**Scenario 1**
A same-sex female couple using donor sperm. One woman is donating her eggs to the other.

Consent and registration to treatment
The couple should be registered as egg donor and recipient and the egg provider should complete the WD donor consent form. For WoC the same-sex couple should be treated as a couple.

Screening
Where treatment involves the use of gametes, or embryos created with gametes, from two people who are in an intimate physical relationship, they should be screened in accordance to licence condition T50 and T51 for partner donation rather than screened according to licence condition T52 and T53 on donor screening (unless there are clinical reasons for considering that there is a risk which requires the egg provider to be screened as an egg donor).

Legal parenthood
The couple should complete the legal parenthood consent forms before treatment. This is especially important if the couple is not married nor in a civil partnership, otherwise the egg provider may not be the legal parent of the child.

**Scenario 2**
A man providing sperm to a woman in a co-parenting arrangement. Both the man and the birth mother intend on being the legal parents. If surrogacy, see scenario 6.

Consent and registration to treatment
The sperm provider and recipient should be registered as a couple if they both wish to be the legal parents of the child when born. They should complete the MT and WT form. For WoC the sperm provider and recipient should be treated as a couple.

Screening
Where treatment involves the use of gametes, or embryos created with gametes, from two people who are not in an intimate physical relationship the person providing the gametes to the woman being treated must be screened according to licence condition T52 and T53 on donor screening. The centre, in discussion with the patient, should consider the merit of additional donor screening in line with guidance by professional bodies.

Legal parenthood
If the recipient is not married/in a civil partnership, the sperm provider will automatically be the legal parent. If the recipient is married/in a civil partnership her partner will be the legal parent unless it can be shown he/she does not consent to the treatment. One way of demonstrating lack of consent is on the ‘SL Stating lack of consent form.’

**Scenario 3**
A heterosexual couple using donor sperm, either from a known or unknown sperm donor. The donor will not be the legal father.

Consent and registration to treatment
The sperm provider should be registered as a sperm donor and complete the MD form. The woman should complete the WT form. For WoC purposes the heterosexual couple should be treated as a couple.

Screening
The sperm provider should be screened as a donor in line with licence condition T52 and T53 to reduce the risk of transmission of infectious diseases because he is not in an ‘intimate physical relationship’ with the recipient. This applies whether or not the donor is known or unknown to the recipients.

Legal parenthood
The couple should complete the legal parenthood consent forms before treatment. This is especially important if the couple is not married, otherwise the recipient’s partner may not be considered the legal parent of the child.
### Scenario 4
A heterosexual couple using donor eggs, either from a known or unknown egg donor. The donor will not be the legal parent.

- **Consent and registration to treatment**
  - The egg provider should be registered as an egg donor and complete the WD donor consent form. The man should complete the MT form. For WoC the heterosexual couple should be treated as a couple.

- **Screening**
  - The sperm provider should be screened as a partner in accordance to licence condition T50 and T51 for partner donation. The egg donor should be screened as a donor in accordance to licence condition T52 and T53. The woman who is not providing eggs is not required to be screened.

- **Legal parenthood**
  - No parenthood consent forms are required. The birth mother will be the legal parent and the sperm provider will automatically be the legal father (as long as his partner is not married to or in a civil partnership with someone else).

### Scenario 5
A single woman having treatment with a known sperm ‘donor’ (such as a friend) who intends on being the father.

- **Consent and registration to treatment**
  - The sperm provider and recipient should be registered as a couple if they both wish to be the legal parents of the child when born. For WoC both the recipient and the sperm provider should be treated as a couple.

- **Screening**
  - Where treatment involves the use of gametes, or embryos created with gametes, from two people who are not in an intimate physical relationship the person providing the gametes to the woman being treated must be screened according to licence condition T52 and 53 on donor screening. The centre, in discussion with the patient, should consider the merit of additional donor screening in line with guidance by professional bodies.

- **Legal parenthood**
  - If the recipient is not married nor in a civil partnership, the sperm provider will automatically be the legal parent. If the recipient is married/in a civil partnership her partner will be the legal parent unless it can be shown he/she did not consent to the treatment. One way of demonstrating lack of consent is on the ‘SL Stating lack of consent form.’

### Scenario 6
A case involving surrogacy.

- **Consent and registration to treatment**
  - There is a separate decision tree for surrogacy which you can find here: [www.hfea.gov.uk/7962.html](http://www.hfea.gov.uk/7962.html)

### Further information:
- [HFEA Code of Practice Donor recruitment, assessment and screening](http://www.hfea.gov.uk/498.html)
- [HFEA Code of Practice Legal Parenthood](http://www.hfea.gov.uk/399.html)
- [Legal parenthood FAQs](http://www.hfea.gov.uk/2918.html)
- [HFEA consent forms](http://www.hfea.gov.uk/2504.html)