

## FIGURE 1

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We can't but support that requirement as traditional surrogacy is a real legal and ethical mine field hard to cross and should be avoided. Intended parents who would like to save on egg donation when arranging a surrogacy program might go to Armenia, the only post "soviet" country where it's explicitly allowed to use surrogate's eggs [1].

The law doesn't explicitly allow nor prohibit surrogacy for single men. Normally children born through surrogacy to heterosexual couples who are not officially married or single intended parents are registered in Russia in accordance to analogy of jus [10]. On 5 August 2009, a St Petersburg court obliged the State Registration Authority to register a 35-year-old single intended mother Natalia Gorskaya as the mother of her "surrogate" son [10].

On 4 August 2010, a Moscow court ruled that a single man who applied for gestational surrogacy (using donor eggs) could be registered as the only parent of his newborn son, becoming the first man in Russia to defend his right to become a father through a court procedure [11].

The surrogate mother's name was not listed on the birth certificate. After that, several more identical decisions concerning single men who became fathers through surrogacy were adopted by different courts in Moscow and St. Petersburg listing men as the only parents of their "surrogate" children. These landmark decisions confirmed that prospective single parents, regardless of their sex or sexual orientation, can exercise their right to parenthood through surrogacy in Russia [11].

Commercial surrogacy has never been prohibited by law in Russia, a new law doesn't change that. The surrogate can be compensated for actual expenses (medicine, travel, baby-sitting, missed time from work etc.) and get remuneration for her service after the childbirth.