowledge.¹⁷⁹ 71 per cent of Americans support parental consent laws for women under age 18.¹⁸⁰

The IPPF Glossary defines pregnancy as 'the period when a woman carries a fetus,'¹⁸¹ which is alarmingly inaccurate, as it ignores the embryonic stage of human development. The Glossary states that IPPF must be 'unambiguous and unequivocal.'¹⁸² This definition is unambiguously and unequivocally incorrect.

Finally, the IPPF abortion messaging guide instructs not to use the terms 'prevent abortion' and 'reduce the number of abortions' because the goal is not to avoid and reduce abortions, but only to avoid and reduce unintended pregnancies.¹⁸³ IPPF's main message in this guide is clear: never refer to abortion in a negative manner.

¹⁷⁸ 'Estimates of women who would like to prevent or delay pregnancy but are not using contraception, either because they lack knowledge about family planning or access to services, or because they face cultural, religious and family obstacles.' in 'Glossary: U' (IPPF) <<http://www.ippf.org/resources/media-press/glossary/u>> accessed 14 April 2016

¹⁷⁹ International Planned Parenthood Federation, 'IPPF Glossary of terms related to sexual and reproductive health' (IPPF, 2010) 43

¹⁸⁰ Lydia Saad, 'Common State Abortion Restrictions Spark Mixed Reviews' (Gallup, 25 July 2011) <<http://www.gallup.com/poll/148631/common-state-abortion-restrictions-spark-mixed-reviews.aspx>> accessed 22 March 2016

¹⁸¹ International Planned Parenthood Federation, 'IPPF Glossary of terms related to sexual and reproductive health' (IPPF, 2010) 46

¹⁸² International Planned Parenthood Federation, 'IPPF Glossary of terms related to sexual and reproductive health' (IPPF, 2010) 3

¹⁸³ International Planned Parenthood Federation, 'How to talk about abortion: a guide to

(e) Involvement in deaths of women

It is unknown how many women have died due to abortions or other procedures provided by or facilitated by IPPF's member associations, but women have lost their lives due to visits to Planned Parenthood clinics for medical services.¹⁸⁴ PPFA settled a wrongful death lawsuit in the case of one 2012 death for \$2 million.¹⁸⁵ Further, the 25-year-old mother of four children died during a family planning surgery at a clinic of the IPPF member association in India, the Family Planning Association of India.¹⁸⁶ Huge protests decried the medical negligence of the clinic doctors and staff.¹⁸⁷

rights-based messaging' (International Planned Parenthood Federation 2015) 16
<http://www.ippf.org/sites/default/files/ippf_abortion_messaging_guide_web.pdf>
accessed 22 March 2016

¹⁸⁴ See, e.g. Daily Mail, 'Family's fury after healthy woman, 24, dies on operating table after having an abortion' (Daily Mail, 23 July 2013) <<http://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-2177534/Tonya-Reaves-Familys-fury-woman-24-dies-operating-table-abortion.html#ixzz3nPqoxv7X>> accessed 22 March 2016; Washington Times, 'Teen dead after abortion pill' (Washington Times, 22 September 2003) <<http://www.washingtontimes.com/news/2003/sep/22/20030922-105418-2823r/?page=all>> accessed 22 March 2016 or see, e.g. David Fein, 'Abortionist Involved in Woman's Death Awaits Word on Medical License' (CNS News, 7 July 2008) <<http://cnsnews.com/news/article/abortionist-involved-womans-death-awaits-word-medical-license>> accessed 22 March 2016

¹⁸⁵ Steven Ertelt, 'Planned Parenthood Must Pay \$2 Million Settlement After Killing Woman in Abortion' (Lifenews, 7 February 2014) <<http://www.lifenews.com/2014/02/07/planned-parenthood-pays-2-million-settlement-after-killing-black-teen-in-abortion/>> accessed 22 March 2016

¹⁸⁶ Ashir Gaur, 'Four children orphaned as mother dies during family planning surgery in Indore' (the Times of India, 6 February 2015) <<http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/indore/Four-children-orphaned-as-mother-dies-during-family-planning-surgery-in-Indore/articleshow/46147146.cms>> accessed 22 March 2016

¹⁸⁷ Ashir Gaur, 'Four children orphaned as mother dies during family planning surgery in Indore' (the Times of India, 6 February 2015) <<http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/indore/Four-children-orphaned-as-mother-dies-during-family-planning-surgery-in-Indore/articleshow/46147146.cms>> accessed 22 March 2016

7) A European Concern

(a) Abortion giant supported by public money from the EU and national governments

Despite the fact that IPPF and its affiliates promote controversial policies and engage in questionable practices, the European Commission and a number of European states give a significant amount of funding to enable the work to continue in Europe. In 2014, IPPF received unrestricted grants from Denmark, Finland, Germany, Sweden and the United Kingdom,¹⁸⁸ while 'Sweden, Germany, and Finland increased their unrestricted contributions by \$1.0 million, \$0.8 million, \$0.4 million and \$0.4 million, respectively.'¹⁸⁹ According to the IPPF Financial Report, in 2014 financial support from the European Commission amounted to \$1,369,000.

Following the PPFA scandal on the sale of aborted babies' body parts for profit, several Members of the European Parliament approached the European Commission and targeted EU funding of IPPF.¹⁹⁰ In one of its

¹⁸⁸ The other states providing non-restricted funding are Australia, People's Republic of China, India, Japan, South Korea, Malaysia, New Zealand, Norway, Switzerland and Thailand. EU governments which provided IPPF with restricted grants are Denmark, Finland, Germany, Ireland, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom. Restricted funding is provided also by the US government. Information retrieved from International Planned Parenthood Federation, 'IPPF Financial Statements 2014' (International Planned Parenthood Federation 2015) 31 <http://www.ippf.org/sites/default/files/financialreport_2014-2015.pdf> accessed 22 March 2016

¹⁸⁹ International Planned Parenthood Federation, 'IPPF Financial Statements 2014' (International Planned Parenthood Federation 2015) 19 <http://www.ippf.org/sites/default/files/financialreport_2014-2015.pdf> accessed 18 March 2016

¹⁹⁰ Miroslav Mikolasik, 'Illegal trafficking of human body parts' (Parliamentary questions, 2015) <<http://www.europarl.europa.eu/sides/getDoc.do?pubRef=-//EP//TEXT+WQ+E-2015-011611+0+DOC+XML+V0//EN>> accessed 22 March 2015; Lorenzo Fontana, 'Planned Parenthood scandal' (Parliamentary questions, 2015) <<http://www.europarl.europa.eu/sides/getDoc.do?pubRef=-//EP//TEXT+WQ+P-2015-012161+0+DOC+XML+V0//EN>> accessed 22 March 2016, Jadwiga Wiśniewska and others 'Commission funding for the International Planned Parenthood Federation' (Parliamentary questions, 2015) <<http://www.europarl.europa.eu/sides/getDoc.do?pubRef=-%2f%2fEP%2f%2fTEXT%2bWQ%2bE-2015-012709%2b%2bDOC%2bXML%2bV0%2f%2fEN&language=EN>> accessed 22 March 2016 and Luigi Morgano, 'Potential

replies, the European Commission reiterated that it financially supports IPPF as a whole and that it does not contemplate suspension of funding. The European Commission also specified the instruments under which IPPF receives financial support from the EU – the European Development Fund and the general budget of the EU.¹⁹¹ IPPF claimed that by April 2015, '[t]he total amount of EU funds that IPPF has received thus far under various EU instruments is around EUR 12.6 million.'¹⁹² IPPF also acknowledged that the European Office of IPPF recently received EUR 2.3 million under the Institutional Building and Partnership Programme,¹⁹³ and the Annual Report 2014 from the IPPF European office mentions the European Commission as one of its main donors.¹⁹⁴

(b) Foetal research in Europe and the European legal framework

Considering the IPPF structure and the fact that the European scientific research environment¹⁹⁵ is very similar to its US counterpart, the

action against the International Planned Parenthood Federation European Network (IPPF-EN)' (Parliamentary questions, 2015) <<http://www.europarl.europa.eu/sides/getDoc.do?pubRef=-%2f%2fEP%2f%2fTEXT%2bWQ%2bP-2015-013533%2b0%2bDOC%2bXML%2bV0%2f%2fEN&language=EN>> accessed 22 March 2016, Marie-Christine Arnautu and others, 'EU funding for the International Planned Parenthood Federation' (Parliamentary questions, 2015) <<http://www.europarl.europa.eu/sides/getDoc.do?pubRef=-//EP//TEXT+WQ+E-2015-013749+0+DOC+XML+V0//EN&language=en>> accessed 22 March 2016

¹⁹¹ Neven Mimica, 'Answer given by Mr Mimica on behalf of the Commission' (europarl.europa, 2015) <<http://www.europarl.europa.eu/sides/getAllAnswers.do?reference=E-2015-012709&language=EN>> accessed 16 December 2015

¹⁹² 'Application to intervene made by the International Planned Parenthood Federation' <<https://agenda.europe.files.wordpress.com/2015/06/002-t-561-14-int-iii-1-665622-eng94536.pdf>> accessed 22 March 2016

¹⁹³ 'Application to intervene made by the International Planned Parenthood Federation' <<https://agenda.europe.files.wordpress.com/2015/06/002-t-561-14-int-iii-1-665622-eng94536.pdf>> accessed 22 March 2016

¹⁹⁴ IPPF EN, 'Annual Report 2014' (IPPF EN) <<http://www.ippfen.org/sites/default/files/IPPF%20european%20network%20annual%20report%202014.pdf>> accessed 22 March 2016

¹⁹⁵ See, e.g. Ron Berghmans, Guido de Wert and Gerard Boer, 'Ethical guidance on the use of human embryonic and fetal tissue transplantation: Final report' (ec.europa.eu)

possibility that trading of foetal body parts is also present in Europe cannot be ignored. The question legitimately arises whether it would be compliant with the existing European legal framework.

The sale of foetal tissue in the European arena is subject to at least three sets of laws – national laws, European Union law, and a Council of Europe convention. First, national states establish legal frameworks regulating organ trafficking in their respective jurisdictions. In this respect, all European Union Member States must comply with specific standards established by the European Union in the ‘Tissue and Cells Directive’ (see below), which establishes minimum standards.¹⁹⁶

Second, the European Union created a general legislative framework and established the basic principles and boundaries for Member States. The ‘*lex generalis*’ of European Union law is the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the EU (‘the Charter’),¹⁹⁷ one of the formal sources of EU human rights law. Though the Charter was presented in 2000, it did not acquire binding status until 2009 when the Lisbon Treaty was adopted and granted the Charter the same binding legal status as EU primary law. The provisions of the Charter are fully applicable to the European Union institutions¹⁹⁸ and to EU Member States ‘when implementing EU law.’¹⁹⁹

Article 3 of the Charter expressly prohibits making the human body a source of financial gain, stating that ‘[i]n the fields of medicine and biology, the following must be respected in particular: [...] the prohibition on

<https://ec.europa.eu/research/biosociety/pdf/bmh4_ct98_3928_partb.pdf> accessed 22 March 2016 or Fetal Medicine Research Center, ‘Erasmus Mundus Joint Doctorate in Fetal and Prenatal Medicine. An innovative programme spanning from early fetal life to childhood’ (fetalID) <<http://fetalmed-em.eu/>> accessed 22 March 2015

¹⁹⁶ Minimum harmonization means that the Directive lays down the ‘minimum requirements’ or establishes the ‘minimum standard’ that must be implemented.

Member States are, however, free to introduce more stringent measures provided that they are compatible with European Union law requirements.

¹⁹⁷ Charter of the Fundamental Rights of the European Union [2000] OJ C 326 (EU Charter)

¹⁹⁸ EU Charter, art 51 (1)

¹⁹⁹ EU Charter, art 51 (1). See also Judgment in Dereci, C-256/11, ECLI:EU:C:2011:734, paragraph 71

making the human body and its parts as such a source of financial gain.²⁰⁰

The explanatory notes to the Charter state that the principles that are stipulated in article 3 are in principle identical to those stipulated in the Convention on Human Rights and Biomedicine²⁰¹ (discussed below) and have been fleshed out in Directive 2004/23/EC ('Tissue and Cells Directive')²⁰² adopted pursuant to article 168 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, which requires the EU to establish high quality and safety standards for the use of blood, organs, and other substances of human origin.²⁰³

The Tissue and Cells Directive harmonises the approach to tissue and cells regulation across the EU and aims to 'establish high standards of quality and safety for tissues and cells of human origin for human therapeutic uses.'²⁰⁴ The Directive stipulates the minimum standards with which every EU Member State must comply, and which 'must keep the option of maintaining or introducing more stringent protective measures.'²⁰⁵

²⁰⁰ EU Charter, art 3 (2)

²⁰¹ 'The principles of Article 3 of the Charter are already included in the Convention on Human Rights and Biomedicine, adopted by the Council of Europe (ETS 164 and additional protocol ETS 168). The Charter does not set out to depart from those principles, and therefore prohibits only reproductive cloning. It neither authorises nor prohibits other forms of cloning. Thus it does not in any way prevent the legislature from prohibiting other forms of cloning.' in 'Explanations relating to the Charter of Fundamental rights of the European Union,' (europarl.europa) <http://www.europarl.europa.eu/charter/pdf/04473_en.pdf> accessed 22 March 2016

²⁰² Directive 2004/23/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 31 March 2004 on setting standards of quality and safety for the donation, procurement, testing, processing, preservation, storage and distribution of human tissues and cells (Tissue and Cells Directive) [2004] OJ L 102/48

²⁰³ Consolidated Version of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union [2008] OJ C326/47 art 168

²⁰⁴ Eur-Lex, 'Quality standards for human tissues and cells' (eur-lex.europa.eu) <<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=URISERV%3Ac11573>> accessed 16 December 2015

²⁰⁵ Eur-Lex, 'Quality standards for human tissues and cells' (eur-lex.europa.eu) <<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=URISERV%3Ac11573>> accessed 16

Article 12 of the Tissue and Cells Directive, 'Principles governing tissue and cell donation,' states:

Member States shall endeavour to ensure voluntary and unpaid donations of tissues and cells. Donors may receive compensation, which is strictly limited to making good the expenses and inconveniences related to the donation. In that case, Member States define the conditions under which compensation may be granted. [...] Member States shall take all necessary measures to ensure that any promotion and publicity activities in support of the donation of human tissues and cells comply with guidelines or legislative provisions laid down by the Member States. [...] Member States shall endeavour to ensure that the procurement of tissues and cells as such is carried out on a non-profit basis.²⁰⁶

Third, the prohibition of financial gain and non-profit principle are also firmly rooted in the framework convention of the Council of Europe, the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Dignity of the Human Being with regard to the Application of Biology and Medicine ('Oviedo Convention').²⁰⁷ The Oviedo Convention is the first comprehensive international convention that addresses biomedical human rights issues. The Oviedo Convention further develops on the rights that have already been codified in other international human rights treaties in a more general manner (such as the right to life or the right to physical integrity, etc.)²⁰⁸ from a biomedical perspective. For the time being, it is the only

December 2015

²⁰⁶ Tissue and Cells Directive, art 12

²⁰⁷ Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Dignity of Human Being with regard to the application of Biology and Medicine: Convention on Human Rights and Biomedicine (entered into force 1 December 1999) CoE Treaty Series ET 164 (Oviedo Convention)

²⁰⁸ E.g. International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (adopted 16 December 1966, entered into force 23 March 1976) 999 UNTS 171 (ICCPR)

international legally binding instrument that protects human rights in the biomedical field.

The Convention stresses the dignity of human beings, which must prevail over the interests of science and society.²⁰⁹ It lays down, *inter alia*, a number of principles and prohibitions concerning bioethics, rules related to medical research, consent, etc. The drafters of the Convention intended to protect human beings from the moment of conception given that 'human dignity and the identity of the human being had to be respected as soon as life began.'²¹⁰

²⁰⁹ Oviedo Convention, art 2 "Primacy of the human being' The interests and welfare of the human being shall prevail over the sole interest of society or science.' Compare with Explanatory Report to the Convention paragraphs 21 and 22: '21. This article affirms the primacy of the human being over the sole interest of science or society. Priority is given to the former, which must in principle take precedence over the latter in the event of a conflict between them. One of the important fields of application of this principle concerns research, as covered by the provisions of Chapter V of this Convention. 22. The whole Convention, the aim of which is to protect human rights and dignity, is inspired by the principle of the primacy of the human being, and all its articles must be interpreted in this light.'

²¹⁰ Explanatory Report to the Convention for the protection of Human Rights and Dignity of the Human Being with regard to the Application of Biology and Medicine: Convention on Human Rights and Biomedicine' (COE) paragraph 19 <<https://rm.coe.int/CoERMPublicCommonSearchServices/DisplayDCTMContent?documentId=09000016800ccde5>> accessed 29 October 2015

8) Conclusion and Call to Investigate

The undercover videos show that the practice of changing abortion procedures in order to obtain intact specimens suitable for research takes place in Planned Parenthood clinics. PPFA, the US member association of IPPF, whose employees were caught on video negotiating prices for parts of aborted babies and describing the process of changing the abortion procedure to get better specimens, is intimately connected with its parent organization, IPPF.

Considering the structure of IPPF and the bonds and institutional ties between it and its member associations in Europe and around the globe, as well as the direct financial support they receive from the EU and its Member States, there is a very real possibility the EU and its Member States are financially supporting these practices.

In light of the demonstrated misconduct, the significant amounts of public funding involved, and the in-progress criminal and civil investigations, ADF International calls on the European Commission, the European Parliament, and the Council of the European Union to:

- i. condemn these practices and to adopt a clear political stance condemning the illegal trafficking of aborted babies' body parts;
- ii. draw political responsibility toward IPPF and IPPF EN, both funded directly by the EU, as none of these entities distanced themselves from or condemned serious human rights violations;
- iii. suspend all EU funding to IPPF and its member associations pending a thorough investigation; and
- iv. employ all available means to prevent illegal trafficking of aborted babies' body parts in the EU.



ADF INTERNATIONAL

ADF International is an alliance-building human rights organization that advocates for the right of people to freely live out their faith. With headquarters in Vienna, and offices in Brussels, Geneva, Strasbourg, London, New York City, Washington DC, and Mexico City, we are at the forefront of defending religious freedom, the sanctity of life, and marriage and family worldwide.

We operate at institutions of strategic international importance—the United Nations, the European Union, the Council of Europe, the Organization of Security and Cooperation in Europe, the European Court of Human Rights, and the Organization of American States—while also working alongside Member States to protect the fundamental values that these organizations were founded to uphold. ADF International's influence at these key institutions means we are instrumental in shaping policy around the world.

[ADFinternational.org](https://www.adfinternational.org)