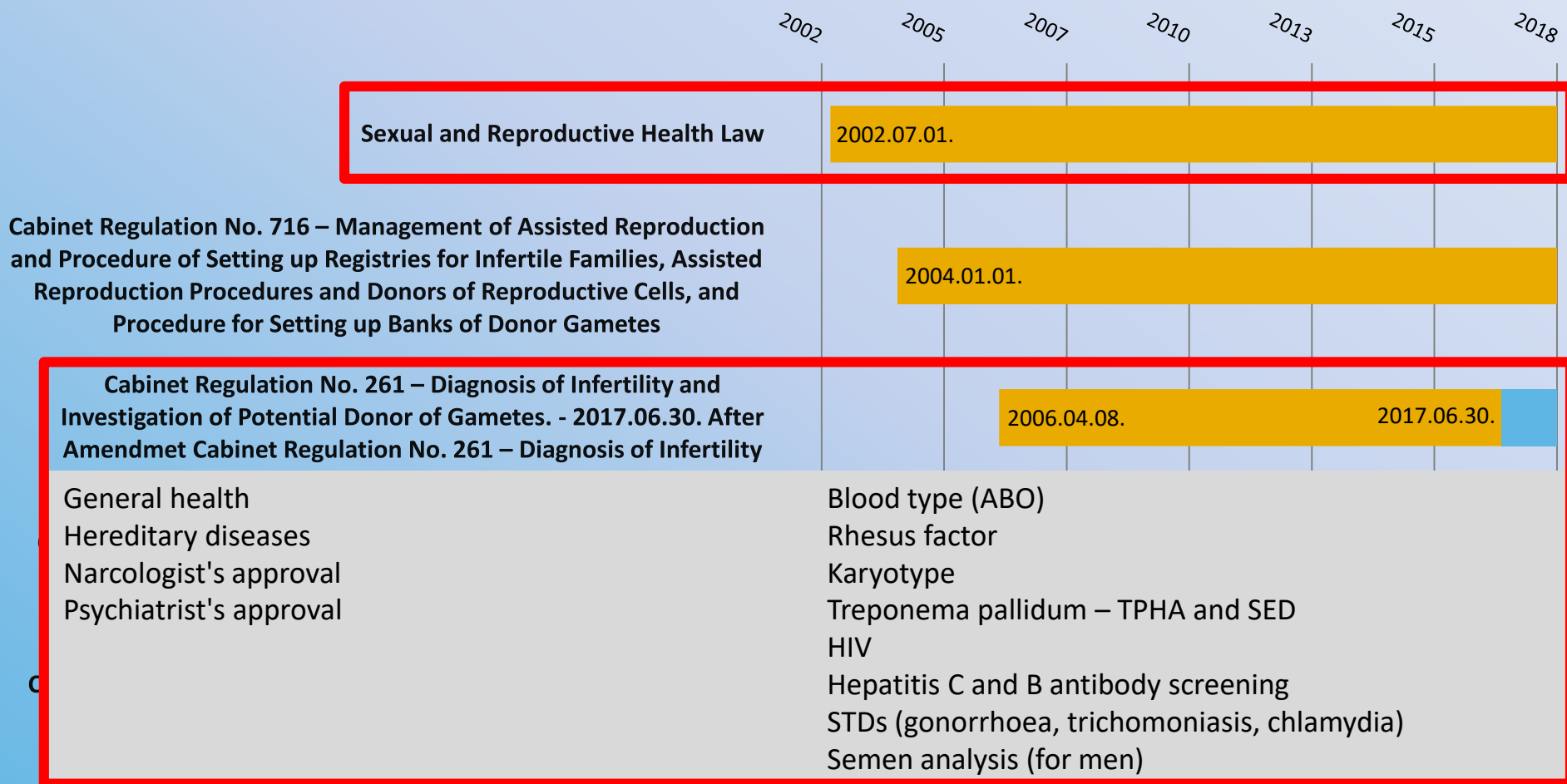
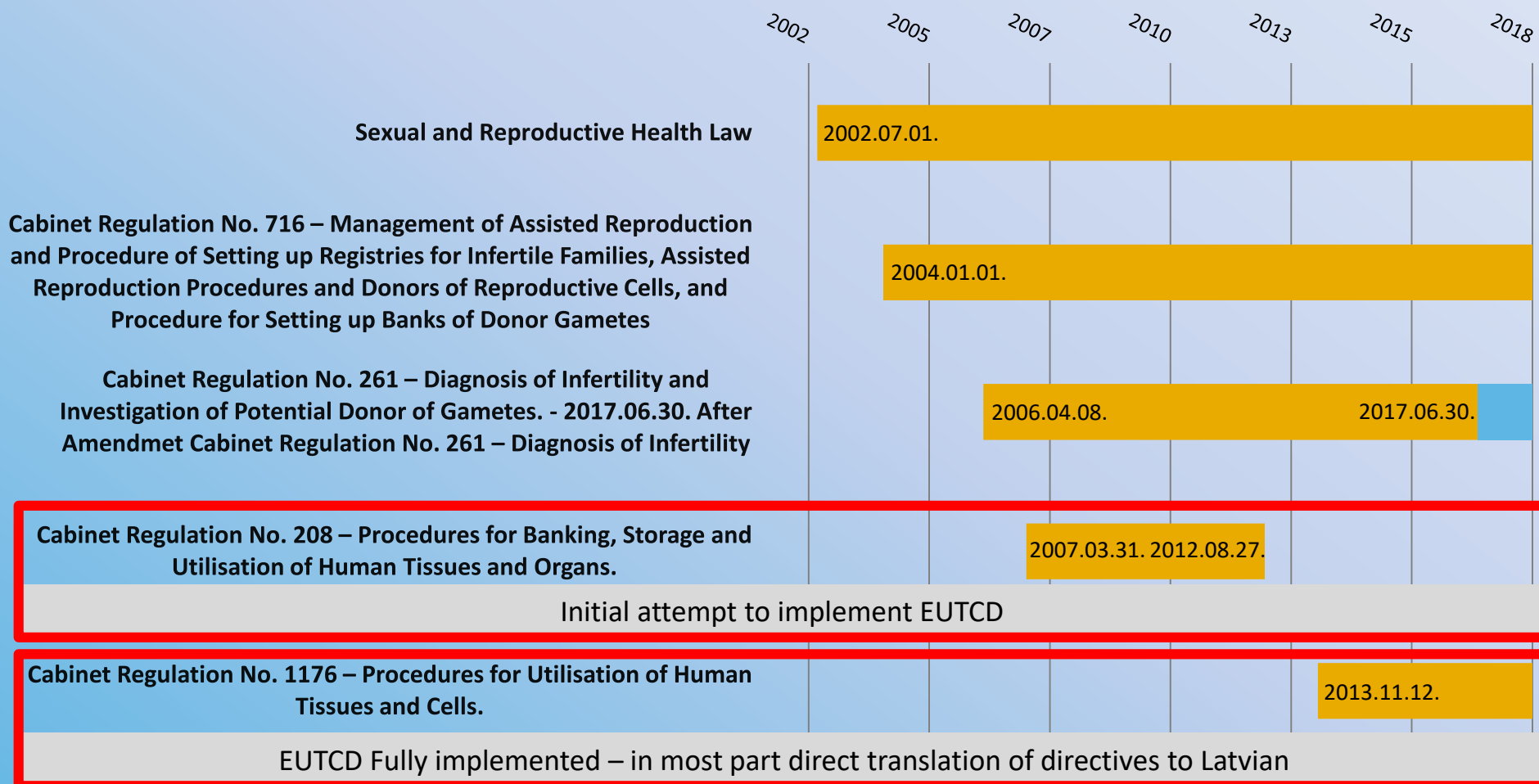


The Legal Framework of Assisted Reproduction in Latvia

Tartu
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Sexual and Reproductive Health Law

Entry into force: 01.07.2002.

Infertility

Section 13. Medical Impregnation

- IVF is carried out upon the request of a **heterosexual couple or a woman** on the basis of a written application
- IVF is carried out by using the **gametes of a donor or of the genetic parents**.

Section 14. Secrecy of Medical Impregnation

- It is prohibited **to disclose any data on potential parents to a gamete donor**.
- **Potential parents** may only obtain information **regarding a gamete donor's genetic and anthropometric data**.

Section 15. Restrictions on Medical Impregnation – **It is prohibited to:**

- as a result of IVF, **obtain a human embryo for scientific research**, as well as **use it as a tissue and organ donor**;
- use gametes of the donor or the embryo for **commercial purposes**;
- **import or export embryos** (outside EU);
- **choose the sex** of the child during IVF, **except** in the case of a heritable **genetic disease related to its sex**;
- simultaneously **implant more than three fertilised eggs** in a woman's body.

Section 16. Prohibition of Human Cloning

Sexual and Reproductive Health Law

Entry into force: 01.07.2002.

Section 17. Selection of a Gamete Donor

- A gamete donor may be a healthy person: **male in the age of 18 to 45 years and female in the age of 18 to 35 years.**

Section 18. Rights of a Gamete Donor

- A gamete may be used IVF only upon the **written consent of the donor**. The donor **may revoke** his/her consent prior to the initiation of the IVF.

Section 19. Restrictions on the Use of Donor Gametes

- No more than **3 children born in the State** as a result of IVF with gametes from a single gamete donor, except in cases of multiple pregnancy.

Section 20. Destruction of a Donor's Gametes - A donor's gametes shall be destroyed:

- if the gametes have **been stored in the gamete bank for more than 10 years**; or have become defective during storage or for any other reason;
- if, as a result of IVF, **three children have been born in the State**, except in cases of multiple pregnancy;
- if a child born from such gametes, or an embryo created as a result IVF, has been diagnosed with a **genetic disease or a congenital pathology**;

Sexual and Reproductive Health Law

Entry into force: 01.07.2002.

Section 21. Legal Status of a Child Born as a Result of Medical Impregnation

- A child born as a result of IVF is considered to **be born of the marriage**;
- If marriage of the potential parents is not registered, for determination of the legal status of a child is done according to the Civil Law.

Section 22. Non-recognition of Paternity Rights

- **Potential parents**, their parents and guardians **do not have the right to request the recognition of paternity of the gamete donor** for a child conceived as a result of medical impregnation.
- **A child born** as a result of medical impregnation, his or her parents and guardians **do not have the right to request recognition of paternity of the gamete donor**.
- **A gamete donor shall not have the right to recognition of paternity** or to request the recognition of paternity of a child born as a result of medical impregnation. The parents and guardians of the gamete donor also cannot request recognition of paternity.

Cabinet Regulation No. 1176 – Procedures for Utilisation of Human Tissues and Cells.

Entry into force: 12.11.2013.

Implementation of EUTCD

Addition to EUTCD:

- Narcologist's approval;
- Psychiatrist's approval;
- For now (since 2017.06.30.) it is not mandatory to perform **kariotype** analysis for donors.

Reimbursement policy

Began: 01.09.2012. - ...

- Includes: medications, OPU, IFV/ICSI, ET, TESA, CRYO;
- Does not include: DONOR GAMETES, CRYOSTORAGE;
- Age limit – 37 (only women);
- Limit of 2 **unsuccessful** treatments that have ended with ET;
- Patients <35 only SET.

Thank you!