

Independent Surrogacy Journey Seminar



"Surrogacy Overview"

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What We'll Cover

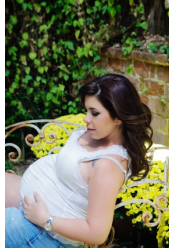
- The 2 different types of surrogacies
- Legal and psychological considerations for types of surrogacies
- Experienced surrogates vs. first-time surrogates
- Compensated surrogate vs. compassionate surrogate

What We'll Cover

- Terminology in the surrogacy industry that your clinic, doctors and attorneys will use.
- Independent surrogacy journeys pros and cons

Lesson 1
Surrogacy Overview

What is a Surrogate?



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Surrogate Definition:

- A surrogate is a woman who agrees to become pregnant through assisted reproductive technology, and carries a child for the intended parents.

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2 Types of Surrogates:

Traditional Surrogacy vs. Gestational Surrogacy



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Traditional Surrogate

- A traditional surrogate is a surrogate that agrees to become pregnant for the intended parents using her own eggs.
- Surrogate is genetically related to the child.
- Must use assistance of a physician and a fertility clinic.

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Who is a Traditional Surrogate?

- Intended Parents that use a traditional surrogate, they usually know the surrogate very well, and it is usually a family member or a very close friend.

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Risks with using a Traditional Surrogate

- Emotional and psychological risks, because the surrogate may have a difficult time giving up a baby that is genetically her baby.
- Legal risks, because if the surrogate is also the egg donor, and is genetically related to the baby she carries, then currently state laws would require the intended parents to adopt their own baby, and without an adoption, the surrogate will be the legal mother of the child. The surrogate will need to voluntarily give up her parental rights to the baby in order for the intended parents to adopt their baby.

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Gestational Surrogate

- Most intended parents proceed with using a gestational surrogate, because there are less psychological and legal risks.



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Gestational Surrogate

- A gestational surrogate is a surrogate that agrees to become pregnant for the intended parents and is not genetically related to the child that she carries.
- In this arrangement, the child will be genetically related to the intended parents, or to a sperm or egg donor. The intended parents create embryos using their own egg and sperm, or donor egg or sperm, and then that embryo is transferred to the surrogate's uterus for purpose of conception.

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Compassionate Surrogate vs. Compensated Surrogate



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Compassionate Surrogate

- Compassionate surrogate
 - Uncompensated surrogate
 - Altruistic surrogate
- A surrogate who agrees to carry a child for the intended parents for no compensation of any kind, whether it's monetary or otherwise.

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Compassionate Surrogate

- A compassionate surrogate will still receive reimbursements that can include medical expenses, travel costs and lost wages. Reimbursements are not considered compensation.
- Typically in cases where the surrogate is a compassionate surrogate, the surrogate is usually a family member or a very close friend of the intended parents.

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Compensated Surrogate

- Most surrogacy matters the surrogate is compensated, not compassionate.
- A compensated surrogate is a surrogate that agrees to carry a child for the intended parents and receives monetary compensation for undergoing the surrogacy journey.

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Compensated Surrogate

- In cases where the surrogate is a family member or close friend of the intended parents, the intended parents still choose to provide some form of compensation to the surrogate. But in these cases the compensation is usually a lot less than what the standard industry is for compensated surrogates.
- There are a lot of different types of compensations that she can receive that involve different stages of the journey, such as an embryo transfer or pregnancy. We will cover types of compensations and what compensation is standard in the industry in future lessons.

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What is the Compensation For?

- The surrogate is never compensated for being pregnant, for giving up a baby, for selling a baby, or for surrendering or relinquishing any type of parental rights. It is illegal to sell/buy babies.
- The surrogate is compensated for:
 - Her time
 - Additional living expenses as a result of the pregnancy
 - Pain and suffering
 - Inherent risk that she is taking (including risk of death)

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Experienced Surrogate vs. First-Time Surrogate



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Experienced Surrogate

- An experienced surrogate is a surrogate who has undergone a previous surrogacy journey.
- Experienced:
 - Successful surrogacy journey
 - Live birth with healthy child
 - No medical issues in prior journey
 - No breach of contract issues in previous journey
 - Unsuccessful surrogacy journey

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First-Time Surrogate

- A first-time surrogate is a surrogate who has not participated in a prior surrogacy journey, and that the current surrogacy journey she is undertaking is her first surrogacy journey.
- True first-time surrogate:
 - Did not fail medical screening at another clinic
 - Did not have prior failed embryo transfers
 - Did not back out of another surrogacy journey with intended parents

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Qualifications of a Surrogate

- Qualifications of a surrogate will vary from clinic to clinic. This is something that we will go into much more detail in future lessons.
- Some qualifications that clinics have include:
 - Must have at least 1 prior child
 - Limit on number of prior pregnancies
 - Limit on prior number of miscarriages
 - Body Mass Index (BMI) limitation
 - Age limitation

Terminology

Terminology

- | | |
|---|--|
| • AI: Artificial Insemination | • GS: Gestational Surrogacy or Gestational Surrogate |
| • ART: Assisted Reproductive Technology | • ICSI: Intracytoplasmic Sperm Injection |
| • BC: Birth Control | • IF: Intended Father |
| • BCP: Birth Control Pills | • IM: Intended Mother |
| • ED: Egg Donor | • IP(s): Intended Parent or Intended Parents |
| • ET: Embryo Transfer | • IVF: In Vitro Fertilization |
| • GC: Gestational Carrier | • RE: Reproductive Endocrinologist |
| • GCA: Gestational Carrier Agreement | • SD: Sperm Donor |
| • GSA: Gestational Surrogacy Agreement | |

Terminology

- Compensation Package
- Embryo
- Escrow
- Gamete
- Ova
- Parentage Order – Also referred to as:
 - Birth Order
 - Parental Order
 - Post-Birth Order
 - Pre-Birth Order



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Independent Surrogacy Journey

Cons vs. Pros

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Independent Surrogacy Journey

Cons:

- Have to coordinate surrogacy journey on your own.
- While saving costs of working with a surrogacy agency, the right surrogacy agency can save intended parents money by matching intended parents with surrogate where overall surrogacy journey costs can be lower.
- Don't have surrogacy agency to lean on if a conflict arises.
- Most intended parents have a hard time locating their own surrogate, and do not have a family member or close friend that is able and willing to act as their surrogates.

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Independent Surrogacy Journey

Pros:

- Reduce overall cost of your surrogacy journey.
- Saving cost of working with a surrogacy agency
- Since you are self-matching with your own surrogate, you can negotiate a lower compensation package with your surrogate

Journey Steps

