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**EUROPEAN COMMITTEE ON LEGAL CO-OPERATION /
COMITE EUROPEEN DE COOPERATION JURIDIQUE
(CDCJ)**

Right of donor-conceived persons to know their origins

Access of people conceived by gamete donation to information on their origins

Responses received from member States to the Questionnaire

Droits des personnes conçues par don de connaître leurs origines

Accès aux origines des personnes conçues par don de gamètes

Réponses reçues des États membres au questionnaire

Document prepared by the Secretariat
Directorate General Human Rights and Rule of Law - DGI

*Document préparé par le Secrétariat
Direction Générale Droits de l'homme et Etat de droit – DGI*

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CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED FROM MEMBER STATES /
CONTRIBUTIONS REÇUES DES ETATS MEMBRES

<u>AUSTRIA / AUTRICHE</u> Ministry of Justice 19/01/2022

1. Does your law (legislation or case law) include provisions on medically assisted procreation?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<i>If yes, please provide the reference of your legislation (name and date of applicable law and/or code or relevant decisions)</i>	Act concerning medically assisted reproduction 1992 ("Fortpflanzungsmedizingesetz"), Law Gazette no. 275/1992
<i>If available in English or French, please provide relevant electronic links</i>	
2. Has your Constitutional Court or other equivalent high court issued any decisions or rulings on the right of children born after gametes donation to know their origins?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<i>If yes, please provide the reference number, name and date of the decision, and of applicable law and/or code in question</i>	
<i>If available in English or French, please provide relevant electronic links</i>	
3. Is it possible to use medically assisted procreation with sperm donation?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
4. Is it possible to use medically assisted procreation with oocyte donation?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
5. Is receiving someone else's embryo allowed?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
6. In the case of gamete donation or embryo reception, does your law (legislation or case law) make provision for the child born of the practice to know the identity of the donor or of the person or the couple who agreed to their embryo(s) being received by someone else?	
<i>Sperm donation</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

<i>Oocyte donation</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<i>Embryo reception</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
7. If the answer(s) to question 6 is/are " yes":	
<i>what conditions, in particular age, apply to access to information on personal origins?</i>	Absolute personal right of the child having attained the age of 14 years
<i>is there a right of access for people other than the child (legal parents, courts, doctors, etc.)?</i>	Legal representatives of the child in exceptional cases if the best interests of the child so require. Courts and administrative authorities if such access is essential for fulfilling their tasks.
<i>what are the consequences for legal parents of such access in terms of parentage (filiation)?</i>	
<i>is donor's consent required?</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<i>If yes, must it be granted at the time of donation or/and at the time of the request by the child?</i>	At the time of donation
<i>is access to the donor's identity possible after his/her death?</i>	Yes, at any time
8. Is access to information on origins available to:	
<i>the child?</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<i>his/her legal parents?</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No In exceptional cases if the best interests of the child so require
<i>courts?</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
9. Does your law provide for access to non-identifying data regarding the donor?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<i>If yes, please provide the following additional information:</i>	
<i>which data?</i>	
<i>who can request the data?</i>	
<i>on what conditions?</i>	
10. Are there currently any prospects for developments in your law on access of people born after gamete donation or embryo reception to information on their origins?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<i>If yes, please provide further information on developments planned and possible timeframe</i>	

BELGIUM / BELGIQUE
Service Public Federal (SPF) Justice
18/02/2022

1. Votre droit (léislation ou jurisprudence) consacre-t-il des dispositions à l'assistance médicale à la procréation ?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> oui <input type="checkbox"/> non
<i>Si oui, veuillez indiquer la référence de votre législation (nom et date de la loi et/ou du code applicables ou des décisions pertinentes)</i>	Loi du 6 juillet 2007 relative à la procréation médicalement assistée et à la destination des embryons surnuméraires et des gamètes. Pour info : En Communauté flamande, un « Centre de filiation » (Afstammingscentrum) et une banque de données ADN ont été créés par décret en 2019. Il s'agit d'un centre indépendant où toute personne ayant des questions sur ses origines peut se rendre, y compris les enfants de donneurs.
<i>Si disponible en anglais ou en français, veuillez indiquer les liens électroniques pertinents</i>	Loi (fédéral) du 6 juillet 2007 : https://www.ejustice.just.fgov.be/cgi_loi/change_lg.pl?language=fr&la=F&cn=2007070632&table_name=loi Décret de la Communauté flamande du 26 avril 2019 portant création d'un centre de filiation et d'une banque de données ADN : https://www.ejustice.just.fgov.be/cgi_loi/change_lg.pl?language=fr&la=F&cn=2019042629&table_name=loi
2. Votre Cour constitutionnelle ou autre haute cour équivalente a-t-elle rendu une ou des décisions portant sur le droit des enfants nés d'un don de gamètes à connaître ses origines ?	<input type="checkbox"/> oui <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> non Pas à ma connaissance
<i>Si oui, veuillez indiquer les numéro de référence, nom et date de la décision, et de la loi et/ou du code en question applicables</i>	
<i>Si disponible en anglais ou en français, veuillez indiquer les liens électroniques pertinents</i>	
3. Est-il possible d'avoir recours à une assistance médicale à la procréation avec don de spermatozoïdes ?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> oui <input type="checkbox"/> non
4. Est-il possible d'avoir recours à une assistance médicale à la procréation avec don d'ovocytes ?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> oui <input type="checkbox"/> non
5. L'accueil d'embryon est-il autorisé ?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> oui <input type="checkbox"/> non

6. En cas de don de gamètes ou d'accueil d'embryon, votre droit (législation ou jurisprudence) prévoit-il la possibilité pour l'enfant né de cette pratique de connaître l'identité du donneur, de la personne ou du couple ayant consenti à l'accueil de son ou ses embryons ?	
- <i>Don de spermatozoïdes</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> oui <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> non
- <i>Don d'ovocytes</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> oui <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> non
- <i>Accueil d'embryon</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> oui <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> non
7. En cas de réponse(s) positive(s) à la question 6 :	
- <i>quelles sont les conditions, notamment d'âge, pour accéder aux origines personnelles ?</i>	
- <i>le droit d'accès est-il ouvert à d'autres que l'enfant (parents légaux, tribunaux, médecins...)</i>	
- <i>quelles sont les conséquences pour les parents légaux de cet accès en matière de filiation ?</i>	
- <i>le consentement du donneur est-il requis ?</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> oui <input type="checkbox"/> non
- <i>Si oui, doit-il être exprimé au moment du don ou/et au moment de la demande faite par l'enfant ?</i>	
- <i>l'accès à l'identité du donneur est-elle possible après le décès de celui-ci ?</i>	
8. L'accès aux origines est-il ouvert :	
- <i>à l'enfant ?</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> oui <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> non
- <i>à ses parents légaux ?</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> oui <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> non
- <i>au juge ?</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> oui <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> non
9. Votre droit consacre-t-il la possibilité d'accès à des données non-identifiantes du donneur ?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> oui <input type="checkbox"/> non
<i>Si oui, veuillez indiquer les informations complémentaires ci-dessous :</i>	

- <i>quelles données ?</i>	les informations médicales relatives au donneur de gamètes, susceptibles de revêtir une importance pour le développement sain de l'enfant à naître.
- <i>qui peut les demander ?</i>	- la receveuse ou le couple receveur qui le demande au moment de faire un choix; - pour autant que la santé de la personne qui a été conçue par l'insémination de gamètes le requière, à son médecin traitant et à celui de la receveuse ou du couple receveur.
- <i>à quelles conditions?</i>	Voir ci-dessus.
10. Existe-t-il à ce jour des perspectives d'évolution de votre droit en matière d'accès aux origines des personnes issues de dons de gamètes ou d'accueil d'embryon ?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> oui <input type="checkbox"/> non
<i>Si oui, veuillez fournir de plus amples informations sur les évolutions envisagées et la possible échéance ?</i>	Il se pourrait que la législation soit adaptée prochainement en ce qui concerne l'anonymat des donneurs mais aucune démarche concrète n'a encore été engagée.

CROATIA / CROATIE**Ministry of Justice****28/01/2022**

1. Does your law (legislation or case law) include provisions on medically assisted procreation?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<i>If yes, please provide the reference of your legislation (name and date of applicable law and/or code or relevant decisions)</i>	Medically Assisted Reproduction Act (OG 86/12)
<i>If available in English or French, please provide relevant electronic links</i>	It's not available
2. Has your Constitutional Court or other equivalent high court issued any decisions or rulings on the right of children born after gametes donation to know their origins?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<i>If yes, please provide the reference number, name and date of the decision, and of applicable law and/or code in question</i>	
<i>If available in English or French, please provide relevant electronic links</i>	
3. Is it possible to use medically assisted procreation with sperm donation?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
4. Is it possible to use medically assisted procreation with oocyte donation?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
5. Is receiving someone else's embryo allowed?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
6. In the case of gamete donation or embryo reception, does your law (legislation or case law) make provision for the child born of the practice to know the identity of the donor or of the person or the couple who agreed to their embryo(s) being received by someone else?	
<i>Sperm donation</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<i>Oocyte donation</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<i>Embryo reception</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

7. If the answer(s) to question 6 is/are " yes":	
<i>what conditions, in particular age, apply to access to information on personal origins?</i>	A child conceived and born by means of medically assisted reproduction with sperm donation, oocyte donation, or embryo donation, provided that he/she is over 18 years of age, is entitled to review the register with data on his/her conception and all data on biological origin, including data on the identity of the sperm donor or oocyte donor or embryo donor.
<i>is there a right of access for people other than the child (legal parents, courts, doctors, etc.)?</i>	The court has the right of access. Review of data on the donor of reproductive cells or embryo shall be made possible to the legal guardian of a child or the physician of a child if previously approved at his request, in view of medically justified grounds and well-being of the child, by the National Commission for Medically Assisted Reproduction (NCMAR).
<i>what are the consequences for legal parents of such access in terms of parentage (filiation)?</i>	Legal parents must inform the child at latest by the time he turns 18 years that he/she was conceived by means of medically assisted reproduction.
<i>is donor's consent required?</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<i>If yes, must it be granted at the time of donation or/and at the time of the request by the child?</i>	Donor must consent to these terms (defined by our law) before the donation.
<i>is access to the donor's identity possible after his/her death?</i>	/
8. Is access to information on origins available to:	
<i>the child?</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<i>his/her legal parents?</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No BUT <i>only if approved by NCMAR</i>
<i>courts?</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
9. Does your law provide for access to non-identifying data regarding the donor?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<i>If yes, please provide the following additional information:</i>	
<i>which data?</i>	
<i>who can request the data?</i>	
<i>on what conditions?</i>	
10. Are there currently any prospects for developments in your law on access of people born after gamete donation or embryo	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

reception to information on their origins?	
<i>If yes, please provide further information on developments planned and possible timeframe</i>	

CZECH REPUBLIC / REPUBLIQUE TCHEQUE**Ministry of Justice****31/01/2022**

1. Does your law (legislation or case law) include provisions on medically assisted procreation?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<i>If yes, please provide the reference of your legislation (name and date of applicable law and/or code or relevant decisions)</i>	Act no. 373/2011 Coll., on specific health services = zákon č. 373/2011 Sb., o specifických zdravotních službách Act no. 89/2012 Coll., Civil Code = zákon č. 89/2012 Sb., občanský zákoník
<i>If available in English or French, please provide relevant electronic links</i>	Act on specific health services (en): https://www.suib.cz/fileadmin/suib/docs/legislativa/zakon_y/373_2011_Coll.pdf Civil Code (en, fr): http://obcanskyzakonik.justice.cz/images/pdf/Civil-Code.pdf http://obcanskyzakonik.justice.cz/images/pdf/Code-civil.pdf
2. Has your Constitutional Court or other equivalent high court issued any decisions or rulings on the right of children born after gametes donation to know their origins?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<i>If yes, please provide the reference number, name and date of the decision, and of applicable law and/or code in question</i>	---
<i>If available in English or French, please provide relevant electronic links</i>	---
3. Is it possible to use medically assisted procreation with sperm donation?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
4. Is it possible to use medically assisted procreation with oocyte donation?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
5. Is receiving someone else's embryo allowed?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

<p>6. In the case of gamete donation or embryo reception, does your law (legislation or case law) make provision for the child born of the practice to know the identity of the donor or of the person or the couple who agreed to their embryo(s) being received by someone else?</p>	<p>No, there is not such a right of the child. The current regulation is based on the anonymity of the donor.</p> <p>ACT NO. 373/2011 COLL.</p> <p>Section 10</p> <p>(1) The Provider, who is authorized to perform assisted reproduction methods and procedures, is required to ensure the mutual anonymity of the Anonymous Donor and the Infertile Couple and the anonymity of the Anonymous Donor and the child born from assisted reproduction.</p> <p>(2) The Provider, who has performed an assessment of the medical fitness of an Anonymous Donor and a woman or man from an Infertile Couple, is obliged to submit data on their health condition necessary for the artificial insemination to the provider who performs the artificial insemination; this provider is obliged to keep the data on the health condition of the Anonymous Donor for 30 years after the artificial insemination and, upon written request, submit information about the health condition of the Anonymous Donor to the Infertile Couple or to the adult person born from assisted reproduction.</p> <p>CIVIL CODE</p> <p>Section 775</p> <p>Maternity</p> <p>A mother is a woman who has given birth to a child.</p> <p>Paternity</p> <p>Section 776</p> <p>(1) If a child is born in a period between the date of entering into marriage and the three hundredth day after the marriage terminated or was declared invalid, or after the mother's spouse was declared absent, the mother's spouse is presumed to be the father.</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>Section 778</p> <p>If a child conceived through artificial insemination is born to an unmarried woman, the man who gave consent to the artificial insemination is presumed to be the child's father.</p>
<i>Sperm donation</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<i>Oocyte donation</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<i>Embryo reception</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

7. If the answer(s) to question 6 is/are " yes":	
<i>what conditions, in particular age, apply to access to information on personal origins?</i>	---
<i>is there a right of access for people other than the child (legal parents, courts, doctors, etc.)?</i>	---
<i>what are the consequences for legal parents of such access in terms of parentage (filiation)?</i>	---
<i>is donor's consent required?</i>	---
<i>If yes, must it be granted at the time of donation or/and at the time of the request by the child?</i>	---
<i>is access to the donor's identity possible after his/her death?</i>	---
8. Is access to information on origins available to:	
<i>the child?</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<i>his/her legal parents?</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<i>courts?</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
9. Does your law provide for access to non-identifying data regarding the donor?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<i>If yes, please provide the following additional information:</i>	
<i>which data?</i>	It is not determined by law, but usually applicants for assisted procreation are informed of the donor's health status, or his or her age, education, something about their appearance or hobbies. The kind and extent of this data depends on each provider.
<i>who can request the data?</i>	These data are usually communicated to the applicants. We are not aware of cases where the child requested such data.
<i>on what conditions?</i>	---
10. Are there currently any prospects for developments in your law on access of people born after gamete donation or embryo reception to information on their origins?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Currently, there are no such legislative initiatives. In the past there were two proposals, the aim of which was the deanonymization of the donor, but they were not successful.
<i>If yes, please provide further information on developments planned and possible timeframe</i>	---

DENMARK / DANEMARK**Ministry of Health****03/02/2022**

1. Does your law (legislation or case law) include provisions on medically assisted procreation?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<i>If yes, please provide the reference of your legislation (name and date of applicable law and/or code or relevant decisions)</i>	Title of the law: Act on medically assisted procreation in connection with medical treatment, diagnosis and research etc. (Loi. no. 460/1997) with later amendments. Date of adoption and entry into force: 1 October 1997. The law was last recently amended in January 2021.
<i>If available in English or French, please provide relevant electronic links</i>	
2. Has your Constitutional Court or other equivalent high court issued any decisions or rulings on the right of children born after gametes donation to know their origins?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<i>If yes, please provide the reference number, name and date of the decision, and of applicable law and/or code in question</i>	
<i>If available in English or French, please provide relevant electronic links</i>	
3. Is it possible to use medically assisted procreation with sperm donation?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
4. Is it possible to use medically assisted procreation with oocyte donation?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
5. Is receiving someone else's embryo allowed?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
6. In the case of gamete donation or embryo reception, does your law (legislation or case law) make provision for the child born of the practice to know the identity of the donor or of the person or the couple who agreed to their embryo(s) being received by someone else?	
<i>Sperm donation</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<i>Oocyte donation</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<i>Embryo reception</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

7. If the answer(s) to question 6 is/are " yes":	
<i>what conditions, in particular age, apply to access to information on personal origins?</i>	It is only possible to obtain information if the sperm donor or oocytes doner is non-anonymous. Identity of the donor can be obtained when the child is 18 years or older.
<i>is there a right of access for people other than the child (legal parents, courts, doctors, etc.)?</i>	No.
<i>what are the consequences for legal parents of such access in terms of parentage (filiation)?</i>	No consequences. The donor has no legal right to the child.
<i>is donor's consent required?</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<i>If yes, must it be granted at the time of donation or/and at the time of the request by the child?</i>	Consent must be granted at the time of donation.
<i>is access to the donor's identity possible after his/her death?</i>	Yes, if the donor is non-anonymous.
8. Is access to information on origins available to:	
<i>the child?</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Only if the donor has accepted that there is access to the information.
<i>his/her legal parents?</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<i>courts?</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
9. Does your law provide for access to non-identifying data regarding the donor?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<i>If yes, please provide the following additional information:</i>	
<i>which data?</i>	The law requires additional information regarding the donor's hair color, skin color, eye color, height, weight, blood type (the basic profile). In the case of oocyte donation, information on the age of the donor can be provided.
<i>who can request the data?</i>	The legal parents and the child.
<i>on what conditions?</i>	The legal parents can receive the information before choosing the donor. The child has access.
10. Are there currently any prospects for developments in your law on access of people born after gamete donation or embryo reception to information on their origins?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

<i>If yes, please provide further information on developments planned and possible timeframe</i>	
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<p align="center">FINLAND / FINLANDE Ministry of Justice 31/01/2022</p>
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1. Does your law (legislation or case law) include provisions on medically assisted procreation?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<i>If yes, please provide the reference of your legislation (name and date of applicable law and/or code or relevant decisions)</i>	Act on Assisted Fertility Treatments Nr. 1237 of 2006 (22.12.2006)
<i>If available in English or French, please provide relevant electronic links</i>	Unofficial translation available at: https://www.finlex.fi/en/laki/kaannokset/2006/en20061237.pdf (translation completed 31.10.2007, later amendments are not included in the translation)
2. Has your Constitutional Court or other equivalent high court issued any decisions or rulings on the right of children born after gametes donation to know their origins?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<i>If yes, please provide the reference number, name and date of the decision, and of applicable law and/or code in question</i>	
<i>If available in English or French, please provide relevant electronic links</i>	
3. Is it possible to use medically assisted procreation with sperm donation?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
4. Is it possible to use medically assisted procreation with oocyte donation?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
5. Is receiving someone else's embryo allowed?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
6. In the case of gamete donation or embryo reception, does your law (legislation or case law) make provision for the child born of the practice to know the identity of the donor or of the person or the couple who agreed to their embryo(s) being received by someone else?	Yes
<i>Sperm donation</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<i>Oocyte donation</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<i>Embryo reception</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

7. If the answer(s) to question 6 is/are " yes":	
<i>what conditions, in particular age, apply to access to information on personal origins?</i>	A person who may have been born from a donated gamete or embryo, after age of 18
<i>is there a right of access for people other than the child (legal parents, courts, doctors, etc.)?</i>	If the sperm donor has given his consent that he may be confirmed as the father of the child, both the mother and the child are entitled to know the identity of the donor. This kind of sperm can currently only be used, if the woman is receiving fertility treatments as a single person.
<i>what are the consequences for legal parents of such access in terms of parentage (filiation)?</i>	None, unless donor has given consent in advance to become the father
<i>is donor's consent required?</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<i>If yes, must it be granted at the time of donation or/and at the time of the request by the child?</i>	
<i>is access to the donor's identity possible after his/her death?</i>	Yes
8. Is access to information on origins available to:	
<i>the child?</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<i>his/her legal parents?</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Only to the <u>mother</u> , if the sperm donor has given consent to be confirmed as the father of the child when providing the sperm. This kind of sperm can currently only be used, if the woman is receiving fertility treatments as a single person.
<i>courts?</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
9. Does your law provide for access to non-identifying data regarding the donor?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<i>If yes, please provide the following additional information:</i>	
<i>which data?</i>	Colour of the donor's skin, eyes and hair as well as donor's height and ethnic origin
<i>who can request the data?</i>	The attending physician providing the fertility treatment, who selects the suitable gametes to match the respective parent
<i>on what conditions?</i>	-
10. Are there currently any prospects for developments in your law on access of people born after gamete donation or embryo reception to information on their origins?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

<i>If yes, please provide further information on developments planned and possible timeframe</i>	
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FRANCE
Ministry of Justice
22/12/2021

1. Votre droit (législation ou jurisprudence) consacre-t-il des dispositions à l'assistance médicale à la procréation ?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> oui <input type="checkbox"/> non
<i>Si oui, veuillez indiquer la référence de votre législation (nom et date de la loi et/ou du code applicables ou des décisions pertinentes)</i>	La loi n° 2021-1017 du 2 août 2021 relative à la bioéthique, venant modifier les lois de bioéthique antérieures. Les dispositions relatives à l'assistance médicale à la procréation sont contenues dans : Les articles L. 2141-9 à L. 2143-9 du code de la santé publique ; Les articles 342-9 et suivants du code civil.
<i>Si disponible en anglais ou en français, veuillez indiquer les liens électroniques pertinents</i>	https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/codes/id/LEGISCTA000006171132 https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/codes/id/LEGISCTA000043889171/
2. Votre Cour constitutionnelle ou autre haute cour équivalente a-t-elle rendu une ou des décisions portant sur le droit des enfants nés d'un don de gamètes à connaître ses origines ?	<input type="checkbox"/> oui <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> non
<i>Si oui, veuillez indiquer les numéro de référence, nom et date de la décision, et de la loi et/ou du code en question applicables</i>	
<i>Si disponible en anglais ou en français, veuillez indiquer les liens électroniques pertinents</i>	
3. Est-il possible d'avoir recours à une assistance médicale à la procréation avec don de spermatozoïdes ?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> oui <input type="checkbox"/> non
4. Est-il possible d'avoir recours à une assistance médicale à la procréation avec don d'ovocytes ?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> oui <input type="checkbox"/> non
5. L'accueil d'embryon est-il autorisé ?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> oui <input type="checkbox"/> non
6. En cas de don de gamètes ou d'accueil d'embryon, votre droit (législation ou jurisprudence) prévoit-il la possibilité pour l'enfant né de cette pratique de connaître	

l'identité du donneur, de la personne ou du couple ayant consenti à l'accueil de son ou ses embryons ?	
<i>Don de spermatozoïdes</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> oui <input type="checkbox"/> non
<i>Don d'ovocytes</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> oui <input type="checkbox"/> non
<i>Accueil d'embryon</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> oui <input type="checkbox"/> non
7. En cas de réponse(s) positive(s) à la question 6 :	
<i>quelles sont les conditions, notamment d'âge, pour accéder aux origines personnelles ?</i>	Les conditions pour accéder à ses origines personnelles sont : L'âge du demandeur : il doit être majeur pour exercer ce droit ; La volonté de l'enfant devenu majeur.
<i>le droit d'accès est-il ouvert à d'autres que l'enfant (parents légaux, tribunaux, médecins...)</i>	Le droit d'accès est ouvert au profit des seuls enfants nés de gamètes, qu'il s'agisse d'un don de sperme, d'ovocyte ou d'accueil d'embryon. Dans cette dernière hypothèse, ce droit est ouvert à l'égard du couple, du membre survivant ou de la femme non mariée ayant consenti à l'accueil de cet embryon.
<i>quelles sont les conséquences pour les parents légaux de cet accès en matière de filiation ?</i>	Aucune
<i>le consentement du donneur est-il requis ?</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> oui <input type="checkbox"/> non
<i>Si oui, doit-il être exprimé au moment du don ou/et au moment de la demande faite par l'enfant ?</i>	Pour les enfants conçus après l'entrée en vigueur de la loi relative à la bioéthique du 2 août 2021, les personnes souhaitant procéder à un don de gamète ou proposer leur embryon à l'accueil consentent expressément et au préalable à la communication de leur données et identités. En cas de refus, ces personnes ne peuvent procéder à ce don. Ce consentement n'est pas réitéré au moment de la demande de l'enfant. Pour les enfants conçus avant l'entrée en vigueur de la loi relative à la bioéthique du 2 août 2021, l'accès suppose de recueillir le consentement du donneur au moment de la demande de l'enfant.
<i>l'accès à l'identité du donneur est-elle possible après le décès de celui-ci ?</i>	Le décès du tiers donneur est sans incidence sur la communication de ces données et de son identité.
8. L'accès aux origines est-il ouvert :	
<i>à l'enfant ?</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> oui <input type="checkbox"/> non

à ses parents légaux ?	<input type="checkbox"/> oui <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> non
au juge ?	<input type="checkbox"/> oui <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> non
9. Votre droit consacre-t-il la possibilité d'accès à des données non-identifiantes du donneur ?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> oui <input type="checkbox"/> non
Si oui, veuillez indiquer les informations complémentaires ci-dessous :	
quelles données ?	Ces données seront précisées par décret en Conseil d'Etat (décret en cours d'élaboration par le ministère de la santé).
qui peut les demander ?	Le droit d'accès est ouvert au profit des seuls enfants nés de gamètes, qu'il s'agisse d'un don de sperme, d'ovocyte ou d'accueil d'embryon. Dans cette dernière hypothèse, ce droit est ouvert à l'égard du couple, du membre survivant ou de la femme non mariée ayant consenti à l'accueil de cet embryon.
à quelles conditions ?	Les conditions pour accéder à ses origines personnelles sont : L'âge du demandeur : il doit être majeur pour exercer ce droit ; La volonté de l'enfant devenu majeur.
10. Existe-t-il à ce jour des perspectives d'évolution de votre droit en matière d'accès aux origines des personnes issues de dons de gamètes ou d'accueil d'embryon ?	<input type="checkbox"/> oui <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> non
Si oui, veuillez fournir de plus amples informations sur les évolutions envisagées et la possible échéance ?	

GERMANY / ALLEMAGNE
Federal Ministry of Justice
21/01/2022

1. Does your law (legislation or case law) include provisions on medically assisted procreation?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<i>If yes, please provide the reference of your legislation (name and date of applicable law and/or code or relevant decisions)</i>	<p>Filiation: § 1598a Bürgerliches Gesetzbuch (BGB – Civil Code) (claim to require genetic examination between child and parents) § 1600 para. 4 BGB (provision to exclude contestation of paternity in assisted procreation cases) § 1600d para. 4 BGB (provision to exclude establishment of paternity of a registered sperm donor)</p> <p>Donor Register: Samenspenderregistergesetz (Act on the Register of Sperm Donors)</p> <p>Transplantation of human organs and tissues: Transplantationsgesetz (Transplantation Act)</p> <p>Embryo protection: Embryonenschutzgesetz (Embryo protection Act)</p> <p>Prohibition of placement for surrogacy: Adoptionsvermittlungsgesetz (Act on Adoption Placement and Support and on the Prohibition of Surrogacy Placement)</p>
<i>If available in English or French, please provide relevant electronic links</i>	<p>Bürgerliches Gesetzbuch: https://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/englisch_bgb/englisch_bgb.html</p> <p>Adoptionsvermittlungsgesetz: https://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/englisch_advermig/englisch_advermig.html</p> <p>The other laws are not available in English or French.</p>
2. Has your Constitutional Court or other equivalent high court issued any decisions or rulings on the right of children born after gametes donation to know their origins?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

<p><i>If yes, please provide the reference number, name and date of the decision, and of applicable law and/or code in question</i></p>	<p>In a landmark ruling of January 31, 1989, the Federal Constitutional Court clarified that the general right of personality (Art. 2 I in conjunction with Art. 1 I GG) also includes, in principle, the right to know one's own parentage (Bundesverfassungsgericht = BVerfG, ruling of January 31, 1989 - 1 BvL 17/87).</p> <p>In 2016, the Federal Constitutional Court ruled in a case involving natural insemination that a child's right to know his or her parentage does not oblige the legislature to provide for a special procedure enabling the child to clarify its parentage (BVerfG, judgment of April 19, 2016, 1 BvR 3309/13).</p> <p>In 2015, the Federal Court of Justice ruled that this right to know one's own parentage in the case of a child conceived by artificial insemination (sperm donation) can lead in individual cases to an obligation on the part of the attending physician to disclose the identity of the biological father (Bundesgerichtshof = BGH, ruling of January 28, 2015 - XII ZR 201/13).</p>
<p><i>If available in English or French, please provide relevant electronic links</i></p>	<p>The aforementioned judgment of the Federal Constitutional Court from the year 2016 is available in English at https://www.bundesverfassungsgericht.de/SharedDocs/Entscheidungen/EN/2016/04/rs20160419_1bvr330913en.html.</p>
<p>3. Is it possible to use medically assisted procreation with sperm donation?</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/>Yes <input type="checkbox"/>No</p>
<p>4. Is it possible to use medically assisted procreation with oocyte donation?</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>No</p>
<p>5. Is receiving someone else's embryo allowed?</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/>Yes <input type="checkbox"/>No (but in exceptional cases only)</p>
<p>6. In the case of gamete donation or embryo reception, does your law (legislation or case law) make provision for the child born of the practice to know the identity of the donor or of the person or the couple who agreed to their embryo(s) being received by someone else?</p>	
<p><i>Sperm donation</i></p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/>Yes <input type="checkbox"/>No</p>
<p><i>Oocyte donation</i></p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>No</p>
<p><i>Embryo reception</i></p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>No</p>

7. If the answer(s) to question 6 is/are "yes":	
<i>what conditions, in particular age, apply to access to information on personal origins?</i>	<p>A person can request information from the Register of Sperm Donors pursuant to sec. 10 Samenspenderregistergesetz, if the person believes that he or she was born due to a medically assisted sperm donation. From 16 years of age the person can do the request him- or herself. At younger age, the legal representatives of the person can do the request on behalf of the child.</p> <p>A person can also file a court case to establish filiation (and legal parenthood) in case of a private sperm donor who has not been registered at the Register of Sperm Donors, provided that the child has only one legal parent. If the person is a minor, he or she will be represented by the legal representative. In case of medically assisted sperm donations this pathway is replaced by the Register of Sperm Donors, and establishment of filiation is excluded (§ 1600d para. 4 BGB).</p> <p>A person can also ask the court to require a legal parent of him or her to consent to a genetic examination in order to establish whether the legal parent is a genetic parent (§ 1598a BGB). The result of this genetic examination does not directly affect the legal parent-child assignment.</p> <p>However, a person having doubts about being the child from his or her legal father can directly challenge paternity in court. The court will order a genetic examination.</p>
<i>is there a right of access for people other than the child (legal parents, courts, doctors, etc.)?</i>	<p>The legal parents of the child do not have a right of their own to know the child's origins, once it is born. As legal representatives, however, the legal parents may ask the Register of Sperm Donors for information on behalf of the child, until the child is 16 years old.</p> <p>The mother of the child being the woman receiving the sperm donation has only a right to be informed on data about herself entered into the Register of Sperm Donors (to identify the child, data on the receiving woman and – if available – on the birth have also to be entered into the Register).</p> <p>Doctors, courts and authorities do not have access to the Register of Sperm Donors. However, doctors handling the sperm donation or the pregnancy will at least get to know the registration number of the sperm donation.</p> <p>Outside the application of the Law on the Register of</p>

	Sperm Donors, the child himself or represented by his or her legal representatives can file respective lawsuits to establish or contest legal parenthood or to claim consent of a legal parent into a genetic examination of filiation. In the last case, legal parents are excluded from legal representation of the child (§ 1629 para. 2a BGB).
<i>what are the consequences for legal parents of such access in terms of parentage (filiation)?</i>	There are no consequences for legal parents in terms of parentage understood as legal parenthood. The legal motherhood remains fixed for the birth mother. The legal parenthood can only be contested or established in the respective court procedure. In all other cases it remains untouched.
<i>is donor's consent required?</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No - it depends (see below)
<i>If yes, must it be granted at the time of donation or/and at the time of the request by the child?</i>	<p>Information about a private sperm donor is not regulated and therefore he is treated as any man whose paternity can be established by court.</p> <p>Information about a registered sperm donor is regulated. Key identifying information is mandatory to carry out a sperm donation. However, the donor may decide to provide additional information (e.g. about the reasons to donate), such information is conditional to a persisting consent of the sperm donor. He may withdraw the consent at any time until information is given to the requesting child, and even then he can ask the Register to delete this additional information (information is stored for 110 years).</p> <p>When a child is requesting information, the Register has to inform the sperm donor about the request by four weeks in advance. However, the sperm donor cannot hinder the Register to provide identifying information (which was provided on mandatory terms by him at the time of donation).</p>
<i>is access to the donor's identity possible after his/her death?</i>	Yes. Information is stored for 110 years at the Register of Sperm Donors.
8. Is access to information on origins available to:	
<i>the child?</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<i>his/her legal parents?</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No – but legal parents may represent the child during childhood and get access on behalf of the child
<i>courts?</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
9. Does your law provide for access to non-identifying data regarding the donor?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

<i>If yes, please provide the following additional information:</i>	Non-identifying data will not be stored in the Register of Sperm Donors without identifying data.
<i>which data?</i>	
<i>who can request the data?</i>	
<i>on what conditions?</i>	
10. Are there currently any prospects for developments in your law on access of people born after gamete donation or embryo reception to information on their origins?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<i>If yes, please provide further information on developments planned and possible timeframe</i>	<p>The new coalition bearing the Federal Government has agreed to enlarge the Sperm Donor Register (incorporate private sperm donations, embryo donations and cases of donations before 2018). Furthermore, the new coalition has agreed to introduce a new court proceeding to enable a child to examine his or her genetic origins. It is planned to amend the law during the next four years.</p> <p>In addition, the Federal Government will establish a Commission to consider reforms of the reproduction laws.</p>

GREECE / GRECE Hellenic Authority of Medically Assisted Reproduction 31/01/2022
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1. Does your law (legislation or case law) include provisions on medically assisted procreation?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<i>If yes, please provide the reference of your legislation (name and date of applicable law and/or code or relevant decisions)</i>	Law 4272 7/2014 Law 3305 01/2005 Law 3089 12/2002 Pr. Decree 26/3.2008 Pr. Decree 10/2016
<i>If available in English or French, please provide relevant electronic links</i>	
2. Has your Constitutional Court or other equivalent high court issued any decisions or rulings on the right of children born after gametes donation to know their origins?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<i>If yes, please provide the reference number, name and date of the decision, and of applicable law and/or code in question</i>	
<i>If available in English or French, please provide relevant electronic links</i>	
3. Is it possible to use medically assisted procreation with sperm donation?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
4. Is it possible to use medically assisted procreation with oocyte donation?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
5. Is receiving someone else's embryo allowed?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
6. In the case of gamete donation or embryo reception, does your law (legislation or case law) make provision for the child born of the practice to know the identity of the donor or of the person or the couple who agreed to their embryo(s) being received by someone else?	
- Sperm donation	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
- Oocyte donation	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
- Embryo reception	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

7. If the answer(s) to question 6 is/are "yes":	
- <i>what conditions, in particular age, apply to access to information on personal origins?</i>	
- <i>is there a right of access for people other than the child (legal parents, courts, doctors, etc.)?</i>	
- <i>what are the consequences for legal parents of such access in terms of parentage (filiation)?</i>	
- <i>is donor's consent required?</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
- <i>If yes, must it be granted at the time of donation or/and at the time of the request by the child?</i>	
- <i>is access to the donor's identity possible after his/her death?</i>	
8. Is access to information on origins available to:	
- <i>the child?</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
- <i>his/her legal parents?</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
- <i>courts?</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
9. Does your law provide for access to non-identifying data regarding the donor?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
- <i>which data?</i>	medical information of the donor
- <i>who can request the data?</i>	The child
- <i>on what conditions?</i>	for reasons related to his/her health
10. Are there currently any prospects for developments in your law on access of people born after gamete donation or embryo reception to information on their origins?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<i>If yes, please provide further information on developments planned and possible timeframe</i>	

IRELAND / IRLANDE
Department of Justice
31/01/2022

1. Does your law (legislation or case law) include provisions on medically assisted procreation?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<i>If yes, please provide the reference of your legislation (name and date of applicable law and/or code or relevant decisions)</i>	Children and Family Relationships Act 2015 (Parts 2 & 3) - Commenced May 2020
<i>If available in English or French, please provide relevant electronic links</i>	Children and Family Relationships Act 2015 (irishstatutebook.ie)
2. Has your Constitutional Court or other equivalent high court issued any decisions or rulings on the right of children born after gametes donation to know their origins?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<i>If yes, please provide the reference number, name and date of the decision, and of applicable law and/or code in question</i>	[McD. -v- L. & anor] [2009] IESC 81
<i>If available in English or French, please provide relevant electronic links</i>	McD. -v- L. & anor [2007] IESC 81 (10 December 2009) (bailii.org)
3. Is it possible to use medically assisted procreation with sperm donation?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
4. Is it possible to use medically assisted procreation with oocyte donation?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
5. Is receiving someone else's embryo allowed?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
6. In the case of gamete donation or embryo reception, does your law (legislation or case law) make provision for the child born of the practice to know the identity of the donor or of the person or the couple who agreed to their embryo(s) being received by someone else?	
<i>Sperm donation</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<i>Oocyte donation</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<i>Embryo reception</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

7. If the answer(s) to question 6 is/are "yes":	
<i>what conditions, in particular age, apply to access to information on personal origins?</i>	Children aged 18 years or over can apply to access information on personal origins available from the National Donor-Conceived Person Register – it is proposed to reduce this minimum age limit to 16 years or over
<i>is there a right of access for people other than the child (legal parents, courts, doctors, etc.)?</i>	There is a right of access to non-identifying data regarding the donor for parents of donor-conceived children when those children are aged less than 18 years – again, it is proposed to reduce this age limit to less than 16 years
<i>what are the consequences for legal parents of such access in terms of parentage (filiation)?</i>	There are no consequences of such access in terms of parentage – a donor is not considered as a parent of a relevant donor-conceived child
<i>is donor's consent required?</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<i>If yes, must it be granted at the time of donation or/and at the time of the request by the child?</i>	Every donor must consent at the time of donation
<i>is access to the donor's identity possible after his/her death?</i>	Yes, although it is not possible to use the gamete of a donor after his/her death
8. Is access to information on origins available to:	
<i>the child?</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<i>his/her legal parents?</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<i>courts?</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
9. Does your law provide for access to non-identifying data regarding the donor?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Children aged 18 years or over (or their parents if they are aged less than 18 years) can apply to access non-identifying data in respect of the donor from the National Donor-Conceived Person Register – again, it is proposed to reduce this minimum age limit to 16 years or over
<i>If yes, please provide the following additional information:</i>	
<i>which data?</i>	All information other than the relevant donor's name, date of birth and contact details that is recorded on the National Donor-Conceived Person Register in respect of the relevant donor, including the number of persons who have been born as a result of the use in a donor-assisted human reproduction procedure of a gamete donated by the relevant donor, and the sex and year of birth of each of them

<i>who can request the data?</i>	Children aged 18 years or over (or their parents if they are aged less than 18 years) can apply to access this data from the National Donor-Conceived Person Register – again, it is proposed to reduce this minimum age limit to 16 years or over
<i>on what conditions?</i>	There are no conditions in respect of accessing non-identifying information in respect of a relevant donor
10. Are there currently any prospects for developments in your law on access of people born after gamete donation or embryo reception to information on their origins?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<i>If yes, please provide further information on developments planned and possible timeframe</i>	Legislation to regulate the area of assisted human reproduction more widely is being finalised and is expected to be published before early this year. This legislation will provide for the authorisation of domestic altruistic surrogacy agreements and the establishment of the National Surrogacy Register, which will contain personal details of all parties involved in a surrogacy agreement, including the surrogate mother and any relevant donor involved. The legislation will also provide for appropriate interaction between the National Surrogacy Register and the National Donor-Conceived Person Register in order that children born as a result of a surrogacy agreement or donor-conceived children can access data in respect of any other child born as a result of a surrogacy agreement or any other donor-conceived child where a common donor exists.

LATVIA / LETTONIE**Ministry of Justice****21/01/2022**

1. Does your law (legislation or case law) include provisions on medically assisted procreation?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<i>If yes, please provide the reference of your legislation (name and date of applicable law and/or code or relevant decisions)</i>	The Sexual and Reproductive Health Law of the Republic of Latvia
<i>If available in English or French, please provide relevant electronic links</i>	https://likumi.lv/ta/en/en/id/58982-sexual-and-reproductive-health-law
2. Has your Constitutional Court or other equivalent high court issued any decisions or rulings on the right of children born after gametes donation to know their origins?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<i>If yes, please provide the reference number, name and date of the decision, and of applicable law and/or code in question</i>	
<i>If available in English or French, please provide relevant electronic links</i>	
3. Is it possible to use medically assisted procreation with sperm donation?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
4. Is it possible to use medically assisted procreation with oocyte donation?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
5. Is receiving someone else's embryo allowed?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
6. In the case of gamete donation or embryo reception, does your law (legislation or case law) make provision for the child born of the practice to know the identity of the donor or of the person or the couple who agreed to their embryo(s) being received by someone else?	
<i>Sperm donation</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<i>Oocyte donation</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<i>Embryo reception</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

7. If the answer(s) to question 6 is/are " yes":	
<i>what conditions, in particular age, apply to access to information on personal origins?</i>	
<i>is there a right of access for people other than the child (legal parents, courts, doctors, etc.)?</i>	
<i>what are the consequences for legal parents of such access in terms of parentage (filiation)?</i>	
<i>is donor's consent required?</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<i>If yes, must it be granted at the time of donation or/and at the time of the request by the child?</i>	
<i>is access to the donor's identity possible after his/her death?</i>	
8. Is access to information on origins available to:	
<i>the child?</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<i>his/her legal parents?</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<i>courts?</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
9. Does your law provide for access to non-identifying data regarding the donor?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<i>If yes, please provide the following additional information:</i>	
<i>which data?</i>	Section 14, paragraph two of the Sexual and Reproductive Health Law of the Republic of Latvia provides that potential parents may only obtain information regarding a gamete donor's genetic and anthropometric data (height, weight, skin, hair and eye color, blood type and rhesus factor, educational level).
<i>who can request the data?</i>	Recipients of gametes or embryo
<i>on what conditions?</i>	Information on donor's genetic and anthropometric data are available when a women or a couple applies to the infertility treatment clinic and enters into written agreement to have a medically assisted procreation.
10. Are there currently any prospects for developments in your law on access of people born after	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

gamete donation or embryo reception to information on their origins?	
<i>If yes, please provide further information on developments planned and possible timeframe</i>	

LITHUANIA / LITUANIE**Ministry of Health****01/02/2022**

1. Does your law (legislation or case law) include provisions on medically assisted procreation?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<i>If yes, please provide the reference of your legislation (name and date of applicable law and/or code or relevant decisions)</i>	Law on Medically Assisted Reproduction of the Republic of Lithuania (14 September 2016, No. XII-2608), Order of the Minister of Health on conditions for providing medically assisted reproduction services and reimbursing them from the budget of the mandatory health insurance fund (20 December 2016, No. V-1452), Order of the Minister of Health on the conditions of human gamete donation and activities of human gamete banks (23 December 2016, No. V-1468)
<i>If available in English or French, please provide relevant electronic links</i>	
2. Has your Constitutional Court or other equivalent high court issued any decisions or rulings on the right of children born after gametes donation to know their origins?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<i>If yes, please provide the reference number, name and date of the decision, and of applicable law and/or code in question</i>	
<i>If available in English or French, please provide relevant electronic links</i>	
3. Is it possible to use medically assisted procreation with sperm donation?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
4. Is it possible to use medically assisted procreation with oocyte donation?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
5. Is receiving someone else's embryo allowed?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
6. In the case of gamete donation or embryo reception, does your law (legislation or case law) make provision for the child born of the practice to know the identity of the donor or of the person or the couple who agreed to their embryo(s) being received by someone else?	
<i>Sperm donation</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

<i>Oocyte donation</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<i>Embryo reception</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
7. If the answer(s) to question 6 is/are " yes":	
<i>what conditions, in particular age, apply to access to information on personal origins?</i>	With the permission of the court, if this information is required for the health of the child, the gamete donor or the embryo donor or due to other important reasons (option 1); with the consent of the gamete donor or the embryo donor, when the child reaches the age of majority or is fully legally capable (option 2). (Article 3(10) of the Law on Medically Assisted Reproduction)
<i>is there a right of access for people other than the child (legal parents, courts, doctors, etc.)?</i>	Yes, for donors with the permission of the court (in option 1).
<i>what are the consequences for legal parents of such access in terms of parentage (filiation)?</i>	According to Article 12 of the Law on Medically Assisted Reproduction, there are no legal consequences. The donors of gametes or embryos don't have the right to claim for recognition of their parentage.
<i>is donor's consent required?</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes* <input type="checkbox"/> No * In option 2.
<i>If yes, must it be granted at the time of donation or/and at the time of the request by the child?</i>	It is not specified in the Law on Medically Assisted Reproduction.
<i>is access to the donor's identity possible after his/her death?</i>	Yes.
8. Is access to information on origins available to:	
<i>the child?</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<i>his/her legal parents?</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<i>courts?</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No* * Such right is not provided in the Law on Medically Assisted Reproduction.
9. Does your law provide for access to non-identifying data regarding the donor?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<i>If yes, please provide the following additional information:</i>	
<i>which data?</i>	
<i>who can request the data?</i>	

<i>on what conditions?</i>	
10. Are there currently any prospects for developments in your law on access of people born after gamete donation or embryo reception to information on their origins?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<i>If yes, please provide further information on developments planned and possible timeframe</i>	

MALTA / MALTE
Embryo Protection Authority
08/02/2022

1. Does your law (legislation or case law) include provisions on medically assisted procreation?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<i>If yes, please provide the reference of your legislation (name and date of applicable law and/or code or relevant decisions)</i>	EMBRYO PROTECTION ACT CHAPTER 524 of the Laws of Malt. First law came into force 1 st January 2013 amendments to same law came into force on 1 st October 2018.
<i>If available in English or French, please provide relevant electronic links</i>	www.epa.gov.mt
2. Has your Constitutional Court or other equivalent high court issued any decisions or rulings on the right of children born after gametes donation to know their origins?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<i>If yes, please provide the reference number, name and date of the decision, and of applicable law and/or code in question</i>	
<i>If available in English or French, please provide relevant electronic links</i>	
3. Is it possible to use medically assisted procreation with sperm donation?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
4. Is it possible to use medically assisted procreation with oocyte donation?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
5. Is receiving someone else's embryo allowed?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
6. In the case of gamete donation or embryo reception, does your law (legislation or case law) make provision for the child born of the practice to know the identity of the donor or of the person or the couple who agreed to their embryo(s) being received by someone else?	
- Sperm donation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
- Oocyte donation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
- Embryo reception	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

7. If the answer(s) to question 6 is/are "yes":	
- <i>what conditions, in particular age, apply to access to information on personal origins?</i>	On attaining age of majority
- <i>is there a right of access for people other than the child (legal parents, courts, doctors, etc.)?</i>	The Authority may release the identifying information to legal parents only if the child has not attained age of majority and there are serious medical grounds.
- <i>what are the consequences for legal parents of such access in terms of parentage (filiation)?</i>	There is no link of filiation between donor and the donor conceived child
- <i>is donor's consent required?</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
- <i>If yes, must it be granted at the time of donation or/and at the time of the request by the child?</i>	Donors are all identity release and consent is given before time of donation
- <i>is access to the donor's identity possible after his/her death?</i>	Yes records are kept up to 110 years in Malta
8. Is access to information on origins available to:	
- <i>the child?</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
- <i>his/her legal parents?</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No In exceptional medical cases
- <i>courts?</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
9. Does your law provide for access to non-identifying data regarding the donor?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<i>If yes, please provide the following additional information:</i>	
- <i>which data?</i>	Profiling data
- <i>who can request the data?</i>	Data is passed to prospective parent/s making use of the medical assisted procreation
- <i>on what conditions?</i>	
10. Are there currently any prospects for developments in your law on access of people born after gamete donation or embryo reception to information on their origins?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

<i>If yes, please provide further information on developments planned and possible timeframe</i>	
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<p style="text-align: center;">MONTENEGRO Ministry of Justice, Human and Minority Rights 17/02/2022</p>
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1. Does your law (legislation or case law) include provisions on medically assisted procreation?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<i>If yes, please provide the reference of your legislation (name and date of applicable law and/or code or relevant decisions)</i>	Law on Medically Assisted Insemination "Official Gazette of Montenegro", no. 145/2021 of 31.12.2021.
<i>If available in English or French, please provide relevant electronic links</i>	
2. Has your Constitutional Court or other equivalent high court issued any decisions or rulings on the right of children born after gametes donation to know their origins?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<i>If yes, please provide the reference number, name and date of the decision, and of applicable law and/or code in question</i>	
<i>If available in English or French, please provide relevant electronic links</i>	
3. Is it possible to use medically assisted procreation with sperm donation?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
4. Is it possible to use medically assisted procreation with oocyte donation?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
5. Is receiving someone else's embryo allowed?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
6. In the case of gamete donation or embryo reception, does your law (legislation or case law) make provision for the child born of the practice to know the identity of the donor or of the person or the couple who agreed to their embryo(s) being received by someone else?	
<i>Sperm donation</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<i>Oocyte donation</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<i>Embryo reception</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

7. If the answer(s) to question 6 is/are " yes":	
<i>what conditions, in particular age, apply to access to information on personal origins?</i>	
<i>is there a right of access for people other than the child (legal parents, courts, doctors, etc.)?</i>	
<i>what are the consequences for legal parents of such access in terms of parentage (filiation)?</i>	
<i>is donor's consent required?</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<i>If yes, must it be granted at the time of donation or/and at the time of the request by the child?</i>	
<i>is access to the donor's identity possible after his/her death?</i>	
8. Is access to information on origins available to:	
<i>the child?</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<i>his/her legal parents?</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<i>courts?</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
9. Does your law provide for access to non-identifying data regarding the donor?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<i>If yes, please provide the following additional information:</i>	
<i>which data?</i>	
<i>who can request the data?</i>	
<i>on what conditions?</i>	
10. Are there currently any prospects for developments in your law on access of people born after gamete donation or embryo reception to information on their origins?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<i>If yes, please provide further information on developments planned and possible timeframe</i>	

NETHERLANDS / PAYS-BAS**Ministry of Health****28/01/2022**

1. Does your law (legislation or case law) include provisions on medically assisted procreation?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<i>If yes, please provide the reference of your legislation (name and date of applicable law and/or code or relevant decisions)</i>	Wet donorgegevens kunstmatige bevruchting (donor data act artificial insemination). This is a law of 25 April 2002, containing rules for the storage, management and provision of data of donors in the case of artificial donor fertilization. This law came into force on 1 June 2004. wetten.nl - Regeling - Wet donorgegevens kunstmatige bevruchting - BWBR0013642 (overheid.nl)
<i>If available in English or French, please provide relevant electronic links</i>	
2. Has your Constitutional Court or other equivalent high court issued any decisions or rulings on the right of children born after gametes donation to know their origins?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<i>If yes, please provide the reference number, name and date of the decision, and of applicable law and/or code in question</i>	Specifically in relation to the act mentioned above there are two relevant rulings of regional Courts. Vonnis van de rechtbank Gelderland van 24 maart 2021 inzake «Anonimiteit zaaddonor» (ECLI:NL:RBGEL:2021:1388) Vonnis van de rechtbank Den Haag van 2 juni 2021 inzake «Bekendmaking identiteit zaaddonor moet niet worden geweigerd» (ECLI:NL:RBDHA:2021:5461)
<i>If available in English or French, please provide relevant electronic links</i>	
3. Is it possible to use medically assisted procreation with sperm donation?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
4. Is it possible to use medically assisted procreation with oocyte donation?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
5. Is receiving someone else's embryo allowed?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
6. In the case of gamete donation or embryo reception, does your law (legislation or case law) make provision for the child born of the practice to know the identity of the donor or of the person or the couple who agreed to their embryo(s) being	

received by someone else?	
<i>Sperm donation</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<i>Oocyte donation</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<i>Embryo reception</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
7. If the answer(s) to question 6 is/are " yes":	
<i>what conditions, in particular age, apply to access to information on personal origins?</i>	From the age of 16 the child can request for personal identifying data of the donor.
<i>is there a right of access for people other than the child (legal parents, courts, doctors, etc.)?</i>	No
<i>what are the consequences for legal-parents of such access in terms of parentage (filiation)?</i>	
<i>is donor's consent required?</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<i>If yes, must it be granted at the time of donation or/and at the time of the request by the child?</i>	The donor is asked for permission to provide his/her personal identifying data at the time these data are requested by the donor child, but a refusal is not a veto. This leads to a balancing of interests. It must be granted at the time of donation and at the time of the request by the child. If the donor wishes to remain anonymous at the time of donation, the donor is not used for fertility treatments. Anonymous donation is not possible. If the child is 16 years or older and requests the personal identification data, the donor can indicate a compelling interest.
<i>is access to the donor's identity possible after his/her death?</i>	Yes
8. Is access to information on origins available to:	
<i>the child?</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<i>his/her legal parents?</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<i>courts?</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
9. Does your law provide for access to non-identifying data regarding the donor?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<i>If yes, please provide the following additional information:</i>	

<i>which data?</i>	Social, physical and medical data
<i>who can request the data?</i>	The child, the legal parents and a (family) doctor
<i>on what conditions?</i>	From the age of 12 the child can request for social and physical data. If the child is under the age of 12 the legal parents can request for social and physical data. A (family) doctor can request for medical data.
10. Are there currently any prospects for developments in your law on access of people born after gamete donation or embryo reception to information on their origins?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<i>If yes, please provide further information on developments planned and possible timeframe</i>	An amendment to the law has been submitted to the Lower House. It includes that the person conceived through and as a result of artificial donor fertilisation and who has reached the age of sixteen years, can request for, the personal identifying data of any other person conceived through and as a result of artificial donor fertilisation gametes from the same donor, if the person concerned has consented thereto. The bill will be debated in 2022.

NORTH MACEDONIA / MACEDOINE DU NORD**Ministry of Health****31/01/2022**

1. Does your law (legislation or case law) include provisions on medically assisted procreation?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<i>If yes, please provide the reference of your legislation (name and date of applicable law and/or code or relevant decisions)</i>	Law on Biomedical Assisted Fertilization ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia" No. 37/2008, 164/2013, 149/2014, 192/2015 and 37/2016) Закон за биомедицинско потпомогнато оплодување („Службен весник на Република Македонија“ бр. 37/2008, 164/2013, 149/2014, 192/2015 и 37/2016)
<i>If available in English or French, please provide relevant electronic links</i>	No
2. Has your Constitutional Court or other equivalent high court issued any decisions or rulings on the right of children born after gametes donation to know their origins?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<i>If yes, please provide the reference number, name and date of the decision, and of applicable law and/or code in question</i>	
<i>If available in English or French, please provide relevant electronic links</i>	
3. Is it possible to use medically assisted procreation with sperm donation?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
4. Is it possible to use medically assisted procreation with oocyte donation?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
5. Is receiving someone else's embryo allowed?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
6. In the case of gamete donation or embryo reception, does your law (legislation or case law) make provision for the child born of the practice to know the identity of the donor	

or of the person or the couple who agreed to their embryo(s) being received by someone else?	
<i>Sperm donation</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<i>Oocyte donation</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<i>Embryo reception</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
7. If the answer(s) to question 6 is/are " yes":	
<i>what conditions, in particular age, apply to access to information on personal origins?</i>	
<i>is there a right of access for people other than the child (legal parents, courts, doctors, etc.)?</i>	
<i>what are the consequences for legal parents of such access in terms of parentage (filiation)?</i>	
<i>is donor's consent required?</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<i>If yes, must it be granted at the time of donation or/and at the time of the request by the child?</i>	
<i>is access to the donor's identity possible after his/her death?</i>	
8. Is access to information on origins available to:	
<i>the child?</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<i>his/her legal parents?</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<i>courts?</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

9. Does your law provide for access to non-identifying data regarding the donor?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<i>If yes, please provide the following additional information:</i>	
<i>which data?</i>	<p><u>For donors:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - consent for BPO procedure, composed of a notary public in the form of a notary deed. If the donor lives in a marital / extramarital union, the same notary deed must contain the consent of the spouse / extramarital partner, - certificate from a psychologist for counseling, - certificate from a lawyer for counseling, - photocopy of birth certificate, not older than 6 months. If the donor lives in a marital union, a photocopy of a marriage certificate, not older than 6 months, is required - photocopy of ID card - documents issued by a foreign country to be translated into Macedonian.
<i>who can request the data?</i>	Health facilities authorized by the Ministry of Health to perform biomedically assisted fertilization.
<i>on what conditions?</i>	<p>Health institution that has adequate space, professional staff and equipment for:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) implementation of autologous internal body BPO; 2) implementation of autologous out-of-body BPO; 3) implementation of allogeneic internal body BPO using: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - donated sperm and - donated eggs; 4) implementation of allogeneic out-of-body BPO using: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - donated sperm, donated eggs and - donated embryos and 5) taking, testing, processing, storing and distributing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - sperm, - eggs and - embryos

<p>10. Are there currently any prospects for developments in your law on access of people born after gamete donation or embryo reception to information on their origins?</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p>
<p><i>If yes, please provide further information on developments planned and possible timeframe</i></p>	

NORWAY / NORVEGE
Ministry of Justice and Public Security
03/02/2022

1. Does your law (legislation or case law) include provisions on medically assisted procreation?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<i>If yes, please provide the reference of your legislation (name and date of applicable law and/or code or relevant decisions)</i>	Act 12 May 2005 no.100 relating to the application of biotechnology in human medicine (The Biotechnology Act)
<i>If available in English or French, please provide relevant electronic links</i>	
2. Has your Constitutional Court or other equivalent high court issued any decisions or rulings on the right of children born after gametes donation to know their origins?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<i>If yes, please provide the reference number, name and date of the decision, and of applicable law and/or code in question</i>	
<i>If available in English or French, please provide relevant electronic links</i>	
3. Is it possible to use medically assisted procreation with sperm donation?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
4. Is it possible to use medically assisted procreation with oocyte donation?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
5. Is receiving someone else's embryo allowed?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No (except for couples consisting of two women – in that case an egg from one of the women may be inserted to the other woman after fertilisation with donor sperm, cf. section 2-15 of the biotechnology act.)
6. In the case of gamete donation or embryo reception, does your law (legislation or case law) make provision for the child born of the practice to know the identity of the donor or of the person or the couple who agreed to their embryo(s) being received by someone else?	
<i>Sperm donation</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<i>Oocyte donation</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

<i>Embryo reception</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No (not applicable)
7. If the answer(s) to question 6 is/are "yes":	
<i>what conditions, in particular age, apply to access to information on personal origins?</i>	After an amendment which entered into force 1 January 2021, the right applies to children from the age of 15. For children born from sperm donated before the amendment, the previous age limit of 18 years applies.
<i>is there a right of access for people other than the child (legal parents, courts, doctors, etc.)?</i>	No.
<i>what are the consequences for legal parents of such access in terms of parentage (filiation)?</i>	None.
<i>is donor's consent required?</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<i>If yes, must it be granted at the time of donation or/and at the time of the request by the child?</i>	
<i>is access to the donor's identity possible after his/her death?</i>	Yes.
8. Is access to information on origins available to:	(Not sure how this questions differs from question 7, second indent).
<i>the child?</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<i>his/her legal parents?</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<i>courts?</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
9. Does your law provide for access to non-identifying data regarding the donor?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<i>If yes, please provide the following additional information:</i>	
<i>which data?</i>	
<i>who can request the data?</i>	
<i>on what conditions?</i>	
10. Are there currently any prospects for developments in your law on access of people born after gamete donation or embryo reception to information on their origins?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<i>If yes, please provide further information on developments planned and possible timeframe</i>	

POLAND / POLOGNE**Ministry of Justice****27/01/2022**

1. Does your law (legislation or case law) include provisions on medically assisted procreation?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<i>If yes, please provide the reference of your legislation (name and date of applicable law and/or code or relevant decisions)</i>	Act of 25 June 2015 on infertility treatment (Journal of Laws of 2020 r., item 442)
<i>If available in English or French, please provide relevant electronic links</i>	
2. Has your Constitutional Court or other equivalent high court issued any decisions or rulings on the right of children born after gametes donation to know their origins?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<i>If yes, please provide the reference number, name and date of the decision, and of applicable law and/or code in question</i>	
<i>If available in English or French, please provide relevant electronic links</i>	
3. Is it possible to use medically assisted procreation with sperm donation?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
4. Is it possible to use medically assisted procreation with oocyte donation?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
5. Is receiving someone else's embryo allowed?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
6. In the case of gamete donation or embryo reception, does your law (legislation or case law) make provision for the child born of the practice to know the identity of the donor or of the person or the couple who agreed to their embryo(s) being received by someone else?	
<i>Sperm donation</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<i>Oocyte donation</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<i>Embryo reception</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

7. If the answer(s) to question 6 is/are " yes":	
<i>what conditions, in particular age, apply to access to information on personal origins?</i>	
<i>is there a right of access for people other than the child (legal parents, courts, doctors, etc.)?</i>	
<i>what are the consequences for legal parents of such access in terms of parentage (filiation)?</i>	
<i>is donor's consent required?</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<i>If yes, must it be granted at the time of donation or/and at the time of the request by the child?</i>	
<i>is access to the donor's identity possible after his/her death?</i>	
8. Is access to information on origins available to:	
<i>the child?</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<i>his/her legal parents?</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<i>courts?</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No The data collected in the register referred to in Article 37 of the Act, are confidential and may be made available only to authorised persons and to the extent resulting from the provisions of the Act. Pursuant to Article 47 of the Act, the documentation referred to in paragraph 1, and all information about donors and recipients of reproductive cells and embryos, the handling of reproductive cells and embryos are confidential and their disclosure is possible only to the extent resulting from the Act and to judicial authorities in connection with their proceedings.
9. Does your law provide for access to non-identifying data regarding the donor?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<i>If yes, please provide the following additional information:</i>	

<i>which data?</i>	<p>Pursuant to Article 38 section 2 of the Act, a person born as a result of a medically assisted procreation procedure, as a result of other-than-partner donation of reproductive cells or as a result of embryo donation, has the right to obtain information concerning the donor within the scope listed in Article 37 section 2 points 2 and 3 after reaching the age of majority. The information referred to in Article 37 section 2 points 2 and 3 are:</p> <p>1) year and place of birth of the donor of reproductive cells or embryo donors;</p> <p>2) information on the health status of the reproductive cells donor or embryo donors: results of medical and laboratory tests to which the candidate for donor was subjected prior to the collection of reproductive cells or the candidates for embryo donors were subjected prior to embryo formation.</p> <p>At the same time, according to Article 38 section 3 of the Act, a statutory representative of a child born as a result of a medically assisted procreation procedure has the right to obtain information on the donor's health, listed in Article 37 section 2, paragraph 3, if the information may contribute to the repeal of the immediate danger to life or health of the child. The indications for obtaining the above-mentioned information concerning the donor are determined by the doctor treating the child and noted in the medical records.</p> <p>Information is made available by the minister responsible for health at the request of persons authorised to obtain it. The act also specifies what such a request should contain.</p>
<i>who can request the data?</i>	<p>a person born as a result of a medically assisted procreation procedure, as a result of other-than-partner donation of reproductive cells or as a result of embryo donation after reaching the age of majority</p> <p>a statutory representative of a child born as a result of a medically assisted procreation procedure</p>
<i>on what conditions?</i>	As described above.
10. Are there currently any prospects for developments in your law on access of people born after gamete donation or embryo reception to information on their origins?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<i>If yes, please provide further information on developments planned and possible timeframe</i>	

SERBIA / SERBIE
Ministry of Health
31/01/2022

1. Does your law (legislation or case law) include provisions on medically assisted procreation?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<i>If yes, please provide the reference of your legislation (name and date of applicable law and/or code or relevant decisions)</i>	https://www.paragraf.rs/propisi/zakon_o_biomedicinski_potpomognutoj_oplodnji.html (Law on biomedically assisted fertilization)
<i>If available in English or French, please provide relevant electronic links</i>	English version available on request from National Competent Authority (Ministry of Health, The Directorate of biomedicine)
2. Has your Constitutional Court or other equivalent high court issued any decisions or rulings on the right of children born after gametes donation to know their origins?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<i>If yes, please provide the reference number, name and date of the decision, and of applicable law and/or code in question</i>	-
<i>If available in English or French, please provide relevant electronic links</i>	-
3. Is it possible to use medically assisted procreation with sperm donation?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
4. Is it possible to use medically assisted procreation with oocyte donation?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
5. Is receiving someone else's embryo allowed?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
6. In the case of gamete donation or embryo reception, does your law (legislation or case law) make provision for the child born of the practice to know the identity of the donor or of the person or the couple who agreed to their embryo(s) being received by someone else?	No. Law on biomedical assisted fertilization strictly forbid access to donor identity data (Article 36.: "guaranteed anonymity"), except for the medical specialist (Article 55.: It is allowed to provide insight into the medical data of the donor of reproductive cells, tissues and embryos to the doctor of medicine of the recipient of reproductive cells and tissues and embryos for a medically justified reason)
<i>Sperm donation</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<i>Oocyte donation</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

<i>Embryo reception</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
7. If the answer(s) to question 6 is/are “yes”:	
<i>what conditions, in particular age, apply to access to information on personal origins?</i>	-
<i>is there a right of access for people other than the child (legal parents, courts, doctors, etc.)?</i>	-
<i>what are the consequences for legal parents of such access in terms of parentage (filiation)?</i>	-
<i>is donor's consent required?</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<i>If yes, must it be granted at the time of donation or/and at the time of the request by the child?</i>	
<i>is access to the donor's identity possible after his/her death?</i>	
8. Is access to information on origins available to:	
<i>the child?</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<i>his/her legal parents?</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<i>courts?</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
9. Does your law provide for access to non-identifying data regarding the donor?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<i>If yes, please provide the following additional information:</i>	
<i>which data?</i>	Medical data
<i>who can request the data?</i>	Doctor of Medicine
<i>on what conditions?</i>	Medical condition of recipient (the existence of an inherited genetic disease or the possibility of cell therapy etc.)
10. Are there currently any prospects for developments in your law on access of people born after gamete donation or embryo reception to information on their origins?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<i>If yes, please provide further information on developments planned and possible timeframe</i>	

<p align="center"><u>SLOVENIA / SLOVENIE</u></p> <p align="center">Medical Ethics Committee of the Republic of Slovenia</p> <p align="center">31/01/2022</p>

1. Does your law (legislation or case law) include provisions on medically assisted procreation?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<i>If yes, please provide the reference of your legislation (name and date of applicable law and/or code or relevant decisions)</i>	Infertility Treatment and Procedures of Biomedically assisted Procreation Act – ZZNPOB, 2000 (Official Journal of the Republic of Slovenia no. 70/00 of 8 August 2000) Link: Zakon o zdravljenju neplodnosti in postopkih oploditve z biomedicinsko pomočjo (ZZNPOB) (pisrs.si)
<i>If available in English or French, please provide relevant electronic links</i>	/
2. Has your Constitutional Court or other equivalent high court issued any decisions or rulings on the right of children born after gametes donation to know their origins?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<i>If yes, please provide the reference number, name and date of the decision, and of applicable law and/or code in question</i>	A child conceived by an OBMP (procedure of biomedically-assisted procreation) with a donor gamete may, for medical reasons, request the center to inform him or her of health-relevant information about the donor or germ donor if he or she is reasonable and at least 15 years old. The child's legal representative may find out about this information only with the permission of the court in non-litigious proceedings if there are exceptional health reasons. For the child's health reasons, the child's doctor has the right to inspect the unified register of donors and to receive information. Courts and administrative bodies have the right to inspect the unified register of donors and to receive information if this is necessary for the fulfillment of their tasks in the implementation of this Act. When persons inspecting the data in the unified register of donors, they must protect them as a professional secret.
<i>If available in English or French, please provide relevant electronic links</i>	
3. Is it possible to use medically assisted procreation with sperm donation?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
4. Is it possible to use medically assisted procreation with oocyte donation?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

5. Is receiving someone else's embryo allowed?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
6. In the case of gamete donation or embryo reception, does your law (legislation or case law) make provision for the child born of the practice to know the identity of the donor or of the person or the couple who agreed to their embryo(s) being received by someone else?	
<i>Sperm donation</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<i>Oocyte donation</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<i>Embryo reception</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No In Slovenia, it is prohibited from surrogacy and the storage and use of cells and embryos of deceased partners.
7. If the answer(s) to question 6 is/are " yes":	
<i>what conditions, in particular age, apply to access to information on personal origins?</i>	
<i>is there a right of access for people other than the child (legal parents, courts, doctors, etc.)?</i>	For the child's health reasons, the child's doctor has the right to inspect the unified register of donors and to receive information.
<i>what are the consequences for legal parents of such access in terms of parentage (filiation)?</i>	
<i>is donor's consent required?</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<i>If yes, must it be granted at the time of donation or/and at the time of the request by the child?</i>	
<i>is access to the donor's identity possible after his/her death?</i>	
8. Is access to information on origins available to:	
<i>the child?</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<i>his/her legal parents?</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<i>courts?</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
9. Does your law provide for access to non-identifying data regarding the donor?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

<i>If yes, please provide the following additional information:</i>	
<i>which data?</i>	Health-relevant data.
<i>who can request the data?</i>	A child over the age of 15, the child's legal representatives with the permission of the court and the child's doctor.
<i>on what conditions?</i>	For the child's health reasons, the child's doctor has the right to inspect the unified register of donors and to receive information.
10. Are there currently any prospects for developments in your law on access of people born after gamete donation or embryo reception to information on their origins?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<i>If yes, please provide further information on developments planned and possible timeframe</i>	

SPAIN / ESPAGNE
Sub-directorate General for Health Benefit Basket
of the National Health System and Clearing Funds - Ministry of Health
and Ministry of Justice
31/01/2022

1. Does your law (legislation or case law) include provisions on medically assisted procreation?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<i>If yes, please provide the reference of your legislation (name and date of applicable law and/or code or relevant decisions)</i>	Law 14/2006 of 26 May 2006 on assisted human reproduction techniques (Ley 14/2006, de 26 de mayo, sobre técnicas de reproducción humana asistida (BOE-A-2006-9292 https://www.boe.es/buscar/act.php?id=BOE-A-2006-9292)).
<i>If available in English or French, please provide relevant electronic links</i>	
2. Has your Constitutional Court or other equivalent high court issued any decisions or rulings on the right of children born after gametes donation to know their origins?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<i>If yes, please provide the reference number, name and date of the decision, and of applicable law and/or code in question</i>	
<i>If available in English or French, please provide relevant electronic links</i>	
3. Is it possible to use medically assisted procreation with sperm donation?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
4. Is it possible to use medically assisted procreation with oocyte donation?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
5. Is receiving someone else's embryo allowed?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
6. In the case of gamete donation or embryo reception, does your law (legislation or case law) make provision for the child born of the practice to know the identity of the donor or of the person or the couple who agreed to their embryo(s) being received by someone else?	

<i>Sperm donation</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<i>Oocyte donation</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<i>Embryo reception</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
7. If the answer(s) to question 6 is/are " yes":	
<i>what conditions, in particular age, apply to access to information on personal origins?</i>	Only exceptionally, in extraordinary circumstances that entail a certain danger to the life or health of the child or when appropriate in accordance with criminal procedural laws, may the identity of the donors be revealed, provided that such disclosure is essential to avoid the danger or to achieve the proposed legal purpose. Such disclosure shall be restricted in nature and shall in no case entail publicity of the identity of the donors.
<i>is there a right of access for people other than the child (legal parents, courts, doctors, etc.)?</i>	No
<i>what are the consequences for legal parents of such access in terms of parentage (filiation)?</i>	None
<i>is donor's consent required?</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<i>If yes, must it be granted at the time of donation or/and at the time of the request by the child?</i>	
<i>is access to the donor's identity possible after his/her death?</i>	No
8. Is access to information on origins available to:	
<i>the child?</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<i>his/her legal parents?</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<i>courts?</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
9. Does your law provide for access to non-identifying data regarding the donor?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<i>If yes, please provide the following additional information:</i>	
<i>which data?</i>	Born children have the right by themselves or by their legal representatives to obtain general information from donors that does not include their identity. The recipients of gametes and pre-embryos have the same right.

<i>who can request the data?</i>	Born children and the recipients of gametes and pre-embryos.
<i>on what conditions?</i>	Upon request of the interested parties to exercise their right to obtain non-identifying data. However, it has to be taken into account that our law (Law 14/2006) sets in article 6.5 that in the application of assisted reproduction techniques, the choice of the sperm donor may only be made by the medical team applying the technique, which must preserve the conditions of anonymity of the donation. Under no circumstances may the donor be selected personally at the request of the recipient.
10. Are there currently any prospects for developments in your law on access of people born after gamete donation or embryo reception to information on their origins?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<i>If yes, please provide further information on developments planned and possible timeframe</i>	

SWEDEN / SUEDE
National Board of Health and Welfare
28/01/2022

1. Does your law (legislation or case law) include provisions on medically assisted procreation?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<i>If yes, please provide the reference of your legislation (name and date of applicable law and/or code or relevant decisions)</i>	Lag (2006:351) om genetisk integritet m.m. and Socialstyrelsens föreskrifter och allmänna råd (SOSFS 2009:32) om användning av vävnader och celler i hälso- och sjukvården och vid klinisk forskning m.m.
<i>If available in English or French, please provide relevant electronic links</i>	N/A
2. Has your Constitutional Court or other equivalent high court issued any decisions or rulings on the right of children born after gametes donation to know their origins?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<i>If yes, please provide the reference number, name and date of the decision, and of applicable law and/or code in question</i>	
<i>If available in English or French, please provide relevant electronic links</i>	
3. Is it possible to use medically assisted procreation with sperm donation?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
4. Is it possible to use medically assisted procreation with oocyte donation?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
5. Is receiving someone else's embryo allowed?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
6. In the case of gamete donation or embryo reception, does your law (legislation or case law) make provision for the child born of the practice to know the identity of the donor or of the person or the couple who agreed to their embryo(s) being received by someone else?	
<i>Sperm donation</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<i>Oocyte donation</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<i>Embryo reception</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

7. If the answer(s) to question 6 is/are "yes":	
<i>what conditions, in particular age, apply to access to information on personal origins?</i>	"tillräcklig mognad" (adequate maturity). Age limit not specified, but adequate maturity has been interpreted as appx 16+
<i>is there a right of access for people other than the child (legal parents, courts, doctors, etc.)?</i>	No, not unless there is a court ruling in a specific case of establishing parental rights
<i>what are the consequences for legal parents of such access in terms of parentage (filiation)?</i>	N/A
<i>is donor's consent required?</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<i>If yes, must it be granted at the time of donation or/and at the time of the request by the child?</i>	
<i>is access to the donor's identity possible after his/her death?</i>	Yes
8. Is access to information on origins available to:	
<i>the child?</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<i>his/her legal parents?</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<i>courts?</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
9. Does your law provide for access to non-identifying data regarding the donor?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<i>If yes, please provide the following additional information:</i>	
<i>which data?</i>	
<i>who can request the data?</i>	
<i>on what conditions?</i>	
10. Are there currently any prospects for developments in your law on access of people born after gamete donation or embryo reception to information on their origins?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<i>If yes, please provide further information on developments planned and possible timeframe</i>	

SWITZERLAND / SUISSE
Federal Office of Justice
25/01/2022

1. Votre droit (léislation ou jurisprudence) consacre-t-il des dispositions à l'assistance médicale à la procréation ?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> oui <input type="checkbox"/> non
<i>Si oui, veuillez indiquer la référence de votre législation (nom et date de la loi et/ou du code applicables ou des décisions pertinentes)</i>	<p>Art. 119 de la Constitution fédérale du 18 avril 1999 de la Confédération suisse (Cst.); RS [recueil systématique] 101</p> <p>Loi du 18 décembre 1998 sur la procréation médicalement assistée (LPMA); RS 810.11</p> <p>Ordonnance du 4 décembre 2000 sur la procréation médicalement assistée (OPMA); RS 810.112.2</p> <p>Art. 256, al. 3 du Code civil suisse (CC); RS 210</p>
<i>Si disponible en anglais ou en français, veuillez indiquer les liens électroniques pertinents</i>	<p>Les liens ci-dessous vous sont communiqués en français. Il s'agit d'une langue officielle des actes législatifs suisses.</p> <p>Art. 119 Cst.: https://www.fedlex.admin.ch/eli/cc/1999/404/fr - art 119 https://www.fedlex.admin.ch/eli/cc/1999/404/fr#art 119</p> <p>LPMA: https://www.fedlex.admin.ch/eli/cc/2000/554/fr</p> <p>OPMA: https://www.fedlex.admin.ch/eli/cc/2000/555/fr</p> <p>Art. 256 CC: https://www.fedlex.admin.ch/eli/cc/24/233_245_233/fr#art 256</p>
2. Votre Cour constitutionnelle ou autre haute cour équivalente a-t-elle rendu une ou des décisions portant sur le droit des enfants nés d'un don de gamètes à connaître ses origines ?	<input type="checkbox"/> oui <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> non
<i>Si oui, veuillez indiquer les numéro de référence, nom et date de la décision, et de la loi et/ou du code en question applicables</i>	—
<i>Si disponible en anglais ou en français, veuillez indiquer les liens électroniques pertinents</i>	—

3. Est-il possible d'avoir recours à une assistance médicale à la procréation avec don de spermatozoïdes ?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> oui <input type="checkbox"/> non
4. Est-il possible d'avoir recours à une assistance médicale à la procréation avec don d'ovocytes ?	<input type="checkbox"/> oui <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> non
5. L'accueil d'embryon est-il autorisé ?	<input type="checkbox"/> oui <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> non
6. En cas de don de gamètes ou d'accueil d'embryon, votre droit (législation ou jurisprudence) prévoit-il la possibilité pour l'enfant né de cette pratique de connaître l'identité du donneur, de la personne ou du couple ayant consenti à l'accueil de son ou ses embryons ?	
<i>Don de spermatozoïdes</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> oui <input type="checkbox"/> non
<i>Don d'ovocytes</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> oui <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> non
<i>Accueil d'embryon</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> oui <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> non
7. En cas de réponse(s) positive(s) à la question 6 :	
<i>quelles sont les conditions, notamment d'âge, pour accéder aux origines personnelles ?</i>	<p>A 18 ans révolus, la personne née d'un don de sperme a un droit absolu à obtenir les informations sur l'identité du donneur et son aspect physique (art. 27, al. 1 LPMA). Cela signifie que le donneur de sperme ne peut pas s'opposer à la délivrance des informations.</p> <p>Avant 18 ans et pour les autres données (notamment, les données médicales), le demandeur doit faire valoir un intérêt légitime (art. 27, al. 2 LPMA).</p>
<i>le droit d'accès est-il ouvert à d'autres que l'enfant (parents légaux, tribunaux, médecins...)</i>	<p>NON.</p> <p>Il ne s'agit pas d'un droit d'accès, mais plutôt de personnes qui ont connaissance de données en lien avec la personne née d'un don de sperme ou en relation avec leur fonction:</p> <p>Les parents ou le curateur, chargés de représenter un enfant ou une personne incapable de discernement (art. 304, al. 1 CC et art. 308, al. 2 CC).</p> <p>La personne née d'un don de sperme qui remplit les conditions peut demander à ce que les données soient transmises à un médecin ou une personne avec une formation en psychologie sociale ou un organisme spécialisé, chargé de l'accompagner (art. 23, al. 1, let. b OPMA).</p> <p>L'autorité de surveillance des médecins pratiquant peut</p>

	<p>avoir accès aux informations nécessaires à sa tâche (art. 12, al. 2 LPMA).</p> <p>Le juge dans le cadre d'une action en désaveu de paternité (art. 196 CPC [Code de procédure civile; RS 272]).</p> <p>Des données anonymes sont transmises à l'Office fédéral de la statistique (art. 11, al. 4 LPMA).</p>
<i>quelles sont les conséquences pour les parents légaux de cet accès en matière de filiation ?</i>	<p>Il est de la responsabilité personnelle des parents d'informer l'enfant sur ses origines (art. 10, al. 2 Cst. et art. 119, al. 2 Cst.; Message du 26 juin 1996 relatif...à la loi fédérale sur la procréation médicalement assistée [LPMA], in FF [feuille fédérale] 1996 III 197, n. 322.471 et art. 268c, al. 1 CC [Code civil] par analogie).</p> <p>Le mari de la mère ne peut contester sa paternité juridique (art. 256, al. 3 CC).</p> <p>De même, l'action en paternité contre le donneur est exclue, lorsque le don de sperme a été effectué dans le cadre légal (art. 256, al. 3 CC pour l'action du père juridique; art. 23 LPMA pour celle de l'enfant).</p>
<i>le consentement du donneur est-il requis ?</i>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> oui, au moment du don</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> non, lors de la demande d'accès aux données</p>
<i>Si oui, doit-il être exprimé au moment du don ou/et au moment de la demande faite par l'enfant ?</i>	<p>Lors du don: le sperme provenant d'un don peut être utilisé uniquement pour la procréation médicalement assistée et aux fins auxquelles le donneur a consenti par écrit.</p> <p>Le donneur doit, avant le don, être informé par écrit sur la situation juridique, en particulier sur le droit de l'enfant de prendre connaissance du dossier du donneur (art. 18 LPMA).</p> <p>Lors de la demande d'accès aux données: lorsqu'une personne née d'un don de sperme remplit les conditions et a droit aux informations, le donneur ne peut pas s'opposer à la délivrance (art. 27 LPMA).</p> <p>Il est par contre informé dans la mesure du possible qu'une demande a eu lieu et que son identité va être communiquée au demandeur (art. 27, al. 3 LPMA; art. 22, al. 3, OPMA).</p>
<i>l'accès à l'identité du donneur est-elle possible après le décès de celui-ci ?</i>	<p>OUI.</p> <p>L'Office fédéral de l'état civil OFEC est l'organe responsable de la tenue du registre des donneurs de sperme (art. 25, al. 1, LPMA). Il conserve les données pendant 80 ans (art. 26 LPMA). A l'expiration de ce délai, les données sont proposées aux Archives fédérales (art. 20, al. 1 OPMA).</p>
8. L'accès aux origines est-il ouvert :	

à l'enfant ?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> oui <input type="checkbox"/> non
à ses parents légaux ?	<input type="checkbox"/> oui <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> non
au juge ?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> oui <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> non La LPMA et l'OPMA ne prévoient pas cette possibilité. Néanmoins, dans la mesure où l'action en désaveu de paternité est exclue en cas de don de sperme pratiqué dans un cadre légal (art. 256, al. 3 CC et art. 23 LPMA), les données du donneur devront être transmises en cas de demande du juge (art. 196 CPC).
9. Votre droit consacre-t-il la possibilité d'accès à des données non-identifiantes du donneur ?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> oui <input type="checkbox"/> non
<i>Si oui, veuillez indiquer les informations complémentaires ci-dessous :</i>	
quelles données ?	Des données médicales
qui peut les demander ?	La personne née d'un don de sperme (art. 27, al. 2 LPMA) ou, en cas d'incapacité de discernement, son représentant légal (généralement le ou les parents) ou un curateur (art. 308, al. 2 CC).
à quelles conditions?	Le demandeur doit faire valoir un intérêt légitime (art. 27, al. 2, LPMA), notamment des motifs de santé (Message du 26 juin 1996 relatif...à la loi fédérale sur la procréation médicalement assistée [LPMA], in FF 1996 III 197 , n. 322.476.2).
10. Existe-t-il à ce jour des perspectives d'évolution de votre droit en matière d'accès aux origines des personnes issues de dons de gamètes ou d'accueil d'embryon ?	<input type="checkbox"/> oui <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> non
<i>Si oui, veuillez fournir de plus amples informations sur les évolutions envisagées et la possible échéance ?</i>	—

TURKEY / TURQUIE
Ministry of Justice
12/01/2022

1. Does your law (legislation or case law) include provisions on medically assisted procreation?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<i>If yes, please provide the reference of your legislation (name and date of applicable law and/or code or relevant decisions)</i>	In our legislation, according to the Additional Article 1 of the Law numbered 2238 on the Harvesting, Storage, Grafting and Transplantation of Organs and Tissues; the assisted reproductive treatments shall only be applied among the married couples. The donation by means of using another person's reproductive cell and/or embryo and donation, sale, possession, use, storage, transportation, import, export and intermediation for these transactions towards this purpose shall be prohibited. Likewise, the persons committing these acts shall be sentenced to the imprisonment in accordance with the provision in the second paragraph of the Article 15 of the same Law.
<i>If available in English or French, please provide relevant electronic links</i>	
2. Has your Constitutional Court or other equivalent high court issued any decisions or rulings on the right of children born after gametes donation to know their origins?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<i>If yes, please provide the reference number, name and date of the decision, and of applicable law and/or code in question</i>	
<i>If available in English or French, please provide relevant electronic links</i>	
3. Is it possible to use medically assisted procreation with sperm donation?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
4. Is it possible to use medically assisted procreation with oocyte donation?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
5. Is receiving someone else's embryo allowed?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
6. In the case of gamete donation or embryo reception, does your law (legislation or case law) make provision for the child born of the practice to know the identity of the donor or of the person or the couple who agreed to their embryo(s) being	

received by someone else?	
<i>Sperm donation</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<i>Oocyte donation</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<i>Embryo reception</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
7. If the answer(s) to question 6 is/are " yes":	
<i>what conditions, in particular age, apply to access to information on personal origins?</i>	
<i>is there a right of access for people other than the child (legal parents, courts, doctors, etc.)?</i>	
<i>what are the consequences for legal parents of such access in terms of parentage (filiation)?</i>	
<i>is donor's consent required?</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<i>If yes, must it be granted at the time of donation or/and at the time of the request by the child?</i>	
<i>is access to the donor's identity possible after his/her death?</i>	
8. Is access to information on origins available to:	
<i>the child?</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<i>his/her legal parents?</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<i>courts?</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
9. Does your law provide for access to non-identifying data regarding the donor?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<i>If yes, please provide the following additional information:</i>	
<i>which data?</i>	
<i>who can request the data?</i>	
<i>on what conditions?</i>	
10. Are there currently any prospects for developments in your law on access of people born after gamete donation or embryo reception to information on their	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

origins?	
<i>If yes, please provide further information on developments planned and possible timeframe</i>	

UKRAINE
Ministry of Justice
28/01/2022

1. Does your law (legislation or case law) include provisions on medically assisted procreation?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
If yes, please provide the reference of your legislation (name and date of applicable law and/or code or relevant decisions)	<p>1. Family Code of Ukraine of January 10, 2002 № 2947-III;</p> <p><i>Article 123 of the Family Code of Ukraine establishes that in case of delivering by a woman a child conceived at a result of use of assisted reproductive technologies (hereinafter – ART), performed upon written consent of her husband the latter is recorded as the child's father. In case of transfer into the woman's organism the human's embryo conceived by spouses (man and woman) as a result of use of ART, the latter are the child's parents. Spouses are also acknowledged to be the parents of the child, born by a wife after transfer into her organism of the human's embryo, conceived by her husband and another woman at a result of use of ART.</i></p> <p>In case the child was delivered by a woman in whose organism was transferred a human's embryo conceived by a spouse at a result of use of ART the state registration of birth is made on the basis of application of spouses who gave their consent on such transfer. In this case along with document confirming the fact of child's birth by this woman also is filed an application with her consent on recording the spouses as child's parents, authenticity of signature on which has to be certified by notary, as well as a certificate on genetic relationship of the parents (mother or father) with fetus. Herewith in the section "for notes" of the act's record on birth is made one of such notes: "The mother of the child, which is identified by the electronic health care system in accordance with the statement about consent on recording of the spouses as the child's parents, is Ms. (surname, first name, father's name)", or "The mother of the child in accordance with the medical certificate on birth is Ms. (surname, first name, father's name)" and also is indicated the name of the institution that issued the certificate, its date of issuance and number, information about notary (surname and initials, notary district of state notary office), date and registration number under which the authenticity of the woman's signature on her application on consent to record the spouses as child's parents. The registration of a child's birth is certified by Birth Certificate, which contains information about the child and his / her parents, including their last name, first name, patronymic and</p>

	<p>citizenship.</p> <p>Part 1 of Article 19 of Law of Ukraine "On State Registration of Civil Status Acts" foresees the re-issuance by state registration offices, diplomatic missions and consulates of Ukraine of a certificate of state registration of civil status, the original of which was stolen, lost, damaged or destroyed, and re-issuance of the certificate in case of amendments to the act's record or its renewal under the request of the person in respect of whom the record was made, parents, adoptive parents, guardians, curators, a representative of a health care institution, educational or other children's institution where the child resides, child protection office.</p> <p>Paragraphs 13 and 16 of the Order of maintaining of the State Register of Civil Status Acts, approved by the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of August 22, 2007 № 1064, establish that an individual, who has reached the age of 16 years, has the right to receive an extract from the State Register of Civil Status concerning the information about himself/herself and his/her relatives, under the condition of providing of a passport or passport document and documents proving family relations.</p> <p>2. Law of Ukraine "On Bases of Legislation of Ukraine on Health Care" of November 19, 1992, № 2801-XII (see <i>paragraph 6 of the Questionnaire</i>);</p> <p>3. Order on use of the assisted reproductive technologies in Ukraine, adopted by the order of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine dated 09.09.2013 № 787, registered in the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine on October, 02, 2013 under № 1697/24229 (see <i>paragraph 6 of the Questionnaire</i>);</p>
<i>If available in English or French, please provide relevant electronic links</i>	<i>not available</i>
2. Has your Constitutional Court or other equivalent high court issued any decisions or rulings on the right of children born after gametes donation to know their origins?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<i>If yes, please provide the reference number, name and date of the decision, and of applicable law and/or code in question</i>	
<i>If available in English or French, please provide relevant electronic links</i>	

3. Is it possible to use medically assisted procreation with sperm donation?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
4. Is it possible to use medically assisted procreation with oocyte donation?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
5. Is receiving someone else's embryo allowed?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
6. In the case of gamete donation or embryo reception, does your law (legislation or case law) make provision for the child born of the practice to know the identity of the donor or of the person or the couple who agreed to their embryo(s) being received by someone else?	<p>According to the Order on use of the assisted reproductive technologies in Ukraine, adopted by the order of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine dated 09.09.2013 № 787, the use of gamete and embryo donation is carried out on medical grounds subject to written informed voluntary consent of patients, ensuring donor anonymity and medical confidentiality.</p> <p>According to Article 48 of the Law of Ukraine "On Bases of Legislation of Ukraine on Health Care" the use of artificial insemination and embryo implantation is carried out in accordance with the Order on use of the assisted reproductive technologies in Ukraine, adopted by the order of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine dated 09.09.2013 № 787, according to medical indications of an adult woman with whom such an action is performed, subject to the written consent of the spouses, ensuring the anonymity of the donor and maintaining medical confidentiality.</p> <p>Bases of Legislation of Ukraine on Health Care establish that <i>the patient has right to secrecy about the state of his/her health, the fact of seeking medical care, diagnosis, as well as information obtained during his/her medical examination.</i> Medical professions and other persons who in connection with the performance of professional or official duties became aware of the disease, medical examination, checkup and their results, intimate and family aspects of life of a person, have no right to disclose this information, except in cases provided by law.</p> <p><i>Medical secrecy may be disclosed in particular in the following cases:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In case the patient consents to the dissemination of such information (Part 2 of Article 21 of the Law of Ukraine «On Information»); • Medical documentation about a person can be obtained only by the person, whom it concerned (Part 1 of Article 285 of the Civil Code of Ukraine) or his/her representative on the basis of a power of attorney or contract for legal assistance (under the condition that the copies of these documents are attached to the request), as well as parents (adoptive parents, guardians or trustees) as legal representatives of the child (under 18 years of age) or ward (incapacitated person). • Temporary access to documents containing medical secrecy may be provided by an investigating judge or a

	court in criminal proceedings, if it is established that there are no other ways to obtain the necessary for investigation information (Part 6 of Article 163 of the Criminal Procedural Code of Ukraine).
<i>Sperm donation</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<i>Oocyte donation</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<i>Embryo reception</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
7. 7. If the answer(s) to question 6 is/are "yes":	
<i>what conditions, in particular age, apply to access to information on personal origins??</i>	
<i>is there a right of access for people other than the child (legal parents, courts, doctors, etc.)?</i>	
<i>what are the consequences for legal parents of such access in terms of parentage (filiation)?</i>	
<i>is donor's consent required?</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<i>If yes, must it be granted at the time of donation or/and at the time of the request by the child?</i>	
<i>is access to the donor's identity possible after his/her death?</i>	
8. Is access to information on origins available to:	
<i>the child?</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<i>his/her legal parents?</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No According to the Order on use of the assisted reproductive technologies in Ukraine, adopted by the order of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine dated 09.09.2013 № 7876 for the patient, the donor must be anonymous (exception is relative or non-anonymous donors).
<i>courts?</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
9. Does your law provide for access to non-identifying data regarding the donor?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<i>If yes, please provide the following additional information:</i>	According to the Order on use of the assisted reproductive technologies in Ukraine, the choice of a sperm donor is made by the spouses or patient voluntarily on the basis of the phenotypic characteristics of the anonymous donor.

<i>which data?</i>	phenotypic characteristics of the anonymous donor
<i>who can request the data?</i>	the data are provided to the spouses prior the ART
<i>on what conditions?</i>	
10. Are there currently any prospects for developments in your law on access of people born after gamete donation or embryo reception to information on their origins?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<i>If yes, please provide further information on developments planned and possible timeframe</i>	<p>The government draft Law of Ukraine "On Assisted Reproductive Technologies (ART)" is registered in the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine under № 6475 dated 28.12.2021, with the aim to regulate the procedure of ART and surrogacy in Ukraine.</p> <p>The draft law (Article 18) proposes the following rules for compliance with the conditions of confidentiality in the cases of ART:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Information on the fact of seeking medical care to solve the problem of infertility with the use of ART, on applied ART, on the identity of the donor and information that became known as a result of ART, belongs to confidential information and has status of medical secrecy. 2. Donation of reproductive cells, embryos and / or tissues is carried out on the condition of anonymity of the donor and medical confidentiality. 3. The health care institution must ensure to patients the confidentiality of the data and information. 4. The transfer of data and information that has become known as a result of the use of ART to third parties is possible only with the informed consent of the patients.

UNITED KINGDOM / ROYAUME-UNI
Department of Health and Social Care
28/01/2022

1. Does your law (legislation or case law) include provisions on medically assisted procreation?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<i>If yes, please provide the reference of your legislation (name and date of applicable law and/or code or relevant decisions)</i>	Human Fertilisation and Embryology Act 1990. Amended in 2008.
<i>If available in English or French, please provide relevant electronic links</i>	https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1990/37/contents
2. Has your Constitutional Court or other equivalent high court issued any decisions or rulings on the right of children born after gametes donation to know their origins?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<i>If yes, please provide the reference number, name and date of the decision, and of applicable law and/or code in question</i>	
<i>If available in English or French, please provide relevant electronic links</i>	
3. Is it possible to use medically assisted procreation with sperm donation?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
4. Is it possible to use medically assisted procreation with oocyte donation?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
5. Is receiving someone else's embryo allowed?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
6. In the case of gamete donation or embryo reception, does your law (legislation or case law) make provision for the child born of the practice to know the identity of the donor or of the person or the couple who agreed to their embryo(s) being received by someone else?	
<i>Sperm donation</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<i>Oocyte donation</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<i>Embryo reception</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

7. If the answer(s) to question 6 is/are "yes":	
<i>what conditions, in particular age, apply to access to information on personal origins?</i>	<p>The Human Fertilisation and Embryology Authority (HFEA) is the UK's independent regulator overseeing safe and appropriate practice in fertility treatment and embryo research. The HFEA licenses and monitors clinics carrying out IVF, donor insemination and human embryo research.</p> <p>Donor-conceived people conceived people have a statutory right to access the following information from the HFEA:</p> <p>Non-identifying information about their donor- they can request this from age 16 Identifying information (if the donor is identifiable)- they can request this from age 18</p> <p>If they were conceived between 1 August 1991 and 31 March 2005, at 16 they can request the following non-identifying information: the donor's physical description (height, weight, eye and hair colour) the year and country of their birth their ethnicity whether they had any children at the time of donation any additional information the donor chose to supply such as occupation, religion, interests and a brief self-description.</p> <p>Individuals who donated during this period can choose to remove their anonymity by contacting the HFEA and updating their details. If a donor chooses to do this then the donor conceived person may be able to get their name, date of birth and contact details once they turn 18.</p> <p>For people conceived on or after the 1 April 2005:</p> <p>At 16 they can ask for the following non-identifying information from the HFEA:</p> <p>the donor's physical description (height, weight, eye and hair colour) if provided the year and country of their birth their ethnicity whether they had any children at the time of donation, how many and their gender their marital status their medical history a goodwill message to any potential children (if provided). Any information that might reveal the donor's identity will be redacted</p>

	At 18 they can ask for identifying information about their donor from the HFEA: the donor's name date of birth last known address.
<i>is there a right of access for people other than the child (legal parents, courts, doctors, etc.)?</i>	No, only donor conceived people have a statutory right to access identifiable details about their donor from the HFEA.
<i>what are the consequences for legal parents of such access in terms of parentage (filiation)?</i>	Where treatment takes place at a HFEA licensed fertility clinic in the UK, the donor has no legal rights or obligations to the donor conceived person, including no financial obligations.
<i>is donor's consent required?</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<i>If yes, must it be granted at the time of donation or/and at the time of the request by the child?</i>	A donor must provide consent to the donation and storage of their gametes or embryos for the use in someone else's treatment. It is not possible to donate in the UK anonymously. Prior to giving consent, the donor must be given information about the implications of donating their gametes or embryos created using their gametes. Therefore, it is understood by all that these details could be shared with any donor-conceived children. A clinic must offer the donor counselling about the implications of donating their gametes or embryos and they must be aware that if they decide to donate then the donor conceived person has a statutory right to access identifiable information about them from the HFEA once they reach 18 years old.
<i>is access to the donor's identity possible after his/her death?</i>	Only as the rules currently apply. Anonymity from pre-2005 donations will not be lifted when the donor dies. Donor- conceived people conceived on or after the 1 April 2005 have a statutory right to access identifiable information about their donor from the HFEA and that this is not affected by whether or not the donor is alive or has died. The HFEA is unlikely to know whether or not the donor is still alive and does not collect this information.
8. Is access to information on origins available to:	
<i>the child?</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<i>his/her legal parents?</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes (but not identifiable information about the donor, as outlined above) <input type="checkbox"/> No

courts?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Only the donor-conceived child has a statutory right to access identifying information about their donor. However, there are circumstances in which the prohibition on disclosure of certain information, the information as defined in section 31(2) of the HFE Act, does not apply and in such circumstances, section 31(2) information may be disclosed. Those circumstances are set out in section 33A(2)(a) to (t) (read with sections 33A(3) to (7) as applicable) and these circumstances do include disclosure pursuant to a Court order. However, section 33A(2)(n) confines disclosure to the circumstances set out in sections 34 and 35, section 35 circumstances may entail identification of a donor.
9. Does your law provide for access to non-identifying data regarding the donor?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes (but only in the limited circumstances set out above) <input type="checkbox"/> No
<i>If yes, please provide the following additional information:</i>	
which data?	<p>Donor-conceived people (conceived at a UK licensed clinic) have a statutory right to non-identifying information about their donor from the HFEA when they turn 16.</p> <p>Donor-conceived people who were born following treatment at a UK licensed fertility clinic between 1 August 1991 and 31 March 2005, at age 16 can request:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the donor's physical description (height, weight, eye and hair colour) the year and country of their birth their ethnicity whether they had any children at the time of donation any additional information the donor chose to supply such as occupation, religion, interests and a brief self-description. if their donor has removed their anonymity <p>Donor-conceived people who were born following treatment at a UK licensed fertility clinic on or after the 1 April 2005, at age 16 can request:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the donor's physical description (height, weight, eye and hair colour) if provided the year and country of their birth their ethnicity whether they had any children at the time of donation, how many and their gender their marital status their medical history a goodwill message to any potential children (if provided). <p>Any information that might reveal the</p>

	<p>donor's identity will be redacted. the number, sex and year of birth of any donor-conceived genetic siblings</p> <p>Parents have no statutory rights to access non-identifying information about their donor, but in 2004 they were granted discretionary access by the HFEA. After the birth of their child, a parent of a donor-conceived child can find out the same information as a 16-year-old donor-conceived person (see list above).</p>
<i>who can request the data?</i>	<p>The donor conceived child at age 16 (statutory right) Parents, after the birth of their donor-conceived child (this is not a statutory right, rather a discretionary access granted by the HFEA)</p>
<i>on what conditions?</i>	See above.
10. Are there currently any prospects for developments in your law on access of people born after gamete donation or embryo reception to information on their origins?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<i>If yes, please provide further information on developments planned and possible timeframe</i>	