



Information Fact Sheet: International Surrogacy

CAUTION

This information sheet outlines the key issues which New Zealanders must consider and get advice on if considering commissioning a surrogacy arrangement overseas. International surrogacy can be fraught with difficulty and overseas countries can change their surrogacy regulations without notice. The relevant New Zealand government Ministries endeavour to provide the most up to date accurate information in this Fact Sheet. However, you should take care to ensure that any decisions you make are based on current information from the country concerned. You must ensure you comply with the laws and regulations of any country where you are considering commissioning a surrogacy.

We strongly advise New Zealanders who are considering commissioning a surrogacy overseas to seek independent legal advice and consult Child, Youth and Family, the Department of Internal Affairs (DIA), and Immigration New Zealand (INZ) before beginning the process (contact details can be found at the end of this Information Sheet).

What is international surrogacy?

International surrogacy is defined as a surrogacy arrangement, regardless of how it is organised, involving an overseas country. This includes:

- surrogacy involving a commercial arrangement i.e. in instances where money is paid to the surrogate mother and/or the medical practitioner and the surrogacy procedure takes place through a designated fertility clinic
- surrogacy involving a compassionate or altruistic arrangement i.e. the surrogate is known to the commissioning parent(s) and an arrangement has been made between both groups without any profit made
- surrogacy involving the export of gametes by a New Zealand Fertility Clinic for the purposes of commissioning a gestational surrogacy arrangement.

There are significant complexities with international surrogacy arrangements involving a child born via a surrogacy which takes place in a country that is different to where the commissioning parents habitually reside. Navigating the legal and medical systems in an overseas country can be extremely difficult, and due to weak legislative and regulatory frameworks in some countries where commercial surrogacy is legal, there is often very little protection for the parties involved in these arrangements. You need to be aware that you are financially responsible for all costs incurred overseas, including unexpected medical treatment such as neo-natal care in the event of premature births or other health conditions.

As well as legal and medical complexities, there are also risks associated with the movement of the child from their country of birth to New Zealand. Each country has its own set of immigration procedures and regulations relating to how individuals exit their country and these vary.

In addition, there are social risks which you need to consider; these include the potential for exploitation and trafficking of women for surrogacy purposes and the vulnerability of children due to a number of their rights not being met. For example, children may not be legally registered, may not have a nationality (and therefore will be unable to travel due to their lack of travel documentation – children require a nationality to be able to acquire a passport) and they may have no future access to information about their genetic identity.

New Zealanders must ensure they comply with the laws and requirements of the foreign jurisdiction where they intend to commission a surrogacy. This includes entry and exit requirements and domestic regulations relating to surrogacy procedures – including the movement of gametes across borders if that is applicable.

New Zealand law

Altruistic domestic surrogacy in New Zealand is governed by the Human Assisted Reproductive Technology Act 2004. Under this Act commercial surrogacy is illegal in New Zealand. New Zealand does not have legislation which specifically addresses New Zealanders travelling off-shore to commission a commercial surrogacy arrangement.

In the absence of specific legislation, in all cases where you arrange for a child to be born to a surrogate mother overseas, and you intend to bring the child back to live with you in New Zealand, New Zealand law will apply.

Who is the legal parent of a child born via a surrogacy arrangement?

Under New Zealand law, children born as the result of a surrogacy arrangement will have no legal relationship to the New Zealand commissioning parents. The legal relationship is determined by the Status of Children Act 1969 and this asserts that the surrogate and her partner (if she has one) are considered to be the legal parents of the child. Even if, as the commissioning parents you are genetically related to the child and/or you are identified on the birth certificate and/or you have sought parenting orders in the child's country of birth, you will still not be considered the legal parent of the child under New Zealand law.

The only way to transfer legal parenthood, under New Zealand law, from the surrogate mother (and her partner) to you as the commissioning parent, is by way of an adoption in the New Zealand Family Court. If you do not establish this legal relationship your child will only have a temporary immigration status in New Zealand and the child will not be entitled to New Zealand citizenship or a New Zealand passport. Importantly, as you will not be the legal parent of the child you will have no legal ability to assume parental authority and the child will not have any inheritance rights to your estate. Legalising the parental relationship through an adoption in the New Zealand Family Court is important to ensuring current and future legal security for your child.

Immigration requirements

There is no immigration policy to facilitate the entry of children into New Zealand who have been born as a result of a surrogacy arrangement overseas. Any decision to grant a temporary visitor visa to a child born via a surrogacy arrangement is made by the Minister of Immigration. In making his decision, the Minister of Immigration may consider a set of non-binding guidelines, which have been agreed by Cabinet, to inform a response to cases of international surrogacy (a copy of these guidelines is attached to this Information Sheet).

A genetic link between one or both of the commissioning parents and the child is one component of the non-binding guidelines that the Minister of Immigration may consider before issuing a visitor visa for the child. In order to provide this information after the birth of your child, you will need to be prepared to have DNA testing carried out by a provider approved by Immigration New Zealand. You will need to pay for these tests and as it can take up to 6-8 weeks to receive the results you will need to be prepared to remain in the country of your child's birth, until the results are received.

Citizenship status

Children born through an international surrogacy arrangement do not meet the requirements for New Zealand citizenship by descent. The pathway to acquire New Zealand citizenship for children born as a result of a surrogacy arrangement which has been commissioned by New

Zealand citizens or permanent residents, is through an adoption order in the New Zealand Family Court.

Adoption process

As stated above, under New Zealand law, legal parenthood will need to be transferred from the surrogate mother and her husband/partner (if she has one) to the commissioning parents after the birth of the child. This process involves the commissioning parents undergoing an assessment by Child, Youth and Family about their suitability as adoptive applicants. It is imperative that commissioning parents seek advice from a New Zealand Family lawyer who is experienced in international surrogacy matters as it is important that you understand the process, including the need to ensure that documentation obtained overseas meets the requirements of the Adoption Act 1955.

Country updates

A number of countries are known to have or have had commercial surrogacy services available. Recently some of these countries have introduced laws and restrictions on foreigners commissioning surrogacy arrangements. It is important that you are guided by the government regulations of the overseas country not the advice given by individual fertility clinics in the overseas country or any private individual located in New Zealand who provides surrogacy advice.

New Zealanders are advised not to engage in commercial surrogacy arrangements in the following countries:

Thailand

On 30 July 2015, the 'Protection of Children Born from Assisted Reproductive Technologies Act', which places tight restrictions on commercial surrogacy in Thailand, came into effect there. The Act severely limits who may engage in a surrogacy arrangement and imposes sanctions for those that do not comply. Thailand's restrictions prohibit foreigners undertaking surrogacy arrangement in Thailand.

India

On 5 November 2015 the Indian Government banned the issuing of visas to foreigners for the purposes of entering India to commission a surrogacy. At the same time the Indian government advised all Indian registered IVF and Surrogacy Clinics to cease offering surrogacy services to foreigners and OCI (Overseas Citizens of India) Cardholders. Currently the Indian Government is considering the Assisted Reproductive Technology (Regulation) Bill, and if enacted, these bans will become permanent.

Mexico

On 14 December 2015 a law was passed in Mexico, banning surrogacy for foreign couples. This law came into effect in the State of Tabasco on 19 January 2016. The law change has effectively prohibited surrogacy in respect of foreign couples throughout Mexico, as Tabasco is the only state that has allowed surrogacy arrangements to date.

Nepal

On 25 August 2015, the Supreme Court of Nepal issued an order to immediately ban foreigners from commissioning commercial surrogacy arrangements in Nepal. The reasonable gestation period for a child conceived before 25 August 2015 has passed, and the Nepali government will not look favourably on any further cases. Whilst international surrogacy service providers may continue to mention Nepal as a possible location, potential parents should not consider Nepal for an IVF/surrogacy process.

Cambodia

IVF clinics based in Cambodia claim that there are no restrictions on foreigners entering into commercial surrogacy arrangements. However the New Zealand government received formal advice from the Government of Cambodia on 12 November 2015 that the practice of commercial surrogacy is prohibited in Cambodia, and parties found to be involved in surrogacy arrangements will be punished by both imprisonment and fines. On 24 October 2016 the Cambodian Government issued a ministerial directive which reaffirmed that surrogacy is banned in Cambodia. The New Zealand government strongly recommends that potential commissioning parents do not rely on assurances from commercial clinics or other agencies suggesting there are ways to circumvent or influence local laws.

Key Contacts

New Zealand has a joint government agency approach to all cases of international surrogacy.

Please read the advice contained in this Information Sheet and contact the following agencies **before** you begin any surrogacy process.

Immigration New Zealand - a service line of the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment that takes care of all New Zealand immigration issues.

To send a query use the following link: <http://dol.govt.nz/immigration/knowledgebase/contact>

Phone: 0508 558 855 within New Zealand but outside Auckland

Phone: 09 914 4100 Auckland

Phone: +64 9 924 4100 from outside New Zealand

Ministry of Social Development - a service line of the Ministry of Social Development that has responsibility for adoption processes in New Zealand.

Email: webadoption@cyf.govt.nz

Phone: 0508 FAMILY (0508 326 459) from within New Zealand

Phone: +64 9 912 3820 from outside New Zealand

Department of Internal Affairs - administers applications for New Zealand citizenship and issues New Zealand passports.

Email: staykiwi@dia.govt.nz

Freephone 0800 22 51 51 within New Zealand

Phone: +64 4 463 9361 outside New Zealand

Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade – consular support

Email: cons@mfat.govt.nz

Phone: 04 439 8000

Phone: +64 4 439 8000 from outside New Zealand

Related legislation

All legislation referred to in this Information Sheet can be found at this website:

www.legislation.govt.nz

The New Zealand government will not participate in the irregular movement of children across borders

Appendix A: Ministerial guidelines

Below are the guidelines that Ministers are likely to take into account if and when they are deciding to exercise statutory discretion to issue a visa or grant citizenship for a baby born as a result of a surrogacy arrangement overseas, who would otherwise not be able to enter New Zealand or be granted citizenship. These guidelines are non-binding and serve as a guide only.

1. Minister may consider
2. Whether there is a genetic link between at least one of the commissioning persons and the child.
3. The outcome that is in the best interests of the child.
4. New Zealand's international obligations.
5. The nature of the surrogacy arrangement, i.e., is it altruistic or commercial?
6. Whether the commissioning persons intend to or have taken steps to secure legal parenthood or other legal rights in respect of child in NZ.
7. What the commissioning persons have done in the child's country of birth to secure legal parenthood or other legal rights in respect of the child.
8. Whether the applicants have demonstrated respect for the laws of the jurisdiction in which the surrogacy was carried out.
9. Whether there is satisfactory evidence of informed consent from the: - gamete (egg/sperm donor (if relevant)) - surrogate mother for the surrogacy arrangement to take place (was she a willing party?) - surrogate mother (and her partner if relevant) for the child to depart the country of birth and enter New Zealand - surrogate mother (and her partner if relevant) for the child's adoption.
10. Steps taken by the commissioning persons to preserve the child's identity, e.g. do the commissioning persons intend to retain information about the child's origins?
11. Whether the recognised authority of the birth country has agreed or objects to the child leaving the country permanently.
12. Any other considerations that the Minister wishes to take into account.