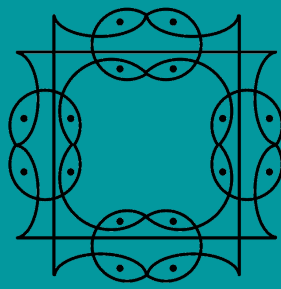


REGULATION OF SURROGACY IN INDIA



Sama

2002

Commercial Surrogacy becomes legal in India

2005

MoHFW issues National Guidelines for Accreditation, Supervision and Regulation of ART Clinics India developed by ICMR

2008

Draft Assisted Reproductive Technology (Regulation) Bill by MOHFW

2010

Only women above 21 and below 35 years of age can be a surrogate woman
A woman can only be a surrogate for 5 live births including her own children

2012

Single persons, gay couples & unmarried couples cannot get a medical visa to commission surrogacy in India

2013

Gol bans commercial surrogacy, foreigners are prohibited from commissioning surrogacy in India

2015

The Ministry of Commerce prohibited import of human embryos except for medical research. Ministry of Home affairs prohibiting foreign nationals, PIO and Overseas Citizen of India (OCI) card holders OCI card holders from commissioning surrogacy in India. Department of Health Research validating notification of Home Ministry and banning commercial surrogacy in India. State Governments advised accordingly.

2016

Surrogacy (Regulation) Bill Separated from Assisted Reproductive Technology (Regulation) Bill- Prohibits commercial surrogacy and allows only altruistic surrogacy

2017

Parliamentary standing committee report recommends a model of compensated surrogacy, rather than altruistic surrogacy

2018

Surrogacy (Regulation) Bill retains most of the major Regulations from the 2016 Bill
Lok Sabha passed the Surrogacy Bill on 19 December 2018

2019

The Surrogacy Bill was referred to the select committee by the Rajya Sabha on 21 November 2019

2020

1. Surrogacy Bill approved and Assisted Reproductive Technology (Regulation) Bill introduced in the Lok Sabha
2. Guidelines for ART during COVID-19 by ICMR

2021

The Assisted Reproductive Technology (Regulation), Act 2021 and the Surrogacy (Regulation) Act 2021 have been notified in the Gazette of India and uploaded on the government website