

# How to use HFEA consent forms – for clinic staff

## Version 5.0

Table one lists our [consent forms](#) and outlines who should complete them. With the exception of the PBR form, all consent forms are colour-coded: the [male forms are green](#), the [female forms are purple](#), the forms for [both women and men are orange](#) and [surrogacy forms are blue](#). Table two outlines several treatment scenarios and which consent forms should be completed in each case. This is for illustrative purposes only; it does not cover all treatment scenarios. You should consider each patient's individual circumstances before deciding which consent forms should be completed.

This document should be used in conjunction with '[Consent forms: a guide for clinic staff](#)'.

**Table 1: HFEA consent forms and who should complete them**

Form type	Name of form	Abbreviation	Who should complete the form?
<b>Treatment</b>	Women's consent to treatment and storage form (IVF and ICSI)	WT	Women who are having fertility treatment using embryos created in vitro with their own eggs. This may be IVF or ICSI.
	Men's consent to treatment and storage form (IVF and ICSI)	MT	Men whose partner is having fertility treatment using embryos created in vitro with their sperm.
	Your consent to the use of your sperm in artificial insemination	MGI	Men whose partner is having artificial insemination. This may be IUI or GIFT using their sperm.
	Your consent to the use of your eggs in GIFT	WGI	Women having GIFT using their own eggs.
	Your consent to providing eggs or embryos created with your eggs for your partner's treatment	WPT	Women who are providing their eggs or embryos previously created with their eggs for use in their partner's treatment
<b>Storage</b>	Your consent to the storage of your eggs or sperm	GS	Women and men who want to store their eggs or sperm. They will need to complete a treatment form if they want to use their eggs or sperm for treatment.
	Your consent to extending the storage of your eggs or sperm beyond 10 years	LGS	Women and men who want to extend the storage period of their eggs or sperm for longer than 10 years (up to 55 years). It is not for patients storing for the first time; the GS form should be completed instead.*
	Your consent to extending the storage of your embryos beyond 10 years	ES	Women and men who already have embryos in storage and who wish to extend their current storage period beyond 10 years. It should not be filled in if they are storing embryos for the first time; the WT or MT form should be completed instead.*
	Your consent to extending the storage of your eggs, sperm or embryos as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic	CVS	Women and men with gametes or embryos in storage who wish to extend their storage to 12 years. Only for use by patients with gametes and embryos in storage on or before 1 <sup>st</sup> July 2020. All other patients should use existing forms.
<b>Donation</b>	Your consent to donating your sperm	MD	Men donating sperm for the treatment of others, including for use in a surrogacy arrangement where the donor is not the intended father. It is also for men donating sperm for training purposes.

\* The LGS and ES forms are not for patients who are changing the period of time they consent to store their gametes or embryos within the first 10-year standard storage period. Instead they should revise the storage period on the original form they completed (eg, GS/MT/WT forms) by completing another copy of that form. However to extend storage beyond 10 years, the LGS and ES forms must be completed before the 10-year period has expired.

	Your consent to donating your eggs	WD	Women donating eggs for the treatment of others, including for those in a surrogacy arrangement where the donor is neither the surrogate nor the intended parent. It is also for women donating eggs for training purposes.
	Your consent to donating embryos	ED	People (male or female) who are donating embryos for the treatment of others or for training purposes.
<b>Surrogacy</b>	Men's consent to the use and storage of sperm or embryos for surrogacy	MSG	Men commissioning a surrogacy arrangement who are providing sperm or embryos (created in vitro with their sperm) to a surrogate.
	Women's consent to the use and storage of eggs or embryos for surrogacy	WSG	Women commissioning a surrogacy arrangement who are providing their eggs or embryos (created in vitro with their eggs) to the surrogate.
	Your consent to being the legal parent in surrogacy	SPP	People (male or female) commissioning a surrogacy arrangement who wish to be nominated as the other legal parent of the child, together with their surrogate. Your patient can only complete this form if: he is the intended father but is not the biological father (eg, an intended father using donor sperm, or embryos created using donor sperm); he is the male partner of the biological father; or she is an intended female parent.
	Your consent (as a surrogate) nominating an intended parent to be the legal parent	SWP	Surrogates who wish to nominate one of the intended parents commissioning the surrogacy arrangement (other than the biological father) to be the legal parent of any child born as a result of treatment. The surrogate should not be married or in a civil partnership (unless their spouse or civil partner does not consent to their treatment).
<b>Disclosure of information</b>	Your consent to disclosing identifying information (full version, part one – general purposes, and part two – research purposes)	CD	Patients (and their partners, if relevant) receiving fertility treatment, egg, sperm and embryo donors, and patients who are storing their eggs, sperm or embryos for their treatment or their partner's future treatment.
<b>Parenthood</b>	Your consent to your partner being the legal parent	WP	Women receiving treatment using donor sperm, or embryos created in vitro with donor sperm, who want their partner to become the legal parent of any child born as a result of treatment. They should not be married to, or in a civil partnership with, their partner.
	Your consent to being the legal parent	PP	People (male or female) whose partner is receiving treatment using donor sperm, or embryos created in vitro using donor sperm, and they wish to be the legal parent of any child born from their partner's treatment.
	Your consent to being registered as the legal parent in the event of your death	PBR	The husband or civil partner (male or female) of a woman receiving treatment using embryos created using donor sperm and either her own or donor eggs. They should complete the form if they wish to be registered as the legal parent of any child born if they die before embryos (that were created before their death) are transferred to their partner.
<b>Withdrawing/stating lack of consent</b>	Withdrawing your consent	WC	People who wish to withdraw their consent to the use or storage of their eggs, sperm or embryos. It can also be used by patients withdrawing their consent to their partner being the legal parent of any child born as a result of treatment, or by the patient's partner to withdraw their consent to being the legal parent of any child born as a result of their partner's treatment. Withdrawing consent to legal parenthood can only happen if donor sperm or embryos are being used and the couple are not married or in a civil partnership.
	Surrogacy – withdrawing your consent	SWC	People commissioning a surrogacy arrangement, surrogates, or partners of surrogates, who wish to withdraw their consent to: the use or storage of their eggs, sperm or embryos; being nominated as the legal parent of any child born as a result of the surrogacy treatment; or the intended parent commissioning the surrogacy being the nominated legal parent of any child born as a result of treatment.
	Stating your spouse or civil partner's lack of consent	LC	Women having fertility treatment with donor sperm or embryos who do not want their spouse or civil partner to be treated as the legal parent of any child born from their treatment because they do not consent to their treatment (a lack of consent).



Scenario	Type of form																						
	Treatment			Storage			Donation			Surrogacy			Discl- osure	Parenthood			Withdrawing/stating lack of consent						
	WT	WPT	MT	MGI	WGI	GS	LGS	ES	CVS	MD	WD	ED	MSG	WSG	SPP	SWP	CD	WP	PP	PBR	WC	SWC	LC
11. Man donating sperm for the treatment of others in IVF.										✓							✓						
12. Married man and woman seeking GIFT treatment using their own gametes.				✓	✓												✓						
13. A man commissioning a surrogacy arrangement withdrawing consent to the use of his sperm.																							✓
14. A woman who is separated (but not yet divorced) from her husband and seeking IVF treatment with sperm from her new partner. The husband is uncontactable and she wishes to demonstrate his lack of consent to her treatment.▲	✓		✓														✓						✓
15. A married couple commissions a surrogacy arrangement. The embryo is created using a donor egg and sperm provided by the husband commissioning the surrogacy arrangement. The surrogate is single.											✓ <sup>D</sup>		✓			✓ <sup>†</sup>	✓ <sup>s†</sup>						
16. A woman stored her eggs on 1 January 2015 for 10 years. She now wants to extend the storage of her eggs to 12 years as a result of the Coronavirus Regulations.										✓													

† Only one of the intended parents will be the legal parent when the child is born, and will acquire parental responsibility when registered on the birth certificate. The married couple will need to decide who will be nominated as the second legal parent when the child is born and who will consequently fill in the SPP form. If the intended father who has provided sperm wishes to be the second legal parent, neither he nor the surrogate needs to consent to this as he will automatically be recognised as the legal father under common law (as long as the surrogate is not married or in a civil partnership to someone else). If the couple decide that the intended mother wishes to be nominated as the second legal parent, both the intended mother and surrogate will need to consent to this.

▲ The fact that your patient has completed this form may not necessarily mean that her estranged husband will not be the legal father. If a dispute arose, the woman could use this form to help demonstrate her husband's lack of consent at the time of her treatment. If your patient is completing this form, you should strongly advise her to seek legal advice about parenthood before undergoing treatment.

<sup>D</sup> To be completed by the gamete donor.

<sup>S</sup> To be completed by the surrogate.