

**QUESTIONNAIRE SUR LES QUESTIONS DE DROIT INTERNATIONAL PRIVÉ RELATIVES AU  
STATUT DES ENFANTS, NOTAMMENT CELLES DÉCOULANT DES CONVENTIONS DE  
MATERNITÉ DE SUBSTITUTION À CARACTÈRE INTERNATIONAL**

*établi par le Bureau Permanent*

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**QUESTIONNAIRE ON THE PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW ISSUES  
SURROUNDING THE STATUS OF CHILDREN, INCLUDING ISSUES ARISING FROM  
INTERNATIONAL SURROGACY ARRANGEMENTS**

*drawn up by the Permanent Bureau*

*Document préliminaire No 3 d'avril 2013 à l'attention  
du Conseil d'avril 2014 sur les affaires générales et la politique de la Conférence*

*Preliminary Document No 3 of April 2013 for the attention  
of the Council of April 2014 on General Affairs and Policy of the Conference*

**QUESTIONNAIRE SUR LES QUESTIONS DE DROIT INTERNATIONAL PRIVÉ RELATIVES  
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## INTRODUCTION

This Questionnaire is addressed to Members of the Hague Conference and other interested States in fulfilment of the mandate provided by the Council on General Affairs and Policy of the Conference ("the Council") in April 2012, following consideration of Preliminary Document No 10 of March 2012.<sup>1</sup> The Council requested that the Permanent Bureau "continue the current work under the 2011 Council mandate and further prepare and distribute a Questionnaire in order to obtain more detailed information regarding the extent and nature of the private international law issues being encountered in relation to international surrogacy arrangements, as well as in relation to legal parentage or "filiation" more broadly. The Questionnaire shall seek views on the needs to be addressed and approaches to be taken. The Permanent Bureau is invited to present its final Report to the Council in 2014".<sup>2</sup>

A detailed chronology of the background to this project is available on the website of the Hague Conference < [www.hcch.net](http://www.hcch.net) >, under "The Parentage / Surrogacy Project", then "Chronology of the Project (including relevant documentation)".

This Questionnaire has **five parts**:

- **Part I** contains questions on the internal law concerning the establishment and contestation of legal parentage in Member and interested States;
- **Part II** looks to the private international law ("PIL") and co-operation rules concerning birth registration and the establishment, recognition and contestation of legal parentage;
- **Part III** addresses the particular challenges concerning International Surrogacy Arrangements<sup>3</sup> ("ISAs");
- **Part IV** considers the current bilateral or multilateral instruments in the field; and
- **Part V** asks for thoughts on possible future work in this area.

Please note that the Permanent Bureau has used the same terminology in this Questionnaire as that which was used in the **Glossary** annexed to Preliminary Document No 10 of March 2012. This Glossary is accessible on the webpage of the project, "The Parentage / Surrogacy Project", then "Chronology of the Project (including relevant documentation)" and then "2011 - 2013".

The Permanent Bureau invites responses to the Questionnaire (in either English or French) by no later than **1 August 2013** in order to allow the Permanent Bureau sufficient time to consider the responses and to prepare the final Report requested by Members for the Council of 2014. Answers should be sent by e-mail to < [secretariat@hcch.net](mailto:secretariat@hcch.net) > with the following heading and indication in the subject field: "Questionnaire - Parentage / Surrogacy - [name of Member, State or territorial unit, where applicable]".

It is acknowledged that this is a detailed Questionnaire and that, due to the legal position in some States, it may not be possible for Members and interested States to respond to all of the questions. The Permanent Bureau is extremely grateful for any information which may be provided. It is also hoped that the detailed information in the responses to this Questionnaire may be of use to Members beyond this project: for example, where consideration is being given, now or in the future, to domestic legislation in any of the areas considered below.

<sup>1</sup> Prel. Doc. No 10 of March 2012, "A Preliminary Report on the issues arising from international surrogacy arrangements", drawn up by the Permanent Bureau. See also the earlier Prel. Doc. No 11 of March 2011, "Private international law issues surrounding the status of children, including issues arising from international surrogacy arrangements", also drawn up by the Permanent Bureau.

<sup>2</sup> Conclusions and Recommendations of the Council on General Affairs and Policy of the Conference, 17-20 April 2012, para. 21. The "2011 Council mandate" referred to therein can be found at paras 17 to 20 of the Conclusions and Recommendations of the Council on General Affairs and Policy of the Conference, 5-7 April 2011.

<sup>3</sup> See the **Glossary** annexed to Prel. Doc. No 10 of March 2012 (see note 1) for the definition of the terms used in this paper.

Please note: the Permanent Bureau intends, except where expressly asked not to do so, to place replies to this Questionnaire on the website of the Hague Conference.

**Identification**

Name of State (or territorial unit, where applicable): **CANADA - Province of Quebec**

**Information for follow-up purposes**

Name and title of contact person: Dominique Maléza, lawyer

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## QUESTIONNAIRE

**Note: wherever possible, please provide a copy of, or a web-link to, any legislation, rules or case law mentioned in your response, along with a translation into English or French.**

### **Part I: Internal law** concerning the establishment and contestation of legal parentage

#### **A. Birth registration**

1. Please indicate which authorities in your State are responsible for registering the birth of a child:

The registrar of civil status is the sole officer of civil status in Quebec, and is thus solely responsible for recording (registering) births in Quebec. (Articles 103 and 107 of the Civil Code of Quebec, hereinafter CCQ. The Civil Code civil may be consulted at the following address:

[http://www2.publicationsduquebec.gouv.qc.ca/dynamicSearch/telecharge.php?type=2&file=/CCQ\\_1991/CCQ1991\\_A.html](http://www2.publicationsduquebec.gouv.qc.ca/dynamicSearch/telecharge.php?type=2&file=/CCQ_1991/CCQ1991_A.html))

2. Please briefly describe the procedure for birth registration in your State, indicating whether such registration is mandatory<sup>4</sup> and providing details concerning any specific rules which must be complied with (e.g., within what timeframe must a birth be registered, who can register a birth and where must the birth be registered):

The birth of every child born in Quebec must be recorded (registered) in the register of civil status of Quebec.

When a child is born, the accoucheur (doctor or midwife) draws up the attestation of birth. The accoucheur transmits a copy of the attestation to those who are required to declare the birth; the accoucheur transmits without delay another copy of the attestation to the registrar of civil status, together with the declaration of birth of the child, unless it cannot be transmitted immediately. (CCQ, Articles 111 and 112)

Either parent, if married or in a civil union, must make and sign the declaration of birth. If the parents are not married or in a civil union, both parents must make and sign the declaration of birth. A witness (a person of full age other than the parents, the doctor or the midwife) must also sign the declaration. (CCQ, Article 113)

A declaration of birth states the name assigned to the child, the sex and the place, date and time of birth of the child, the name and domicile of the father, of the mother, and of the witness, and the family relationship between the declarant and the child. Where the parents are of the same sex, they are designated as the mothers or fathers of the child, as the case may be.

Once the declaration of birth has been completed, the parent or parents transmit it to the staff of the hospital or birthing centre, who will transmit it to the registrar of civil status together with the attestation of birth (CCQ, Articles 112 and 113). Parents who do not follow this procedure must transmit the declaration and attestation of birth to the registrar of civil status within 30 days after the birth of their child. (CCQ, Articles 113 and 115)

<sup>4</sup> See Art. 7 of the United Nations *Convention on the Rights of the Child* ("UNCRC"), 20 November 1989, which states that, "The child shall be registered immediately after birth and shall have the right from birth to a name, the right to acquire a nationality and, as far as possible, the right to know and be cared for by his or her parents."

Upon receiving the declaration, the registrar of civil status must verify that it has been made accurately (CCQ, Article 108, paragraph 1, and Article 130) and does not contradict the attestation of birth (CCQ, Article 108, paragraph 1, and Article 131). The registrar prepares the act of birth by signing the declaration. The registrar then dates the declaration, affixes a registration number to it and places it in the register of civil status. The declaration thereupon constitutes an act of civil status. (CCQ, Article 109)

Where the declaration and the attestation are contradictory, no act of civil status may be drawn up except with the authorization of the court, on the application of the registrar of civil status or of an interested person. (CCQ, Article 131)

Every person who gives shelter to or takes custody of a newborn child whose father and mother are unknown or prevented from acting is bound to declare the birth to the registrar of civil status within 30 days.

A declaration states the sex and, if known, the name and the place, date and time of birth of the child. The person making a declaration shall attach a note to it relating the facts and circumstances and indicating, if known to him [or her], the names of the father and mother.

In cases of adoption or a judgment altering a person's status, such as his or her name or filiation, the registrar may draw up the act of birth if requested to do so (CCQ, Articles 108, 109, 132 and 132.1).

3. Please explain what proof (evidence), if any, of legal *maternity* is required by the authorities in your State in order to register a putative<sup>5</sup> legal mother:

Please tick all which apply:

- a)  Hospital birth record (stating the name of the woman who gave birth to the child)
- b)  Sworn statement by the putative legal mother stating that she gave birth to the child
- c)  Signed statement by the putative legal mother stating that she gave birth to the child
- d)  DNA test to prove a genetic link between the putative legal mother and child
- e)  Other: please explain The accoucheur's attestation supports and supplements the declaration of birth. A DNA test might be possible in the case of action to claim status directed against a mother who did not wish to claim maternity.

4. Please explain what proof (evidence), if any, of legal *paternity* is required by the authorities in your State in order to register a putative legal father:

Please tick all which apply:

- a)  Formal acknowledgement<sup>6</sup> by the putative legal father
- b)  Formal acknowledgement by the putative legal father, with the legal mother and / or the child's evidenced consent: please specify
- c)  Judicial decision (court order) establishing or confirming legal paternity
- d)  Sworn statement by the putative legal father stating that he is the genetic father
- e)  Signed statement by the putative legal father stating that he is the genetic father
- f)  Signed agreement between the legal mother and putative legal father
- g)  DNA test to prove a genetic link between the putative legal father and child

<sup>5</sup> "Putative" means "generally considered or reputed to be" and, in this document, is taken to mean the woman or man *claiming or claimed* (where it is not the individual him or herself making the assertion) to be the legal mother or father, respectively, of the child.

<sup>6</sup> In some States, this is called a "recognition" of paternity: the term "acknowledgement" is used in this document to avoid confusion with the private international law concept of "recognition". See further **Questions 11** *et seq.* below.

- h)  Other: please explain Where the registrar of civil status received a declaration of birth that does not include a declaration of paternity, the registrar makes a summary investigation and may, if necessary, receive an additional declaration of paternity. This addition will allow the registrar to draw up an act of birth that includes paternity.

1- Evidence that can be used as a basis for a legal decision:

1.1. Uninterrupted possession of status. If the act of birth does not indicate the identity of one of the parents, this parent may at any time prove that he or she has acted and regarded himself or herself as a parent since the birth of the child. This is what is called "possession of status". To be a determining factor, possession of status must be uninterrupted, that is, it must span a certain length of time – 16 to 24 months, according to the courts – without interruption. (CCQ, Article 524) If a father has possession of status of his child, consistent with his registration as the father on the child's act of birth, his status as the father cannot be contested (CCQ, Article 530).

1.2. Presumption of paternity. If a child is born during a marriage or a civil union between persons of opposite sex, or within 300 days after its dissolution or annulment, the spouse of the child's mother is presumed to be the father. This does not apply to a de facto spouse. (CCQ, Article 525)

1.3. Voluntary acknowledgement.

If paternity cannot be determined by an act of birth, by presumption of paternity or by uninterrupted possession, the filiation of a child may also be established by voluntary acknowledgement. (CCQ, Article 526)

Paternity is acknowledged by a declaration made by a man that he is the father of the child. (CCQ, Article 527) Mere acknowledgement of paternity binds only the person who made it. (CCQ, Article 528)

2- Evidence allowing the registrar to register paternity without a legal decision: tardy declaration of filiation. (CCQ, Article 130, paragraph 2)

Note: The filiation of a child born of assisted procreation is established as in the case of filiation by blood.

5. What are the legal consequences in the internal law of your State of registering persons in the State records<sup>7</sup> as the parents of a child?

- a)  Those persons are the legal parents of the child for all purposes, unless and until the record is contested, and all the legal consequences which flow from legal parentage in your State will automatically follow (e.g., duty to provide maintenance, inheritance rules, naming rules, etc.):
- b)  Other: please explain Possible registration, at the same time as the declaration of birth, for birth-related government programs and services: health insurance, child support, parental insurance, Canadian child benefits and so on.

6. Are there any penalties for failing to comply with the rules concerning birth registration in your State: for example, misrepresenting to the authorities who are / is the legal parent(s) of the child?

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<sup>7</sup> It is acknowledged that there are different methods of recording births (and therefore legal parentage) across States, as well as different rules concerning matters such as when birth certificates will be issued, what information should be contained within the certificate and their constitutive value. Where applicable, please provide information concerning the rules in your State.

Penalties are provided in the Criminal Code of Canada (sections 377 and 378): imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years for forging declarations, copies of acts, certificates and extracts. Criminal Code Web page: <http://lois-laws.justice.gc.ca/eng/lois/C-46/FullText.html>

7. Is it possible to give birth anonymously in your State?

- Yes  
 No

If so, please explain any rules which apply to such an anonymous birth and state what will appear on the child's birth record and / or birth certificate:<sup>8</sup>

## **B. Establishment of legal parentage**

8. Who, upon the birth of a child, is the legal mother *by operation of law* in your State (*i.e.*, with no need for the woman to take any steps to establish her legal maternity)?

- a)  The woman who gives birth to the child  
 b)  The genetic mother (*i.e.*, the woman whose gamete (egg) created the child)  
 c)  There is no legal mother *by operation of law*: please explain The first evidence of filiation is the act of birth drawn up from the attestation of birth and the declaration of birth. The mother who gives birth is the legal mother. However, the attestation and the declaration must be made.  
 d)  Other: please explain

9. Who, upon the birth of a child, is the legal father *by operation of law* in your State (*i.e.*, with no need for the man to take any steps to establish his legal paternity)?

- a)  The husband of the woman who gave birth is *presumed* to be the legal father  
 b)  The male partner of the woman who gave birth is *presumed* to be the legal father – please provide any conditions (*e.g.*, the couple must be cohabiting, etc.)  
 c)  The genetic father (*i.e.*, the man whose gamete (sperm) created the child)  
 d)  There is no legal father *by operation of law*: please explain

If a child is born during a marriage or a civil union between persons of opposite sex, or within 300 days after its dissolution or annulment, the spouse of the child's mother is presumed to be the father. (CCQ, Articles 523, 524, 525 and 526)

De facto spouses and legally united couples (married or in a civil union) are treated differently in applying presumption of paternity. The distinction established is based, on the one hand, on the concept of the couple's ability to make independent decisions and, on the other hand, on the legal rules for presumption itself. To understand Quebec's rules in this regard, it is necessary to specify the rank of presumption as evidence of filiation. The primary evidence of filiation is the act of birth. Both a de facto spouse and a legally united spouse (in a marriage or civil union) may establish filiation by declaring the relationship of filiation with the child. In the absence of an act of birth or if the act of birth is contested, filiation may also be established by uninterrupted possession of status, both for de facto spouses and for legally united couples.

<sup>8</sup> In this document, the "birth record" is taken to mean the information concerning the child's birth (including legal parentage) which is stored in the records of the relevant State authority (usually a registry). In contrast, the "birth certificate" is taken to mean the *extract* from this birth record which is usually given to the legal parent(s) to keep. In some States it may be that the information contained within the birth record is comprehensive (*e.g.*, if the child has been adopted, the birth record will identify the birth parent(s)), whereas the birth certificate may provide only a limited part of this information. See also *ibid*.

Presumption of filiation is secondary evidence for establishing filiation in some cases (marriage, civil union) and not in others (de facto spouses) when it cannot be established by act of birth or by possession of status. Paternity of a child thus cannot be presumed because the mother of the child has a de facto spouse. However, if there is cohabitation, uninterrupted possession of status may be sufficient to establish filiation. De facto spouses may thus establish filiation by making a declaration to the registrar of civil status or establishing uninterrupted possession of status.

For children born of assisted procreation, the rules concerning filiation are generally the same except that, given the possibilities of assisted procreation, they allow filiation by presumption with a spouse of the same sex in a civil union with the mother.

e)  Other: please explain

If legal presumptions operate in your State, please specify in what circumstances, if any, it is possible to "rebut" these presumptions: This presumption of paternity is rebutted if the child is born more than 300 days after the judgment ordering separation from bed and board of married spouses, unless the spouses have voluntarily resumed living together before the birth.

The presumption is also rebutted in respect of the former spouse if the child born is within 300 days of the dissolution or annulment of the marriage or civil union, but after a subsequent marriage or civil union of the child's mother. (CCQ, Article 525)

10. a) Is it possible in your State for a non-contentious (*i.e.*, unchallenged) application to be made to the relevant State authorities for a decision (sometimes called a "declaration") establishing or confirming the legal parentage of a child?

Yes – go to **Question 10 b**).

No – go to **Question 11**.

b) Please explain to which State authorities such an application should be made:

- i.  The authority responsible for birth registration (see **Question 1** above)
- ii.  The judicial authorities (*i.e.*, the courts): please specify Where the name of only one parent appears on the act of birth, the parent whose name is missing may, under certain conditions, request to have his or her name added to the act of birth. A tardy declaration of filiation must then be made to the registrar of civil status.

Alteration of the act of birth is conditional upon:

- the consent of the author of the initial declaration of birth;
- the absence of contradiction of the initial declaration;
- the consent of the child if he [or she] is 14 years of age or over;
- the absence of a bond of filiation established in favour of another person;
- the absence of any objection from a third person.

The registrar of civil status makes a summary investigation to ensure that all of these conditions have been met and, if so, issues a new act of birth for the child. The necessary forms and notices, including the applicable rates, are available from the registrar of civil status and the Service de la Gazette officielle du Québec. (CCQ, Article 130)

iii.  Other State administrative authorities: please specify

iv.  Other: please explain

c) Please explain who may bring such an application:

- i.  Only the individuals currently considered to be the legal mother and / or father and / or the child
- ii.  Any person claiming to be the legal mother and / or father of a child

- iii.  Any person determined by the State authorities to have sufficient interest to bring a claim: please explain how the authorities determine this question:
- iv.  Any person
- v.  Other: please explain

d) Is there a timeframe within which such an application must be made?

- Yes, please specify:
- No
- In certain situations: please explain

11. Is it possible in your State for a putative legal father to "voluntarily acknowledge"<sup>9</sup> his legal paternity (if his legal paternity has not arisen by operation of law – see **Question 9** above)?

- Yes
- No

If so, please explain (1) if there are any restrictions placed upon who may undertake such an acknowledgement (*e.g.*, it must be the genetic father, the man must be over a certain age, etc.), (2) the procedure for undertaking such an acknowledgement, and (3) whether the consent(s) of the mother and / or child are required:

1) Declaration of paternity in the declaration of birth:

(1) Restrictions: None are prescribed by law. However, except in the case of marriage or civil union, the declaration of birth must be made by both the father and mother, and must thus be consensual. Thus, in practice, if the mother does not consent, the father cannot declare his filiation before the act of birth is closed by the registrar of civil status.

(2) Procedure to follow: Already discussed in response to question 2

(3) Consent of the mother or the child: In practice, the consent of the mother is necessary when a child is born.

2) Declaration of paternity made after the birth has been registered:

(1) Restrictions: None are prescribed by law.

(2) Procedure to follow: Already discussed in response to question 10.

(3) Consent of the mother or the child: The mother must consent if she is the author of the declaration of birth, as is generally the case. The child must also consent if he or she is 14 years of age or over.

3) Acknowledgement of paternity

Paternity is acknowledged by a declaration made by a man that he is the father of the child. Mere acknowledgement of paternity binds only the person who made it. (CCQ, Articles 527 and 528) This acknowledgement cannot be registered in the register of civil status.

In particular, please state whether it is possible for an individual to acknowledge legal paternity to representatives of your State authorities in another country (*e.g.*, usually to the consulate or embassy in that State). Please explain the procedure and whether there are any conditions which must be fulfilled:

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<sup>9</sup> See note 6 above.

12. Is it possible in your State for a putative legal mother to “voluntarily acknowledge” her legal maternity?

- Yes  
 No  
 Not applicable – legal maternity always arises by operation of law (see **Question 8** above).

If so, please explain (1) if there are any restrictions placed upon who may undertake such an acknowledgement (e.g., it must be the genetic mother, the woman must be over a certain age, etc.), (2) the procedure for undertaking such an acknowledgement, and (3) whether the consent(s) of any others is / are required:

Same answer as for the preceding question.

In particular, please state whether it is possible for an individual to acknowledge legal maternity to representatives of your State authorities in another country (e.g., usually to the consulate or embassy in that State). Please explain the procedure and whether there are any conditions which must be fulfilled:

13. Please explain the legal consequences in your State of a “voluntary acknowledgement” of legal parentage:

- a)  Once the acknowledgement is authenticated by the State authorities, the author of the acknowledgement is considered a legal parent of the child for all purposes  
b)  The acknowledgement is merely a declaration by the author that he / she is a legal parent and says nothing of the State’s acceptance of that issue  
c)  Other: please specify

14. Is it possible for legal parentage to be established by agreement between the putative parents?

- Yes  
 No

If so, please explain the procedure which must be undertaken and specify any restrictions which operate:

15. Is it possible in your State for two persons of the same-sex to be the legal parents of a child?

- Yes  
 No

If so, please explain the legal mechanisms available in your State which enable this. Please tick all which apply and provide a brief explanation of the rule(s) and procedure. This may arise by:

- a)  Operation of law:  
b)  Order of the court or other State authorities:

- c)  Adoption:  
 d)  Other: By declaration

Two persons (men or women) of the same sex may legally be the parents of a child.  
 (CCQ, Article 115)

The relationship or bond of filiation is established by adoption in any of the following situations:

- One of the spouses adopts the child of the other spouse.  
 Both spouses adopt a child together. (CCQ, Article 546)

The adoption judgment is a legal action that creates, between the adopter and the person adopted, the same rights and obligations as filiation by blood. Adoption confers on the adopted person a filiation which replaces his or her original filiation. A minor child, who has only a father or only a mother, may be adopted by his or her parent's spouse if the parent has consented. If they are de facto spouses, they must have cohabited for at least three years.

Among other things, the adoption judgment makes it possible to alter the information relating to the parents on the act of birth of the adopted child. The new act of civil status, thus altered, is evidence of filiation between the adopted child and the adopter. If the parents of the adopted child are of the same sex, they are designated in the register of civil status as the mothers of the child, in the case of two women, or as the fathers, in the case of two men.

Two women may also legally be the parents of a child if they formed a parental project prior to conception. (Article 538.1)

The accoucheur draws up an attestation of birth. An attestation states the place, date and time of birth, the sex of the child, and the name and domicile of the mother. (CCQ, Article 111)

The declaration of birth of a child is made by the mothers, or by either of them, to the registrar of civil status within 30 days, before a witness, who signs it. (CCQ, Article 113)

### **C. Establishment of legal parentage where assisted reproductive technology ("ART")<sup>10</sup> has been used<sup>11</sup>**

16. Is ART permitted in your State?

- Yes, all forms of ART are permitted  
 Yes, but there are certain restrictions on the services available and who may access these services: please specify  
 No, all forms of ART are completely prohibited – **please go to Section D.**  
 Other: please explain ARTs are governed by the Act respecting clinical and research activities relating to assisted procreation (Chapter A-5.01) [<http://www2.publicationsduquebec.gouv.qc.ca/home.php>] or [<http://www.canlii.org/en/qc/laws/stat/rsq-c-a-5.01/latest/rsq-c-a-5.01.html>], which prescribes, among other things, that "In order to comply with recognized medical standards, which aim in particular to protect the health of both the woman and the child, no embryo may be transferred to a woman who is no longer of childbearing age."

<sup>10</sup> In this document, "assisted reproductive technology" ("ART") is used in a broad sense to refer to any method used to achieve conception which involves artificial or partially artificial means and which is undertaken by a medical / health clinic or institution: *e.g.*, two of the most common methods are artificial insemination and in-vitro fertilisation. Donated gametes (egg and sperm) may be used but will not always be necessary. In this document, ART does not refer to "do-it-yourself" or "DIY" methods of non-procreative conception: *i.e.*, where medical third parties are not involved in the procedure.

<sup>11</sup> Please note: surrogacy arrangements are dealt with separately in **Section D** below.

Any agreement whereby a woman undertakes to procreate or carry a child for another person is absolutely null. (CCQ, Article 541)

17. Is there regulation of the use of ART in your State?

- Yes, legislation regulates the use of ART: please briefly explain ARTs are governed by the Act respecting clinical and research activities relating to assisted procreation. (Chapter A-5.01)
- Yes, there are rules or "codes of practice" concerning the use of ART which emanate from the medical regulatory bodies: please briefly explain
- No, there are no rules at all – **go to Question 19**
- Other: please explain

18. If ART is regulated in your State, please state whether the legislation or rules specify the following matters (please tick all which apply and provide a brief explanation, where applicable):

- a)  Who may access ART services (e.g., relationship status; age or health requirements; nationality / residency requirements, etc.):
- b)  Who may perform ART services: Centres for assisted procreation that hold a licence to perform these services - Act respecting clinical and research activities relating to assisted procreation (Chapter A 5.01)
- c)  The regulation of medical or other institutions which perform ART services (e.g., the licensing of clinics or hospitals): No assisted procreation activity, except activities determined by regulation and carried out on the conditions set out in the regulation, may be performed other than at a centre for assisted procreation to which a licence has been delivered by the Minister pursuant to the Act respecting clinical and research activities relating to assisted procreation (Chapter A-5.01)
- d)  Which ART services may be performed:
- e)  Whether egg donation is permitted and, if so, under which conditions:
- f)  Whether sperm donation is permitted and, if so, under which conditions:
- g)  The costs of ART (including the amount paid to any gamete donors):
- h)  The anonymity of gamete donors: CCQ, Article 542
- i)  The right of the child to know his / her genetic or birth origins: Where the health of the child or or any of its descendants could be seriously harmed. CCQ, Article 542
- j)  The legal parentage of any child born as a result of ART (see also **Questions 19 to 22** below)
- k)  Other: please explain

19. Please explain the consequences of ART for legal *maternity* arising *by operation of law*:

- a)  The woman giving birth to the child will always be considered the legal mother of the child, irrespective of any ART which has led to the birth
- b)  Other: please specify Legislation creates the relationship or bond of filiation between the mother who gave birth and the child. However, the starting point for the bond of filiation is not the biological relationship, but rather the act of birth established based on the attestation of birth (by the doctor or midwife) and the declaration of birth by the mother. That being said, the mother who gave birth is still the legal mother, regardless of whether or not the birth was the result of ART.

Please explain whether the above position results from legislation, rules, case law or other source(s) of law: Legislation

20. Please explain the consequences of ART for legal *paternity* arising *by operation of law*:

Please tick all boxes which apply:

- a)  The husband of the woman giving birth following ART is the legal father of the child born: please state whether it is necessary for him to have formally consented to the treatment: if a child is born of a parental project involving assisted procreation between married or civil union spouses, the spouse of the woman who gave birth to the child is presumed to be the child's other parent. In this context, we speak of presumption of "parentage" (CCQ, Article 538.3)
- b)  The male partner of the woman giving birth following ART is the legal father of the child born: please state whether it is necessary for him to have formally consented to the treatment:
- c)  The genetic father will always be the legal father:
- d)  Other: please explain

Please explain whether the above position results from legislation, rules, case law or other source(s) of law:

21. Please explain whether gamete donors are, in any situations, considered the legal parent(s) of a child born as a result of ART:

The contribution of genetic material for the purposes of a third-party parental project does not create any bond of filiation between the contributor and the child born of the parental project.

However, if the genetic material is provided by way of sexual intercourse, a bond of filiation may be established, in the year following the birth, between the contributor and the child. (CCQ, Article 538.2)

22. If your State permits same-sex couples to access ART services, please specify the consequences concerning legal parentage for any child born to a same-sex couple who have used ART to conceive a child:

If a child is born of a parental project involving assisted procreation between married or civil union spouses, the spouse of the woman who gave birth to the child is presumed to be the child's other parent. In this context, we speak of presumption of "parentage" (CCQ, Article 538.3)

23. Is information available concerning how many ART procedures are undertaken in your State each year and how many children are born as a result?

- Yes: please provide a copy of, or a link to, the information
- No
- Other: please explain

#### **D. Surrogacy arrangements**

##### ***Regulation of surrogacy***

24. Does your State permit surrogacy arrangements?

- a)  Yes, *all* forms of surrogacy arrangements are permitted:
- i.  As a result of express legislation or rules: please specify

- ii.  By default, because surrogacy is unregulated in internal law.  
Go to **Question 26**.
- b)  No, any form of surrogacy is expressly prohibited by law: please specify, including any sanctions for breach of this prohibition:  
Any agreement whereby a woman undertakes to procreate or carry a child for another person is absolutely null. (CCQ, Article 541) This provision clearly establishes the nullity of surrogate mother agreements, whether written or verbal, with or without consideration. As such agreements are absolutely null, neither the surrogate mother, nor the persons with whom she has entered into such an agreement, can ever avail themselves of it, whether to demand that the child be returned to these persons, to demand payment of expenses or compensation, or to demand restitution of such compensation if the child is not "transferred".  
Go to **Question 26**.
- c)  It depends upon the nature of surrogacy arrangement (e.g., commercial surrogacy arrangements are prohibited): please specify
- d)  Other: please specify

Please provide any clarification, where necessary:

25. If your State has legislation or rules permitting certain or all forms of surrogacy arrangements:

- a) Are the parties to the surrogacy arrangement required to obtain State approval of the arrangement *prior* to conception?
- Yes, pre-approval by the relevant State authorities is required. Please explain the procedure:
- No, pre-approval is not required – the rules only regulate legal parentage following the birth of the child. Please explain the procedure:
- Other: please specify
- b) Please state whether the following aspects of the surrogacy arrangement are regulated in the rules / legislation:

Please tick all which apply:

- i.  Who may be intending parents<sup>12</sup> to an arrangement, including:
- a.  Nationality, domicile or residency requirements:<sup>13</sup>  
please specify
- b.  Marital or other relationship status:
- c.  Age requirements:
- d.  Health requirements:
- e.  Psycho-social requirements:
- f.  Other:
- ii.  Who may be a surrogate mother, including:
- a.  Nationality, domicile or residency requirements:<sup>14</sup>  
please specify:

<sup>12</sup> Please note that, for simplicity, this document always refers to intending parents in the plural form. However, it is understood that, in some States and in certain circumstances, single persons may enter into a surrogacy arrangement. Please specify this, where relevant, in any response.

<sup>13</sup> See **Parts II** and **III** below for questions concerning the private international law rules regarding legal parentage and international surrogacy arrangements, respectively.

<sup>14</sup> See **Parts II** and **III** below for questions on the private international law rules concerning legal parentage and international surrogacy arrangements, respectively.

- b.  Marital or other relationship status:
  - c.  Age requirements:
  - d.  Health requirements:
  - e.  Psycho-social requirements:
  - f.  The surrogate mother must already have her own children:
  - g.  Other:
- iii.  Which types of surrogacy arrangements are permitted, *e.g.*, traditional and / or gestational,<sup>15</sup> etc.: please specify
- iv.  Which medical institutions or clinics may facilitate a surrogacy arrangement (where medical intervention is necessary for the type of surrogacy arrangement being undertaken) and the level of financial remuneration which may be paid for these services: please specify
- v.  Which other bodies or persons may facilitate a surrogacy arrangement (*e.g.*, by acting as an intermediary and undertaking tasks such as advertising for surrogate mothers, "matching" surrogate mothers with intending parents, organising certain aspects of the arrangements for the intending parents, etc.) and whether such bodies or persons may receive financial compensation for their services: please specify
- vi.  Whether financial remuneration can be paid to the surrogate mother:
- a.  No financial remuneration at all is permitted
  - b.  Only reasonable expenses may be paid: in which case please state whether the legislation or rules define what are such "reasonable expenses":
  - c.  Compensation beyond reasonable expenses is permitted: please specify what exactly is permitted:
- vii.  Whether the surrogacy arrangement is contractually enforceable: please specify
- viii.  Who may make decisions concerning the pregnancy (*e.g.*, whether an abortion should be undertaken in certain situations, what medical treatment should be undertaken if problems arise, etc.): please specify
- ix.  The legal parentage of the child following his / her birth (see further **Questions 26 to 30** below):
- x.  Other: please specify
- c) Please explain any legal consequences, both criminal (*e.g.*, penal sanctions) and civil (*e.g.*, for the legal parentage of the child), if the requirements set down in the legislation or rules are not complied with:
- d) Please provide any additional information you think necessary concerning the nature of the regulation of surrogacy in your State:

### ***Surrogacy and legal parentage***

26. Upon the birth of a child following a surrogacy arrangement, who is / are the legal parent(s) *by operation of law* (*i.e.*, without any further steps being taken by any individuals) according to the internal law of your State?

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<sup>15</sup> See the **Glossary** for the definition of the terms used in this paper.

Please explain, including whether this results from legislation, case law or other source(s) of law: Pursuant to CCQ Article 523, "Paternal filiation and maternal filiation are proved by the act of birth, regardless of the circumstances of the child's birth."

27. Where necessary, are there any legal mechanisms in your State to enable intending parents to establish their legal parentage?

Please tick all which apply:

- a)  Yes, prior to the birth the intending parents can seek a court order declaring that they will be the parents of the child born to a surrogacy arrangement (a "pre-birth order").

Please specify any legal requirements to obtain such an order (including any nationality / domicile / residency requirements) and state whether this position arises from legislation, case law or other source(s) of law:

- b)  Yes, *following* the birth the intending parents can seek a court order transferring legal parentage to them (in some States, known as a "parental order" or "parentage order").

Please specify any legal requirements to obtain such a transfer of legal parentage (including any nationality / domicile / residency requirements) and state whether this position arises from legislation, case law or other source(s) of law:

- c)  No
- d)  Other: please specify

A surrogate mother agreement is absolutely null. However, legislation provides that the birth of every child born in Quebec must be recorded (registered) in the register of civil status of Quebec. The child's filiation will thus be established by means of the attestation of birth and declaration of birth.

Since any agreement to procreate or carry a child for another person is absolutely null, and the law requires that the act of birth be drawn up from the attestation and declaration of birth, the name of the mother who gave birth to the child (that is, the surrogate mother) should be recorded on the act of birth of the child. (CCQ, Articles 108, 111, 113, 114 and 130)

Moreover, where the mother who gave birth does not declare herself to be the mother in the declaration of birth, there is a contradiction between the attestation of birth and the declaration of birth. (The attestation mentions the name of the person who gave birth to the child, and no name is recorded for the mother in the declaration of birth.) The registrar of civil status prepares the act of birth and, in such a case, only filiation with the father is established. (CCQ, Article 109)

To establish his or her filiation, the spouse of the father must undertake adoption procedures and have recourse to the courts, which will rule on the matter. (CCQ, Article 551) Actions to claim filiation are also conceivable but do not seem to have been brought to date.

- e)  Such mechanisms are unnecessary – the surrogacy contract is sufficient to establish the legal parentage of the intending parents.
- f)  Such mechanisms are unnecessary – the intending parents will be the legal parents upon the birth of the child by operation of law: see the response to **Question 26** above.

28. Where a surrogacy arrangement has been undertaken in your State, will the fact of the surrogacy arrangement be visible on the child's birth record and / or certificate?

- Yes: please describe exactly what will be on the record and / or certificate  
 No: please explain Any agreement whereby a woman undertakes to procreate or carry a child for another person is absolutely null. (CCQ, Article 541)

29. Is information available concerning how many surrogacy arrangements take place in your State each year and how many children are born as a result?

- Yes: please provide a copy of, or a link to, the information  
 No  
 Other: please explain

30. Are you aware of any illegal practices in your State concerning surrogacy arrangements?

- Yes – please state the practices of which you are aware and, if possible, how frequently they are occurring: In this regard, reference must be made to the decisions of courts that have had to rule on adoption procedures. Thus, very few cases have been documented to date.

- No  
 Other: please explain

#### **E. Contestation of legal parentage**

31. Which authority(ies) in your State may determine a dispute concerning legal parentage?

- a)  The authority responsible for birth registration (see **Question 1** above)  
b)  The judicial authorities (*i.e.*, the courts): please specify the Superior Court, which is the court of original jurisdiction. However, the Youth Division of the Court of Quebec has exclusive jurisdiction over adoption.  
c)  Other State administrative authorities: please specify  
d)  Other: please explain

32. Who may bring an action to challenge legal parentage?

- a)  Only the individuals currently considered to be the legal mother and / or father and / or the child  
b)  Any person claiming to be the legal mother and / or father of a child  
c)  Any person determined by the State authorities to have sufficient interest to bring a claim: please explain how the authorities determine this question Any interested person, that is, who has a moral or financial interest, including the father or the mother, may, by any means, contest the filiation of a person whose possession of status is not consistent with his [or her] act of birth.  
However, the presumed father may contest the filiation and disavow the child only within one year of the date on which the presumption of paternity takes effect, unless he is unaware of the birth, in which case the time limit begins to run on the day he becomes aware of it. The mother may contest the paternity of the presumed father within one year from the birth of the child. (CCQ, Article 531)  
d)  Any person  
e)  Other: please explain

33. Is there a timeframe within which legal parentage must be challenged (*i.e.*, after which time, any challenge to legal parentage is effectively barred)?
- Yes, please specify: 30 years (CCQ, Article 536). However, the presumed father may contest the filiation and disavow the child only within one year of the date on which the presumption of paternity takes effect, unless he is unaware of the birth, in which case the time limit begins to run on the day he becomes aware of it. The mother may contest the paternity of the presumed father within one year from the birth of the child. (Article 531)
  - No
  - In certain situations: please explain
34. On what grounds may legal *maternity* be challenged before the authorities in your State?
- a)  Only on the basis that the "mother" did not, in fact, give birth to the child
  - b)  Only on the basis that the "mother" is not, in fact, the genetic mother of the child (*i.e.*, the woman from whom the gamete (egg) came)
  - c)  Other: please explain Where possession of status is not consistent with the act of birth of the child (Article 531). Legal maternity could also be contested if impersonation occurred at the time of the birth.
35. On what grounds may legal *paternity* be challenged before the authorities in your State?
- a)  Only on the basis that the "father" is not, in fact, the genetic father of the child (*i.e.*, the man from whom the gamete (sperm) came)
  - b)  Other: please explain Where possession of status is not consistent with the act of birth of the child (Article 531); where the legal father is not the biological father, unless the legal father has acquired possession of status.
36. What are the legal consequences of a successful challenge concerning legal parentage?
- a)  The decision of the State authorities concerning legal parentage is binding *erga omnes* (*i.e.*, on all persons, for all purposes)
  - b)  The decision of the State authorities will only be binding for limited, specific purposes: please explain
  - c)  It depends upon the context in which the challenge has been made (*e.g.*, if in the context of a maintenance claim, it will be binding only as concerns the payment of maintenance): please explain
  - d)  Other: please explain
37. What happens to a child's birth record and / or birth certificate when legal parentage is successfully challenged?
- a)  The birth record and / or certificate is revised and the old record and / or certificate will be permanently deleted
  - b)  The birth record and / or certificate is amended but the original record and / or certificate is retained
  - c)  Other: please explain Where filiation has been altered, the act may also be replaced at the request of an interested person. The original act will be preserved but issuance of copies or certificates thereof will be limited.

#### **F. The acquisition of nationality by children**

38. How may a child acquire the nationality of your State?

Please tick all which apply:

- a)  By birth within the territory of the State
- b)  By "descent", where one or both of his / her *legal* parents is / are a national of the State: please explain which law, in this context, will apply to the question of who is / are the child's *legal* parents for the purposes of determining nationality:
- c)  By "descent", where one or both of his / her *genetic* parents is / are a national of the State: please explain how the genetic link must be evidenced:
- d)  If the child would otherwise be "stateless" (*i.e.*, without the nationality of any other State):<sup>16</sup> please specify
- e)  Other: please specify

### **G. Legal developments**

39. Please state whether the law in your State concerning the matters covered in **Part I** above (*i.e.*, birth registration, establishment and contestation of legal parentage, ART, surrogacy and nationality concerning children) has changed in the past five years, or whether any initiatives are underway (*e.g.*, in government, before parliament or before the courts) to change the law in future:

40. Please provide any other information you consider relevant concerning cases (reported, or otherwise) or other developments which have occurred in your State in relation to the Questions appearing in **Part I** above.

**Part II: Private international law ("PIL") and co-operation rules** concerning birth registration and the establishment, recognition and contestation of legal parentage

### **A. PIL and co-operation rules concerning birth registration**

41. Please explain when the relevant authorities in your State will assume (international) jurisdiction to register the birth of a child:

- a)  Only when the child is born on the territory of the State
- b)  When at least one of the putative *legal* parents is a national of the State, regardless of the place of birth of the child
- c)  When at least one of the putative *genetic* parents is a national of the State, regardless of the place of birth of the child
- d)  When the child is considered a national of the State,<sup>17</sup> regardless of the place of birth of the child
- e)  Other, please specify:

42. When registering a child's birth, which law will the relevant authorities apply to the question of who is / are the legal parent(s) of the child *by operation of law*?<sup>18</sup>

<sup>16</sup> As to which, see note 4 above, citing Art. 7 of the UNCRC.

<sup>17</sup> As to which, see **Question 38** above.

<sup>18</sup> Please note that the applicable law rules identified in your response to this Question may be the same as the rules you identify in **Question 45** below.

- a)  The *lex fori* (i.e., the internal law of your State) is always applied by the relevant authorities
- b)  If the situation has foreign elements (e.g., the putative parent(s) or child are foreign nationals, or the child was born overseas, etc.), foreign law may, or must, be applied to this question. Please specify the applicable law rules:
- c)  Other: please specify
43. Have your State authorities ever encountered difficulties resulting from a child's birth being registered in two (or more) States (e.g., the child is registered in your State as the State of birth, and in the State of the parents' nationality and the registers conflict)?
- Yes: please explain the circumstances of the case(s) and the difficulties which arose:
- No
44. Are there any bilateral or multilateral<sup>19</sup> agreements in force between your State and any other State such that:
- a. When a child's birth is registered which involves foreign elements (e.g., one or more foreign national parents), this information is communicated to the authorities in the other relevant State?
- Yes: please specify
- There are no formal agreements but this may happen in practice: please explain
- No
- b. When there are changes to a child's legal parentage *subsequent to* birth registration as a result of steps taken in your State (e.g., due to a subsequent voluntary acknowledgement of paternity in your State, or a contestation of legal parentage, etc.), this information is communicated to the relevant authorities in the State of the child's birth (where this is not your State)?
- Yes: please specify
- There are no formal agreements but this may happen in practice: please explain
- No

## **B. PIL rules concerning the establishment of legal parentage**

### ***By operation of law or agreement***

45. Does your State have rules specifying which law is applicable to the establishment of legal parentage by operation of law?<sup>20</sup>
- Yes: please specify
- No: the *lex fori* (i.e., the internal law of the State) will always be applied where a question of legal parentage arises
46. Does your State have rules specifying which law is applicable to the establishment of legal parentage by agreement?

<sup>19</sup> E.g., the *Conventions on the international exchange of information relating to civil status* of 4 September 1958 and of 12 September 1997 or the *Convention on the recognition and updating of civil status booklet*, 5 September 1990, all adopted under the aegis of the International Commission on Civil Status (< [www.ciecl.org](http://www.ciecl.org) >).

<sup>20</sup> Please note that the applicable law rules identified in your response to this Question may be the same as the rules you identified in **Question 42** above.

- Yes: please specify
- No: the *lex fori* (*i.e.*, the internal law of the State) will always be applied where a question of legal parentage arises
- Not applicable: it is not possible to establish legal parentage by agreement

**By voluntary acknowledgement**

47. Please explain in which circumstances your State authorities will consider they have (international) jurisdiction to accept a voluntary acknowledgement of legal parentage by a putative parent:

Please tick all which apply:

- a)  When the child is (habitually) resident in your State: please specify
- b)  When the child is a national of your State
- c)  When the individual acknowledging the child is (habitually) resident in your State: please specify
- d)  When the individual acknowledging the child is a national of your State
- e)  Other: please specify

Please specify whether these criteria (*i.e.*, the (habitual) residence / nationality of the individual(s) – depending upon the boxes ticked above) have to be fulfilled:

- i.  At the time of the child's birth
- ii.  At the time of the acknowledgement, or
- iii.  At another time: please specify

48. Which law will be applied to determine: a) the formal validity of the acknowledgement; and b) the substantive validity of the acknowledgement, *i.e.*, whether it validly establishes legal parentage?

Please tick all which apply:

- a) For the formal validity of the acknowledgement:
- i.  The *lex fori* (*i.e.*, the internal law of your State)
- ii.  The law of the State of the child's nationality
- iii.  The law of the State of the (habitual) residence of the child: please specify
- iv.  The law of the State of the putative parent's nationality
- v.  The law of the State of the putative parent's (habitual) residence: please specify
- vi.  Other: please specify
- b) For the substantive validity of the acknowledgement:
- i.  The *lex fori* (*i.e.*, the internal law of your State)
- ii.  The law of the State of the child's nationality
- iii.  The law of the State of the (habitual) residence of the child: please specify
- iv.  The law of the State of the putative parent's nationality
- v.  The law of the State of the putative parent's (habitual) residence: please specify
- vi.  Other: please specify

Please state whether, in relation to a) and / or b), one or more of these laws will be applied (possibly in a "cascade"), with a view to favouring the establishment of legal parentage:

Please specify, in relation to a) and b), whether these criteria (*i.e.*, the (habitual) residence / nationality of the individual(s) – depending upon the boxes ticked above) have to be fulfilled: (1) at the time of the child's birth; (2) at the time of the acknowledgement; or (3) at another time (in which case, please specify):

a)

b)

### **C. PIL rules concerning the recognition of legal parentage established abroad**

#### ***Birth certificates***

49. Please explain when, if ever, a birth certificate drawn up in another State will be recognised in your State *as validly establishing the legal parentage of those persons recorded within it (i.e., the recognition of the content of the certificate)*.<sup>21</sup>

Please explain in your answer:

- a) which authorities are responsible for determining whether the foreign birth certificate will be recognised;
- b) the procedure which must be undertaken for recognition;
- c) any conditions for recognition (*e.g.*, the birth certificate must be authenticated by way of legalisation or apostille<sup>22</sup>); and
- d) any grounds of *non*-recognition.

If public policy ("*ordre public*") is a ground for the non-recognition of a foreign birth certificate, please explain, with reference to case law where applicable, the interpretation of this concept in your State in this context:

#### ***Voluntary acknowledgements***

50. Please explain when, if ever, a voluntary acknowledgement undertaken in another State will be recognised in your State *as validly establishing the legal parentage of the author of the acknowledgement (i.e., the recognition of the content of the acknowledgement)*.<sup>23</sup>

Please explain in your answer:

- a) which authorities are responsible for determining whether the foreign acknowledgement will be recognised;
- b) the procedure which must be undertaken for recognition;
- c) any conditions for recognition; and
- d) any grounds of *non*-recognition.

If public policy ("*ordre public*") is a ground for the non-recognition of a foreign acknowledgment of parentage, please explain, with reference to case law where applicable, the interpretation of this concept in your State in this context:

#### ***Decisions of judicial authorities***

51. Please explain when a decision of the relevant judicial authority of another State establishing a child's legal parentage (*i.e.*, a court judgment or order) will be recognised in your State as validly establishing legal parentage.<sup>24</sup>

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<sup>21</sup> It is understood that, from time to time, this issue may arise in the course of other proceedings (*e.g.*, proceedings concerning succession or maintenance).

<sup>22</sup> See, in this regard, the *Hague Convention of 5 October 1961 Abolishing the Requirement of Legalisation for Foreign Public Documents*, available on the Hague Conference website at < [www.hcch.net](http://www.hcch.net) > under "Apostille Section".

<sup>23</sup> It is understood that, from time to time, this issue may arise in the course of other proceedings (*e.g.*, proceedings concerning succession or maintenance).

<sup>24</sup> *Ibid.*

Please explain in your answer:

- a) which authorities are responsible for determining whether the foreign decision will be recognised;
- b) the procedure which must be undertaken for recognition;
- c) any conditions for recognition; and
- d) any grounds of *non*-recognition.

If public policy ("*ordre public*") is a ground for the non-recognition of a foreign decision, please explain, with reference to case law where applicable, the interpretation of this concept in your State in this context:

52. Please specify the *effects* of the recognition of the legal parentage established abroad (see **Questions 49** to **51** above) and which law(s) govern(s) these effects:

**D. PIL rules concerning the contestation of legal parentage**

53. Please explain when the relevant State authorities (which you identified in **Question 31** above) have (international) jurisdiction to determine a dispute concerning a child's legal parentage:

- a)  When the child whose parentage is disputed is (habitually) resident in your State: please specify
- b)  When the child whose parentage is disputed is a national of your State
- c)  When a putative parent disputing legal parentage is (habitually) resident in your State: please specify
- d)  When a putative parent disputing legal parentage is a national of your State
- e)  Other: please specify

Please specify whether these criteria (*i.e.*, the (habitual) residence / nationality of the individual(s) – depending upon the boxes ticked above) have to be fulfilled:

- i.  At the time of the child's birth
- ii.  At the time the relevant State authorities are seised with the dispute, or
- iii.  At another time: please specify

54. In the context of a contestation of legal parentage, which law will the authorities apply to the question of who is / are the legal parent(s) of a child?

Please tick all which apply:

- a)  The *lex fori* (*i.e.*, the internal law of your State)
- b)  The law of the State of the child's nationality
- c)  The law of the State of the (habitual) residence of the child:  
please specify
- d)  The law of the State of the putative parent's nationality
- e)  The law of the State of the putative parent's (habitual) residence:  
please specify
- f)  Other: please specify

Please state whether one or more of these laws will be applied (possibly in a "cascade"), with a view to favouring the establishment of legal parentage:

**E. “Cross-border reproductive care”<sup>25</sup> and the consequences for legal parentage**

55. If persons resident in your State access ART services in another State, are there any specific PIL rules concerning the establishment of the legal parentage of the child born as a result (*e.g.*, the law of the State in which the ART service was obtained will apply to the question of the child’s legal parentage)?

- Yes: please explain  
 No  
 Other: please explain

56. Are you aware of any cases, other than international surrogacy cases (see **Part III** below), where difficulties concerning the establishment or recognition of a child’s legal parentage have arisen as a result of individuals resident in your State accessing ART services in another country, or individuals resident abroad accessing ART services in your State?

- Yes: please provide details  
 No

**F. Legal developments and practical challenges**

57. Please state whether the law in your State concerning the matters covered in **Part II** above (*i.e.*, the PIL and co-operation rules concerning birth registration and the establishment, recognition and contestation of legal parentage) has changed in the past five years, or whether any initiatives are underway (*e.g.*, in government, before Parliament or before the courts) to change the law in future:

58. Other than cases involving international surrogacy arrangements (as to which see **Part III** below), are there any other cases of which you are aware where difficulties have arisen in your State in relation to establishing, contesting, or recognising a child’s legal parentage as a result of the cross-border movement of the child and / or his / her putative parents?

(Some possible examples can be found at Part IV (b) of Prel. Doc. No 11 of March 2011.)

Please provide as much detail as possible concerning the situation which arose and the difficulties encountered:

**Part III: The particular challenges concerning International Surrogacy Arrangements<sup>26</sup> (“ISAs”)**

*This Part asks for information regarding the experience of State authorities with ISAs. It is divided into two sections:<sup>27</sup>*

<sup>25</sup> In this paper, “cross-border reproductive care” is taken to mean when person(s) who wish to access ART services cross a border to do so, for whatever reason (often it is linked with the restrictive rules in their “home” jurisdiction, lower costs or better success rates abroad).

<sup>26</sup> See the **Glossary** for the definition of the terms used in this paper.

<sup>27</sup> Please note: it is understood that, in relation to both “Incoming” and “Outgoing” cases, there may be more than two States involved in a particular case: *e.g.*, the surrogate may be resident in a different State to the State in which she travelled (or, in some cases, was trafficked) to give birth; in other cases, a gamete donor may be resident in a third State etc. Please explain any such elements in your responses to the questions in this part.

- **Section A** asks a number of questions concerning "**Incoming cases**" of ISA: i.e., those cases in which your State was the State of residence of the intending parents, and the State to which it was sought to bring child(ren), born to a surrogate abroad, to live.
- **Section B** continues with questions concerning "**Outgoing cases**" of ISA: i.e., those cases where your State was the State in which the surrogate mother gave birth and from which the child(ren) needed to leave to travel to the State of residence of the intending parents in order to live with them in that State.

#### **A. Incoming cases**<sup>28</sup>

- This Section is inapplicable – there have been no "Incoming cases" of ISA in this State. Go to Section B.**

#### **Basic empirical data**

59. Do you have any information concerning:

- a) The number of **Incoming cases** of ISA which have required the assistance of your State authorities in recent years?

- Yes – please provide any figures available:

Pre-2009

2009

2010

2011

2012

2013 (so far)

- No information is available

- b) How many children have been born to surrogate mothers in another State as a result of ISAs involving intending parents resident in your State?

- Yes – please provide any figures available:

Pre-2009

2009

2010

2011

2012

2013 (so far)

- No information is available

If you have provided any figures above, please comment upon whether you consider that these figures reflect the true number of Incoming cases of ISA involving your State<sup>29</sup> and, further, please provide a general comment concerning the prevalence of Incoming cases of ISAs and whether such cases have increased in the past five years:

<sup>28</sup> I.e., those cases where your State was the State of residence of the intending parent(s), and the State to which it was sought to bring the child(ren), born to a surrogate abroad, to live.

<sup>29</sup> Since it is recognised that there may be many cases which do not come to the attention of the State authorities.

If you have not provided figures above, are you able to provide any comment concerning the prevalence of Incoming cases of ISAs involving your State and / or whether this has increased in the past five years:

60. Please list all the States in which intending parents resident in your State have engaged a surrogate mother (*i.e.*, entered into an ISA), insofar as you are aware:

***The procedure for Incoming cases of ISA***

61. Please explain the procedure, including any immigration and legal processes, which intending parents resident in your State need to undertake (before leaving your State, before returning to your State or upon return to your State, as applicable) in order to:

- a) Enter your State with a child born abroad as a result of an ISA:
- b) Reside permanently in your State with the child:
- c) Have their legal parentage recognised (or established) under the law of your State (*if* this is possible):

Please include an estimate of the time it may take to complete each stage of this process:

- a)
- b)
- c)

If the answer to this question varies depending upon the factors set out below, please provide a brief explanation, including the impact the particular factor has on the procedure which must be undertaken and any timeframes.

Please tick all which apply:

- i.  The country in which the child was born: please explain
- ii.  The particular document(s) produced by the intending parents to establish their legal parentage (*e.g.*, a birth certificate, voluntary acknowledgement, court decision, etc.): please explain
- iii.  Whether the child(ren) is / are genetically related to one or both of the intending parents: please explain
- iv.  The nationality of the intending parents: please explain
- v.  Any other factor: please explain

62. Have your State authorities engaged in cross-border administrative or judicial co-operation with the authorities in any other State in order to resolve an ISA case?

- Yes – please specify:
  - a) Which authorities in each State were involved:
  - b) The nature of the co-operation:
  - c) Whether the co-operation resulted from legislation, guidelines or practice:

- d) The result:  
 No

63. In your experience, which documents are generally produced to your State authorities to substantiate the claim of the intending parents to an ISA to legal parentage?

Please tick all which apply:

- a)  A birth certificate from the State of birth, including the name(s) of the intending parents: please state from which countries these birth certificates originate and any other details necessary:
- b)  An amended birth certificate from the State of birth, including the name(s) of the intending parents: please state from which countries these amended certificates originate and any other details necessary:
- c)  A pre-birth court order from the State of birth: please state from which countries these orders originate and any other detail necessary:
- d)  A post-birth court order from the State of birth (*i.e.*, transfer of parentage): please state from which countries these orders originate and any other details necessary:
- e)  An adoption order from the State of birth: please state from which countries these orders originate and any other details necessary, including whether use of the 1993 Convention<sup>30</sup> was attempted by either State<sup>31</sup>:
- f)  Other: please specify

If possible, please state (using the relevant letter) which of the above documents your authorities are presented with most frequently in these cases:

64. In general, what is the outcome of these cases in your State for the child:

Please tick all which apply and provide as much detail as possible:

- a)  The child is able to travel to your State and reside there with the intending parents *and* the intending parents are recognised as the legal parents of the child.

Please explain how this is achieved:

- b)  The child is able to travel to your State and reside there with the intending parents *but* one or both of the intending parents is not able to be recognised as the child's legal parents: please explain
- c)  The child is not able to travel to your State and has to remain in the State of his / her birth: please explain why and what has happened to the children in such cases
- d)  Other: please explain

If possible, please state which of the four outcomes above occurs most frequently in your State:

### ***The challenges encountered***

65. In general, which of your State authorities are involved in assisting those who encounter difficulties as a result of Incoming cases of ISA?

Please tick all which apply and provide information concerning their particular role:

- a)  The embassies / consulates in the State of the child's birth
- b)  The immigration authorities
- c)  The judicial authorities (*i.e.*, the courts): please specify which
- d)  The Ministry of Justice (or equivalent)

<sup>30</sup> Full title: the *Hague Convention of 29 May 1993 on Protection of Children and Co-operation in Respect of Intercountry Adoption* (hereinafter, "1993 Convention"). For further information, please see < [www.hcch.net](http://www.hcch.net) >, under "Intercountry Adoption Section".

<sup>31</sup> See the Conclusions and Recommendations of the Special Commission meeting on the practical operation of the 1993 Convention (17-25 June 2010), which concluded that use of the 1993 Convention in cases of international surrogacy arrangements was "inappropriate", paras 25-26.

- e)  The Ministry of Foreign Affairs (or equivalent)
- f)  The Ministry of Health (or equivalent)
- g)  The Ministry of Social Affairs (or equivalent)
- h)  Other: please explain

66. Please explain any legal problems your State has encountered in relation to Incoming cases of ISA.

*Please tick all boxes which apply and provide explanations, including the other country(ies) involved in the ISA. Where reported cases are referred to please provide the full text of the judgment, including a translation into English or French where possible.*

Problems relating to:

- a)  The child being able to leave his / her State of birth:
- b)  The child being able to enter your State:
- c)  The child being able to reside in your State:
- d)  The child's nationality:
- e)  The child's legal parentage:
- f)  The behaviour of any party(ies) which is criminal according to international legal standards or according to the domestic rules of the countries involved (e.g., trafficking, sale of children, exploitation of women, etc.):
- g)  The treatment of the surrogate mother in any State (e.g., whether her consent was free and informed, concerning the financial payments made to her, the medical care provided, etc.): please specify
- h)  The breakdown of the ISA: e.g., due to either of the parties reneging on the agreement, for example, due to the child's disability or ill health, the wish of the surrogate mother to keep the child, the relationship breakdown of the intending parents or the clinic using the wrong gametes or another reason, etc.: please explain
- i)  Other: please explain

Please provide any further information you consider relevant concerning the above problems:

67. Using the categories set out below, please provide any available information concerning the costs intending parents resident in your State have paid for an ISA. If, in your experience, costs have varied significantly depending upon the country in which the surrogate mother resided or gave birth, please specify per country.

Please tick all which apply and provide any known figures and a description of to whom the money was paid and for what service:

- a)  Medical costs:
- b)  Legal costs:
- c)  Fees or other costs paid to an intermediary: e.g., a surrogacy agency:
- d)  Expenses and / or other costs paid to the surrogate mother:
- e)  Other: please explain

### **Areas of concern**

68. Do any of the following areas give your State authorities cause for concern in these cases?

In each case, where possible, please specify your particular concerns in the field provided:

- a)  The uncertainty of the legal status of children born to ISAs, in particular in terms of their legal parentage:
- b)  The nationality of children born to ISAs:

- c)  The right of children born to ISAs to know their (genetic and birth) origins:
- d)  The surrogate mother's free and informed consent to the surrogacy arrangement:
- e)  The psychological impact of an ISA on the surrogate mother:
- f)  The medical or other care provided to the surrogate mother:
- g)  The financial aspects of ISAs:
- h)  The competency and / or conduct of the intermediaries involved (lawyers, agencies, etc.):
- i)  The (mis)-information provided to intending parents or surrogate mothers:
- j)  The eligibility and / or suitability of the intending parents to care for the child (e.g., in terms of age, criminal records, psycho-social suitability, etc.):
- k)  Contractual matters: e.g., issues surrounding the enforceability of the surrogacy agreement or the capacity of any of the parties to enter into the agreement:
- l)  Other:

Please state (using the letters above) which of the concerns you have identified above are the most troubling:

### **Legal developments**

69. Does your State have any legislation, rules or guidance which has been specifically enacted or drawn up for intending parents resident in your State engaging in ISAs?

- Yes: please explain
- No

If your State is contemplating any such legislation, rules or guidance in future, please provide further information:

70. Please provide any other information you consider relevant concerning your State's experience of Incoming cases of ISA:

### **B. Outgoing cases**<sup>32</sup>

**This Section is inapplicable – there have been no “Outgoing cases” of ISA in this State. Go to Part IV.**

### **Basic empirical data**

71. Do you have any information concerning:

a) The number of **Outgoing cases** of ISA which have required the assistance of your State authorities in recent years?

- Yes – please provide any figures available:
  - Pre-2009
  - 2009
  - 2010
  - 2011
  - 2012
  - 2013 (so far)

- No information is available

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<sup>32</sup> *I.e.*, those cases where your State is the State in which the surrogate mother gives birth and from which the child has to leave to travel to the place of residence of his / her intending parents.

b) How many children have been born to surrogate mothers in your State as a result of ISAs involving intending parents resident in another State?

Yes – please provide any figures available:

Pre-2009

2009

2010

2011

2012

2013 (so far)

No information is available

If you have provided any figures above, please comment upon whether you consider that these figures reflect the true number of Outgoing cases of ISA involving your State<sup>33</sup> and, further, please provide a general comment concerning the prevalence of Outgoing cases of ISAs and whether such cases have increased in the past five years:

If you have not provided figures above, are you able to provide any comment concerning the prevalence of Outgoing Cases of ISAs involving your State and / or whether this has increased in the past five years?

72. Please list any States in which intending parents, engaging a surrogate mother in your State by way of ISA, have been resident:

### ***The procedure for Outgoing cases of ISA***

73. In general, which of your State authorities are involved in assisting those who undertake an ISA with a surrogate mother in your State?

Please tick all which apply and provide information concerning their particular role:

- a)  The immigration authorities: please specify
- b)  The judicial authorities (*i.e.*, the courts): please specify which
- c)  The Ministry of Justice (or equivalent)
- d)  The Ministry of Foreign Affairs (or equivalent)
- e)  The Ministry of Health (or equivalent)
- f)  The Ministry of Social Affairs (or equivalent)
- g)  Other: please explain

74. Do foreign-resident intending parents require a visa or any other immigration document(s), or do they have to meet any other conditions, to *enter* your State to be able to undertake the necessary meetings and medical procedures to enter into an ISA in your State?

Please tick all which apply:

- Yes, they have to meet the following conditions – please specify:
- Yes, they have to obtain a visa or other immigration document(s) – please specify what type of document is required, the conditions for obtaining it and the procedure:
- No
- It depends upon the State of residence or nationality of the intending parents: please specify

75. Is the law of the State of the habitual residence of the intending parents taken into account in any way when considering whether intending parents are permitted to

<sup>33</sup> Since it is recognised that there may be many cases which do not come to the attention of the State authorities.

undertake an ISA in your State (e.g., where this law forbids surrogacy arrangements).<sup>34</sup>

- Yes – please explain how this law is taken into account:  
 No  
 It depends upon the State of residence or nationality of the intending parents: please explain

76. How do foreign-resident intending parents, who are party to an ISA, obtain legal parentage for a child born to a surrogacy arrangement in your State?

*Your response to this question will likely depend upon your answer to **Questions 26 to 27** above.*

Please tick all which apply:

- a)  They will be the legal parents by operation of law and therefore their names will be placed immediately on the child's birth certificate: please explain  
 b)  They can obtain an amended birth certificate: please explain  
 c)  They can obtain a *pre*-birth court order confirming their legal parentage: please explain any conditions for obtaining such an order  
 d)  They can obtain a *post*-birth court order (i.e., a transfer of parentage): please explain any conditions for obtaining such an order  
 e)  They can adopt the child: please explain, including whether use of the 1993 Convention has been attempted in this regard<sup>35</sup>  
 f)  Other: please specify

Please explain the procedure for any of the options ticked above and any specific requirements which apply to *foreign*-resident intending parents:

Please further specify whether the surrogate mother's consent, and her husband or partner's consent where applicable, is required for any of these procedures and the consequences if this consent is not forthcoming at the relevant time:

77. Please explain the procedure, including any immigration and legal processes, which foreign-resident intending parents need to undertake in order to *leave* your State with a child born to a surrogacy arrangement:

Please state the time it may take to complete this process:

If the answer to this question varies depending upon the factors set out below, please provide a brief explanation, including the impact the particular factor has on the procedure which must be undertaken and any timeframes.

Please tick all which apply:

- a)  The country in which the intending parents live: please explain

<sup>34</sup> E.g., see clause 34(19) of the *Indian Assisted Reproductive Technologies (Regulation) Bill 2010* still pending, explained in Prel. Doc. No 10 of March 2012 (note 1) at para. 45. In addition, the recent Indian visa requirements now impose on foreign nationals visiting India to undertake a surrogacy arrangement, a condition to similar effect: i.e., that the intending parents must have a letter from the embassy of their State of residence indicating that the State recognises surrogacy and that the child born will be permitted to enter this State. See also the Ukrainian Draft Law No 0989 (former No 8282) on the restrictions pertaining to the use of assisted reproductive technology (rejected by the Parliament of Ukraine on 21 March 2013). This bill also envisaged, in particular, restrictions on the use of surrogacy arrangements for nationals of those States where surrogacy is prohibited by law.

<sup>35</sup> See note 31 above concerning the 2010 Special Commission meeting on the practical operation of the 1993 Convention which concluded that use of the 1993 Convention in cases of international surrogacy arrangements was "inappropriate".

- b)  The particular document(s) produced by the intending parents to establish legal parentage (e.g., a birth certificate, voluntary acknowledgement, court decision, etc.): please explain
- c)  Whether the child(ren) is / are genetically related to one or both of the intending parents: please explain
- d)  The nationality of the intending parents: please explain
- e)  Any other factor: please explain

78. Have your State authorities engaged in cross-border administrative or judicial co-operation with authorities in any other State in order to resolve an ISA case?

- Yes – please specify:
  - a) Which authorities in each State were involved:
  - b) The nature of the co-operation:
  - c) Whether the co-operation resulted from legislation, guidelines or practice:
  - d) The result:

No

79. In general, what is the outcome of these cases in your State for the child?

Please tick all which apply:

- a)  The child is able to leave your State, travel to the State of residence of the intending parents, reside there with the intending parents *and* the intending parents are recognised as the legal parent(s) of the child.  
Please explain how this is achieved:
- b)  The child is able to leave your State, travel to the State of residence of the intending parents, reside there with the intending parents *but* one or both of the intending parents are not able to be recognised as the child's legal parents: please explain
- c)  The child is able to leave your State but is not able to travel to the State of residence of the intending parents and has to remain in your State: please explain what has happened to the children in such cases
- d)  The child is not able to leave your State: please explain why and what has happened to the children in such cases
- e)  Other: please explain

If possible, please state which of the five outcomes above occurs most frequently in your State:

### ***The challenges encountered***

80. Please explain any legal problems your State has encountered in relation to Outgoing cases of ISA.

*Please tick all boxes which apply and provide explanations, including the other country(ies) involved. Where reported cases are referred to please provide the full text of the judgment, including a translation into English or French where possible.*

Problems relating to:

- a)  The child being able to leave your State:
- b)  The child being able to enter the State in which his / her intending parents are resident:
- c)  The child being able to reside in the State in which his / her intending parents are resident:
- d)  The child's nationality:
- e)  The child's legal parentage:

- f)  The behaviour of any party(ies) which is criminal according to international legal standards or according to the domestic rules of the countries involved (e.g., trafficking, sale of children, exploitation of women, etc.):
- g)  The treatment of the surrogate mother in any State (e.g., whether her consent was free and informed, concerning the financial payments made to her, the medical care provided, etc.): please specify
- h)  The breakdown of the ISA: e.g., due to either of the parties reneging on the agreement, for example, due to the child's disability or ill health, the wish of the surrogate mother to keep the child, the relationship breakdown of the intending parents or the clinic using the wrong gametes or another reason, etc.: please explain
- i)  Other: please explain

Please provide any further information you consider relevant concerning these legal problems:

81. Using the categories set out below, please provide any information you have concerning the costs intending parents resident abroad have paid for an ISA in your State. If, in your experience, costs have varied significantly depending upon the country in which the intending parents resided, please specify per country.

Please tick all which apply and provide any known figures and a description of to whom the money was paid and for what service:

- a)  Medical costs:
- b)  Legal costs:
- c)  Fees or other costs paid to an intermediary: e.g., a surrogacy agency:
- d)  Expenses and / or other costs paid to the surrogate mother:
- e)  Other: please explain

### **Areas of concern**

82. Do any of the following areas give your State authorities cause for concern in these cases?

In each case, where possible, please specify your concerns in the field provided:

- a)  The uncertainty of the legal status of children born to ISAs, in particular in terms of their legal parentage:
- b)  The nationality of children born to ISAs:
- c)  The right of children born to ISAs to know their (genetic and birth) origins:
- d)  The surrogate mother's free and informed consent to the surrogacy arrangement:
- e)  The psychological impact of an ISA on the surrogate mother:
- f)  The medical or other care provided to the surrogate mother:
- g)  The financial aspects of ISAs:
- h)  The competency and / or conduct of the intermediaries involved (lawyers, agencies, etc.):
- i)  The (mis)-information provided to intending parents or surrogate mothers:
- j)  The eligibility and / or suitability of the intending parents to care for the child (e.g., in terms of age, criminal records, psycho-social suitability, etc.):
- k)  Contractual matters: e.g., issues surrounding the enforceability of the surrogacy agreement or the capacity of any of the parties to enter into the agreement:
- l)  Other:

Please state (using the letters above) which of the concerns you have identified above are the most troubling:

**Legal developments**

83. Does your State have any legislation, rules or guidance which has been specifically enacted or drawn up for intending parents or surrogate mothers engaging in ISAs in your State?

- Yes: please explain  
 No

If your State is contemplating any such legislation, rules or guidance in future, please provide further information:

84. Please provide any other information you consider relevant concerning your State's experience of Outgoing cases of ISA:

<b>Part IV: Current bilateral or multilateral instruments</b> in the field
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85. Please list any bilateral, regional or multilateral instruments which currently, or may in future, bind your State concerning:

- a) Any matters related to the establishment, recognition or contestation of the legal parentage of children;
- b) Any matters specifically related to surrogacy arrangements;

Please provide any detail you consider necessary:

<b>Part V: Thoughts on possible future work</b>
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86. What, if any, are the **needs** you consider ought to be addressed by any possible future global work in this area?

Please specify:

87. Please provide your thoughts concerning the **approach** that should be taken in relation to any possible future regulation of any of the matters mentioned in this Questionnaire.

*In this response, you may wish to consider and comment upon the thoughts set out in Section VIII of Preliminary Document No 11 of March 2011 and Section IV of Preliminary Document No 10 of March 2012.*

*You may also wish to comment upon the **nature** of any possible future regulation: e.g., whether a binding instrument should be considered or whether approaches such as a model law, non-binding principles or guidance, etc. would meet the needs you identified in **Question 86** above.*

88. If the Hague Conference were to develop a global instrument on the private international law issues surrounding the status of children (in particular, the cross-border recognition of legal parentage), which of the following general features *may* be desirable to include in such an instrument?

Please tick all which apply (and please note that these features are not mutually exclusive and necessarily overlap):

***The child's legal status***

- a)  Harmonisation of the private international law rules relating to the establishment, recognition and contestation of legal parentage: please comment
- b)  Recognition *by operation of law* of child(ren)'s legal parentage established in one State Party, in compliance with the instrument's rules, in all other States Parties: please comment

***Safeguards***

- c)  The establishment of safeguards (minimum standards) to ensure that any procedures for the establishment, recognition and contestation of legal parentage take place with respect for the fundamental rights and welfare of all parties involved, in particular the child(ren) concerned: please comment

***Co-operation***

- d)  The establishment of a system for co-ordination, communication and co-operation between States in relation to the establishment, recognition and contestation of legal parentage. Such a system may include a clear division of responsibilities between States, as well as the establishment of defined channels for communication between the relevant authorities.

Please comment, including in relation to whether you see a need for the establishment of "central authorities" within such a system:

***Other***

- e)  Other: please specify

89. If the Hague Conference were to develop a global instrument specifically on international surrogacy arrangements,<sup>36</sup> which of the following general features *may* be desirable to include in such an instrument?

Please tick all which apply (and please note that these features are not mutually exclusive and necessarily overlap):

***The child's legal status***

- a)  Harmonisation of the private international law rules relating to the establishment, recognition and contestation of legal parentage, limited to legal parentage arising following a surrogacy arrangement: please comment
- b)  Recognition *by operation of law* of child(ren)'s legal parentage established in one State Party following a surrogacy arrangement, in compliance with the instrument's rules, in all other States Parties: please comment
- c)  Provisions concerning the child(ren)'s nationality: please comment

***Safeguards***

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<sup>36</sup> See **Part III** of the Questionnaire above.

- d)  The establishment of safeguards (minimum standards) to ensure that such arrangements take place with respect for the fundamental rights and welfare of all parties involved, *i.e.*, the child(ren) to be born, the surrogate mother and intending parents: please comment, including in relation to which elements you consider there ought to be such minimum standards (*e.g.*, the surrogate mother's free and informed consent, the child's right to know his / her origins, etc.)
- e)  Safeguards (minimum standards) specifically in relation to the intermediaries involved in such arrangements (*e.g.*, surrogacy agencies, lawyers, etc.). These standards may be combined with a system of licensing and supervision to ensure compliance: please comment
- f)  Safeguards (minimum standards) specifically in relation to medical institutions undertaking the procedures connected with international surrogacy arrangements: please comment

### **Co-operation**

- g)  The establishment of a system for co-ordination, communication and co-operation between States in relation to such arrangements. This may include a clear division of responsibilities between States, for example, such that: (a) the competent authorities of the State of the habitual residence of the intending parents would be responsible for determining that the intending parents are eligible to enter into the arrangement, and that any child born as a result will be permitted to enter and reside in their State;<sup>37</sup> and (b) the competent authorities of the State in which the surrogate mother habitually resides would be responsible for determining that the surrogate mother is eligible and suitable to enter into the arrangement and that the child will be entitled to leave this State following his / her birth. The co-operation system could also include the creation of defined procedures which must be complied with by the parties to such arrangements.

Please comment, including in relation to whether you see a need for the establishment of "central authorities" within such a system:

### **Other**

- h)  Provisions concerning the financial aspects of international surrogacy arrangements: please comment
- i)  Other: please specify

90. What priority would you give working towards a future instrument on the private international law issues concerning the status of children (in particular, the cross-border recognition of legal parentage) generally?

- a)  High priority / urgent
- b)  Medium priority – desirable but not urgent
- c)  Low priority – possibly desirable but other projects should take priority
- d)  No priority – no further work should be done in this field
- e)  Other: please specify

91. What priority would you give working towards a future instrument specifically on the challenges occurring as a result of international surrogacy arrangements?

- a)  High priority / urgent
- b)  Medium priority – desirable but not urgent

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<sup>37</sup> Following the trend in some States in which international surrogacy arrangements are regularly entered into to take into account the legal position in the State of the habitual residence of the intending parent(s) before permitting the surrogacy arrangement to proceed: see note 34 above.

- c)  Low priority – possibly desirable but other projects should take priority
- d)  No priority – no further work should be done in this field
- f)  Other: please specify

92. Please provide any other comment(s) you may have concerning the possible future global regulation of matters contained within this Questionnaire:

**Thank you for your time: this information will greatly assist the work of the Permanent Bureau.**