

## **Abstract**

Reproductive Medicine currently represents one of the fastest growing medical fields. The birth of Louise Joy Brown as the first baby conceived in vitro fertilization or in vitro, is considered being the historic milestone in development of the treatment methods in assisted reproduction. Ethical discussions regarding the admissibility of these methods have developed as a result of technological advance of the infertility treatment. Adequate response of applicable law was required on the current state of medicine which resulted in the need to regulate legally this field whether it's about establishing of assumption of fatherhood with regard to determination of fatherhood of a child conceived through artificial insemination, as well as determination of the basic conditions for the access to assisted reproductive techniques. Originally, the legislation of artificial insemination was defined only in the implementing regulation of the Ministry of Health, as the reproductive technologies were entirely new area. Today, the area of assisted reproduction is regulated in Act no. 373/2011.

This thesis deals with the regulation of the assisted reproduction and it focuses on the controversial methods and procedures which are based on child sex selection, gamete donation and donor anonymity and also it deals with the collision of the assisted reproduction presented by the public legal system and the surrogacy which is the only method, how the surrogate mother can be fertilized.

In the first chapter of this thesis, the causes of man and woman infertility are mentioned. The second chapter deals with the various medical procedures that sterility male or female must solve. The third chapter discusses the status of the human embryo from the biological, philosophical and legal view. The fourth chapter discusses the most important decisions of the European Court of Human Rights in the field of assisted reproduction. The fifth chapter deals with the legal aspects of assisted reproduction, especially with the problem of human gametes' donation and anonymity of related donor, choosing of gender of cryoconserved human embryos as well as the child's right to know their genetic origin. The sixth chapter specifies the legislation of Assisted Reproduction *de lege ferenda*. The text of the seventh chapter deals with the basic assumption of fatherhood with emphasis on determining paternity of a child who was conceived by using methods of assisted reproduction. The Chapter eight discusses the problem of a surrogate motherhood. The ninth chapter defines the legal regulation of assisted reproduction in the United Kingdom where the rules are really liberal and in Italy, which view reflects the strict standpoint of the Vatican.