



UN WOMAN



2022

ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION



Carta de Bienvenida, Secretaria General



Estimados delegados.

Reciban un cordial saludo y bienvenida al Modelo de Naciones Unidas de la Ciudad Educadora Espíritu Santo.

Mi nombre es Sofia Lozada, actualmente curso grado noveno y este año tengo el orgullo de ser la secretaria general de CEESMUN, un proyecto que me ha ayudado a crecer académica y personalmente, durante más de cinco años en los cuales me he visto involucrada en estos espacios he aprendido innumerables cosas, las cuales hoy me ayudan a ser mejor ciudadana, a tener una perspectiva global más amplia y a visualizar diferentes opiniones que podemos compartir en una sociedad.

Es un honor para mí recibirlos nuevamente en nuestra institución educativa para disfrutar de un espacio donde todo el equipo directivo de CEESMUN hemos puesto nuestro empeño, tiempo y dedicación, con el fin de construir este evento que nos reúne para dialogar frente a las problemáticas globales de la actualidad, donde formamos ciudadanos decididos a transformar el mundo, a mejorar el presente y a proyectar un futuro de una manera positiva e innovadora a base de argumentos y decisiones que promueven la solución a los conflictos estipulados dentro de cada comisión.

Por otra parte, me gustaría agradecerles por participar en nuestro Modelo de Naciones Unidas, espero que aprovechen cada uno de los encuentros y gocen cada momento, recuerden siempre confiar en ustedes y en su proceso.

Le agradezco su participación y espero disfruten de este evento.

Sofía Lozada Rueda
Secretaria General CEESMUN



Carta de Bienvenida, Secretaria Academica

Delegados



Es para mí un honor, desde la secretaria académica, darles la oficial bienvenida a nuestra tercera edición de CEESMUN en la Ciudad educadora Espíritu Santo.

Mi nombre es Mariana Perez Alvarez, curso el grado noveno en la ciudad educadora espíritu santo, en esta tercera edición de CEESMUN cuento con la labor y alegría de velar por el desempeño y la excelencia académica desde mi cargo como secretaria académica.

Mi objetivo desde mi campo y de la mano con la junta directiva es lograr crear un espacio de profundidad académica, desarrollando habilidades y competencias escriturales y oratorias dentro de la solución de problemas específicos y rutinas grupales, en el que pretendemos dejar huella en cada uno de nuestros participantes logrando así armonizar el componente social, humano y académico que tanto caracterizan a CEESMUN.

Ser parte del equipo de CEESMUN desde su dirección ha sido una gran experiencia, basada en el aprendizaje y el trabajo en equipo, pero sobre todo las ganas que hemos tenido de crear, innovar y de romper el molde. Llevo mas de 4 años trabajando en modelos de naciones unidades desde diversas funciones, lo que no solo ha acentuado en mi un crecimiento personal, sino que también me ha permitido desarrollar mi propia perspectiva y permitirme trabajar en pro de espacios de debate interactivos que les permitan desarrollar todas sus habilidades y se conviertan en los dueños de sus ideas, brindándoles contextos sociopolíticos, socioculturales y socioeconómicos, es por eso que como secretaria Académica deseo que vivan este modelo como el primero, con emoción, con dedicación, y que al final de este recorrido tengamos la seguridad en cada uno de nosotros que hicimos el mejor trabajo posible.

Gracias por asistir

Bienvenidos a CEEMUN

Mariana Perez Alvarez
Secretaria académica

PRESENTATION OF THE PRESIDENTS

Esteemed Delegates



I would like to extend a cordial greeting and a warm welcome to the United Nations Model of the Ciudad Educadora Espiritu Santo -CEESMUN 2022. My name is Maria Jose Aristizabal Varon. I am an eighth grade student, and for me it is an honor and fills me with joy, along with my partner Juan Sebastian Bedoya to lead this committee, in which we hope to broaden their perspective on insemination and give them new experiences, we also seek to develop their skills in public speaking and problem solving. This is a committee prepared with effort and dedication and we hope you will enjoy it.

I have been part of this magnificent project since grade 5 in which I had the opportunity to participate in an internal model of the United Nations of the Holy Spirit School. From that moment I began to be interested in the dynamics of debate and to focus on my public speaking skills, thus awakening my interest to participate in this model in a deeper way, I also had the honor to participate in 2019 in the external model and it was an incentive to increase my passion for this project.



Thanks to this I find myself today with the complete disposition to lead this committee in the best possible way, encouraging problem solving by applying citizenship skills, and highlighting the form of communication development.

I hope to be able to accompany you in the best way possible in every part of your process in preparation and participation of this committee and that you enjoy every aspect that it has to offer. If you have any questions please do not hesitate to contact me, I will be attentive to any of your needs.

Maria Jose Aristizabal Varon
President/UN WOMEN
aristizabalmaria@colesan.edu.co





PRESENTATION OF THE PRESIDENTS

Hello, my name is Juan Sebastian Bedoya, I have participated in 6 models throughout my life, both internal and external to the school, in which 3 times I have been president, I began to participate in the model of united nations of my school almost since it was formed (about 6 years ago) but then I left it for a while and then I took it up again, I hope you like the UN WOMEN committee and that you contribute all your effort.

if you have any doubt do not forget to contact me at my e-mail

Juan Sebastian Bedoya

President/UN WOMEN

bedoyajuansebasttian@colesan.edu.co



MODALITY

The UN WOMEN commission seeks to train the chairs and those present to see an objective from different points of view, this is achieved by being able to talk about a controversial topic, where this simple, action makes a problem in religion, ideology etc.

To make a good topic to speak in the formal discussion, where all delegates can express themselves following the parameters of parliamentary language, to achieve an even greater improvement, bilingualism is used, Research is sought to be an important part of the committee and debate, presenting and proposing with well formulated ideas and supported with their respective research.

At the same time we also seek to analyze the various problems facing the situation of artificial insemination, and to take into account all points of view, religious, cultural, social and economic, and to seek solutions to generate equality.

Objectives:

- To seek solutions for equal rights of insemination for people participating in the LGTBIQ+ community.
- To find equal economic conditions so that the access to this resource is equal for all people.



INDEX

1. Topics of the committee.
2. Introduction to the committee.
 - History
 - What is it
 - How is the process
 - How long does artificial insemination takes
 - What is the probability of pregnancy with artificial insemination?
 - Social Implication
 - How much does it cost?
 - Legal Restrictions
 - Pros and cons
 - Perspective of the insemination from different religions
3. Quarmas
4. Delegations
5. Glossary
6. References

A person is shown from the waist up, standing on a rooftop with a corrugated metal surface. They are wearing a blue leather jacket and a black skirt with silver studs. Their right arm is raised with a clenched fist, and their left hand is resting on the roof. The background shows a building with a window.

INSEMINATION

1. Pros and cons of the inseminations.
2. Perspective of the insemination from different cultures.
3. Perspectives from different religions.
4. access to artificial insemination for people of the LGBTQ+ community

INTRODUCTION TO THE COMMITTEE

History:

The first recorded case of artificial insemination was John Hunter in 1790, who helped impregnate a linen draper's wife.

The first reported case of artificial insemination by donor occurred in 1884: William H. Pancoast, a professor in Philadelphia, took sperm from his "best looking" student to inseminate an anesthetized woman without her knowledge.

The case was reported 25 years later in a medical journal. The sperm bank was developed in Iowa starting in the 1950s in research conducted by University of Iowa medical school researchers Jerome Sherman and Raymond Bunge.

In the United Kingdom, the British obstetrician Mary Barton founded one of the first fertility clinics to offer donor insemination in the 1930s, with her husband Bertold Wiesner fathering hundreds of offspring.

In the 1980s, direct intraperitoneal insemination (DIPI) was occasionally used, where doctors injected sperm into the lower abdomen through a surgical hole or incision, with the intention of letting them find the oocyte at the ovary or after entering the genital tract through the ostium of the fallopian tube.



What is it?

Artificial Insemination consists of placing a selected semen sample inside the woman's uterus, previously prepared and optimized in the laboratory, in order to increase the potential of sperm and the chances of fertilization of the egg.

How is the process?

To perform the insemination procedure itself, the woman is placed in a gynecological position and the doctor inserts the cannula loaded with sperm through the vagina into the uterus. Once there, the sperm are slowly deposited in the uterine cavity.



Taken out of: "Institutiono bernabeu"

How long does artificial insemination take?

If we only count the moment of insemination itself, the duration is about 15 minutes plus another 15-30 minutes of rest. On the contrary, if we talk about the whole procedure, including medication time, we are talking about two months: One month to control the cycle with contraceptives.

What is the probability of pregnancy with artificial insemination?

The success rate of artificial insemination is approximately 15% - 20% per cycle, it is practically what is obtained monthly in natural fertilization. After 4 attempts, a cumulative rate of 45-50% can be achieved.

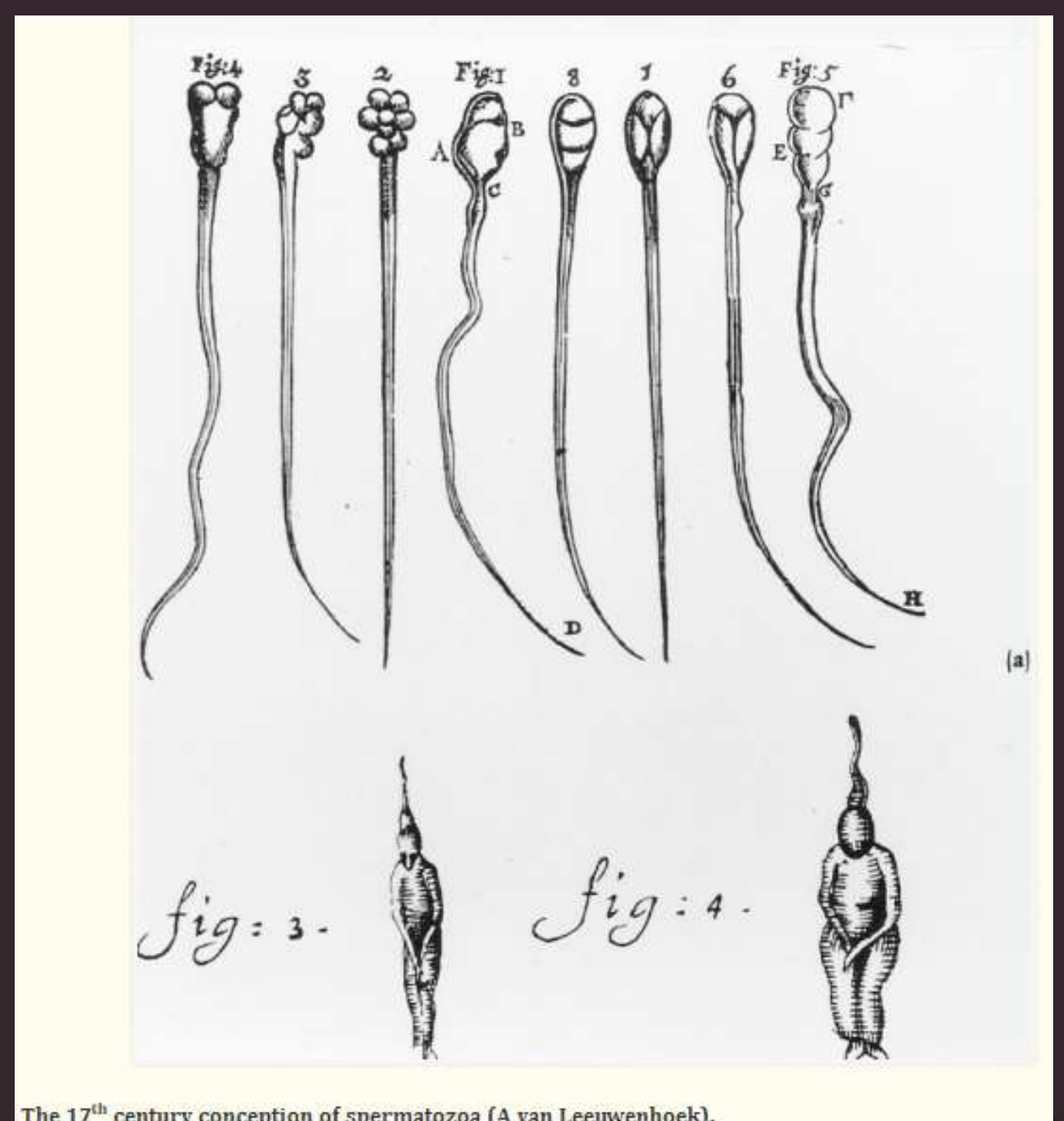
Social implications

One of the key issues arising from the rise of dependency on assisted reproductive technology (ARTs) is the pressure placed on couples to conceive; 'where children are highly desired, parenthood is culturally mandatory, and childlessness socially unacceptable'.

The medicalization of infertility creates a framework in which individuals are encouraged to think of infertility quite negatively. In many cultures donor insemination is religiously and culturally prohibited, often meaning that less accessible "high tech" and expensive ARTs, like IVF, are the only solution.

An over-reliance on reproductive technologies in dealing with infertility prevents many – especially, for example, in the "infertility belt" of central and southern Africa – from dealing with many of the key causes of infertility treatable by artificial insemination techniques; namely preventable infections, dietary and lifestyle influences.

If good records are not kept, the offspring when grown up risk accidental incest.



The 17th century conception of spermatozoa (A van Leeuwenhoek).

Taken out of : "The 17th century conception of spermatozoa (A van Leeuwenhoek)."

Cost of the artificial insemination:

One of the most common obstacle for getting the AI is the lack of financial resources

According to Calhaz-Jorge, “the problem for most of the population is the **lack of public funding**. Even in countries where heterosexual couples are allowed to have ART it depends a lot on the public financial support.”

not all countries cover these techniques (six do not cover it at all) and those who cover it sometimes just pay part of it, making the AI something difficult to get,

How much does artificial insemination cost?

United States:

The average price of an artificial insemination treatment with the partner's semen is around \$800. If donor sperm is needed, it will be approximately €500–600 higher.

Mexico:

Mexico, the price of artificial insemination is between 20,000 MXN and 40,000 MXN, depending on the clinic you choose and other factors directly related to the procedure.

Artificial insemination is the lowest cost method among assisted fertility alternatives.

Ukraine:

additional payments required for new IVF attempt – 3800 euros; In the case of the need for donor sperm, the couple pays additionally (from 200 euros) for the semen portion, and for the preimplantation diagnosis of 10 embryos – 2,500 euros.



Taken out of: "Everything You Need to Know About Artificial Insemination"

Legal restrictions

Some countries restrict artificial insemination in a variety of ways. For example, some countries do not permit AI for single women, and other countries do not permit the use of donor sperm.

As of May 2013, the following European countries permit medically assisted AI for single women:

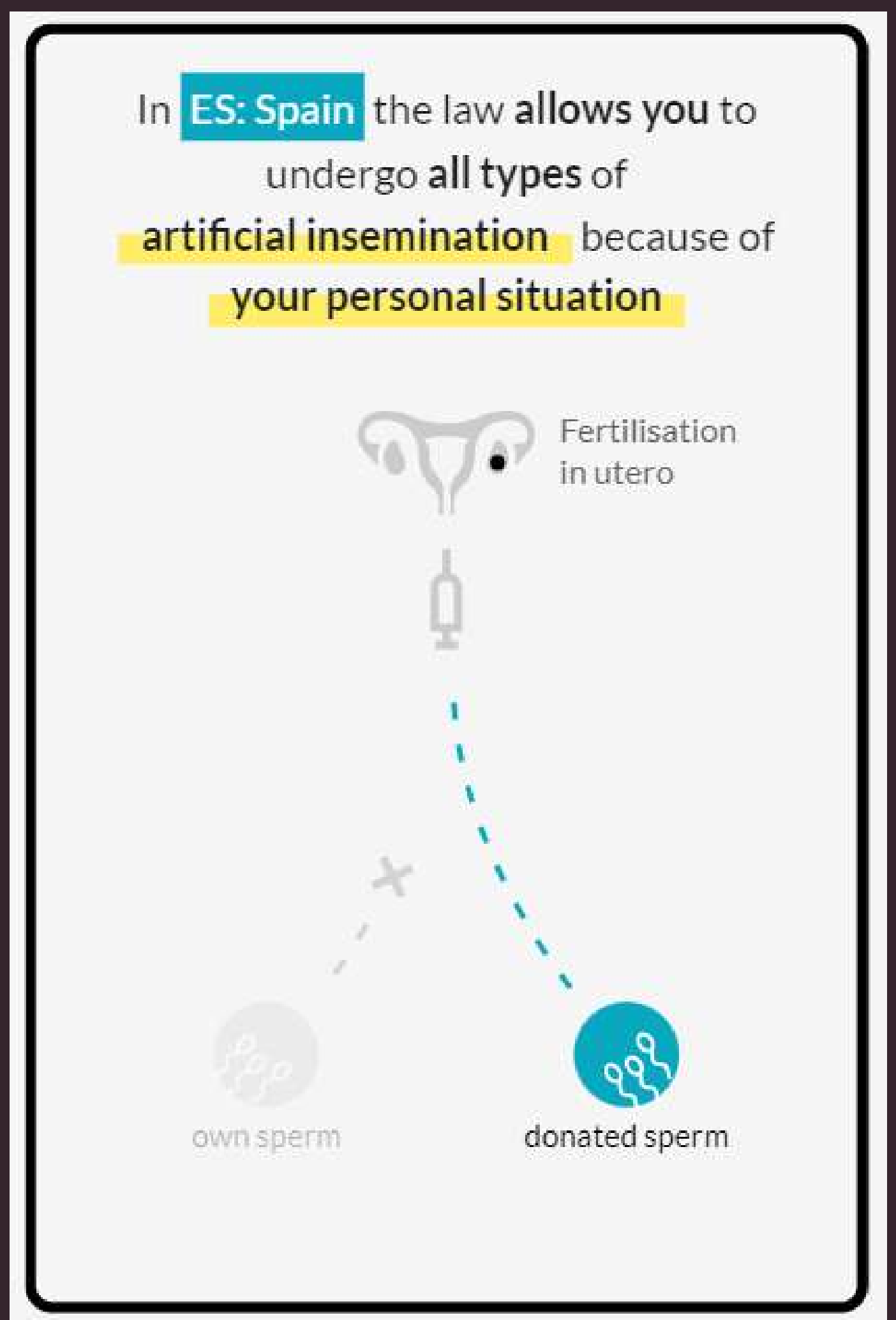
-  Belarus^[45]
-  Belgium^[45]
-  Britain^[45]
-  Bulgaria^[45]
-  Denmark^[45]
-  Estonia^[45]
-  Finland^[45]
-  Germany^[45]
-  Greece^[45]
-  Hungary^[45]
-  Iceland^[45]
-  Ireland^[45]
-  Latvia^[45]
-  Moldova^[45]
-  Montenegro^[45]
-  Netherlands^[45]
-  North Macedonia^[45]
-  Romania^[45]
-  Russia^[45]
-  Spain^[45]
-  Ukraine^[45]
-  Armenia^[45]
-  Cyprus^[45]

There is also some countries that don't allow the artificial insemination in some cases for example:

"More than half of European countries prohibit access to assisted reproduction for lesbians and almost a third do so for single women

Of the 43 countries analysed for this investigation, 12 do not allow single women to access in vitro fertilisation. Even more countries, 16, also prevent single women from getting assisted insemination. The situation is worse for female couples: 24 countries ban their access to ART outright."

"The places where it's most difficult for LGBTBIQ+ people to get a job or to be out or to get married or to undergo legal gender recognition are also the places where it's most difficult to have access to assisted reproductive technologies,"



in 27 of the 43 countries but not in 16

Pros and Cons of the artificial insemination:

PROS

1. It makes breeding easy and is cost-effective. The modern technology that is used in this procedure could make it easier and a lot simpler for us to perform careful breeding, as it allows the transfer of semen from a donor to faraway places with ease. It is also cost-effective in a way that sperm cells are preserved, enabling the ability to save money and resources in order to create a huge repository for them.
2. It allows for genetic preservation. Remember that the lack of genetic diversity can lead to certain species becoming extinct if they are not preserved. One good way to avoid this problem is keeping a lot of preserved sperm from various animals to be able to keep a huge collection of genetic details.
3. It presents the capability to freeze sperm. The ability of male animals' semen to stay alive longer will enable us to preserve their sperm by freezing with the use of nitrogen for a longer period of time. That is why we no longer have to worry if it would take a certain period of time to wait for someone who would need it.
4. It makes remote mating possible. Artificial insemination allows the transfer of semen over a distance and enables organisms living far away to be mated without even being transported. This means that this method can save time and money, as there will be no need to travel and carry a lot of things.

Pros and Cons of the artificial insemination:

CONS

1. It disturbs species and disrupts their natural habits. The act of extracting sperm from male animals normally requires an individual to hold these animals, which means that they will be disturbed. This will create a negative impact, especially when subject animals are living in their natural habitats. Also, conserving sperm by freezing can be used as an exemption to destroy the animals' natural way of impregnation.
2. It is not effective in other species. While many animals have successfully adapted to artificial insemination, not all of them will have positive reactions to this method. It is not that often effective even in humans.
3. It requires the use of anesthetics. To be able to calm animals down when subjected to this procedure, there will be a need to use anesthesia on them, which would affect their ability to react to particular conditions, such as semen extraction. As a whole, artificial insemination offers positive results to others, but it could also fail to provide the desired results to others. That is why it is very important to weigh down its pros and cons before deciding to undergo this procedure.
4. Requires well-trained operations and special equipment. Requires more time than natural services. Necessitates the knowledge of the structure and function of reproduction on the part of the operator. Improper cleaning of instruments and in sanitary conditions may lead to lower fertility

Perspective of the incemination from differentt cultures.

Jewish:

The 14 million people around the world that identify themselves as Jewish represent 0.2% of the global population.

Christianity:

Christians form about 31.5 % of the world population (2.2 billions). A number of various churches exist within Christianity and each one of them reacted differently to assisted reproduction. Most of these churches are opposed to assisted reproduction, although some of them are more fiercely opposed than others.

Catholic:

There are an estimated 1.2 billion Roman Catholics in the world, according to Vatican figures. More than 40% of the world's Catholics live in Latin America – but Africa has seen the biggest growth in Catholic congregations in recent years

IUI can be accepted if the semen is collected by sexual intercourse while AID is forbidden because it involves a third party. Moreover, the Catholic Church offers its respect and protection to the human being starting with its first seconds of existence; it therefore considers the zygote, pre-embryo, embryo and foetus as persons and strongly disapproves research on embryos, cryopreservation and abortion (Abdallah, 2008).

Eastern Orthodox Churches

The Eastern (Greek) Orthodox Church is not as strict as the Roman (Latin) Catholic Church regarding assisted reproduction. It allows the medical and surgical treatment of infertility including IUI using the husband's sperm but cannot accept IVF and other assisted reproductive techniques, surrogate motherhood, donor insemination and embryo donation. The Church suggests adoption as an alternative to those couples unable to accept their sterility problem.

Islam:

Muslims (followers of the religion of Islam) form about 22.3% of the world population. According to the Muslim tradition, Islam is not only a religion, but also a way of life, Islam affirms the importance of marriage, family formation and procreation (Quran 13:38, 16:27, 42: 49-50). However, adoption is not permitted but kind upbringing of orphans is encouraged (Quran 32:45). Today, Muslims are divided into 2 sects: Sunnis Muslims and Shi'a Muslims

Hinduism:

There are about 1 billion Hindus around the world. Hinduism is a very liberal religion concerning assisted reproduction. In fact the Hindu religion agrees with most of the assisted reproduction techniques, but it demands that the oocyte and the sperm used in the procedure to (better) come from a married couple.

Buddhism:

There are about 488 million Buddhists worldwide. Buddhism is also a very liberal religion regarding assisted reproduction. It allows the use of IVF without restricting the access to this medical procedure to the married couples and sperm donation is also permitted. In the Buddhist tradition, a child conceived from donated genetic material has the right to meet his genetic parents as he reaches maturity (Ying et al., 2015)

Chinese culture:

The practice of IUI, IVF, ICSI, cryopreservation and PGD are allowed in China, but the following procedures are prohibited (1) sex selection without medical indication, (2) surrogate motherhood, (3) embryo donation, (4) gamete donation and (5) human reproductive cloning (Qiao and Feng, 2014).

Table of religions and thought about the artificial insemination.

— Summary of assisted reproduction technique allowed by various religions/cultures.

	IUI	IVF/ICSI	PGD	Surrogacy	Gamete donation	Foetal reduction
Catholic	No	No	No	No	No	No
Orthodox	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Protestants	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
Anglicans	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
Coptic	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Judaism	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sunni Islam	Yes	Yes	Yes	Debating	No	Yes
Shi’a Islam	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Hinduism	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Buddhism	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Japan	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Sperm only	Yes
China	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes

Taken out of: "<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5096425/table/T3/?report=objectonly>"



QUARMAS

- Is it correct to accept artificial insemination for people who participate in the religion that prohibits it?
- Is it correct to give access to the AI to the people participants to the LGBTQ+ community?
- What should be the restrictions for single women when acquiring artificial inception?



DELEGATES

1. Afghanistan
2. Belgium
3. Britain
4. Bulgaria
5. China
6. Colombia
7. Estonia
8. Germany
9. Hungary
10. Moldova
11. Netherland
12. Romania
13. Rusia
14. Saudi Arabia
15. Spain
16. South Africa
17. Ukraïn



Glossary

- Sperm (n.) (Similar to semen) A sperm is a cell which is produced in the sex organs of a male animal.
- Offspring (n.) (Similar to descendants) a person's child or children. "The offspring of the middle-class parents".
- AI (n.) Artificial insemination.
- Pregnancy (n.) The condition or period of being pregnant.
- Fertility (n.) The ability to conceive children.
- Ovary (n.) A female reproductive organ in which ovaries or eggs are produced.
- Fertilisation (n.) A female reproductive organ in which ovaries or eggs are produced.
- ART (n.) Artificial reproductive technology.

References

<https://civio.es/medicamentalia/2021/11/02/ART-EU-access/>

<https://www.institutobernabeu.com/es/foro/reproduccion-asistida-en-el-islamismo/>

<https://greengarageblog.org/7-pros-and-cons-of-artificial-insemination>

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5096425/>

<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/15820035/#:~:text=According%20to%20traditional%20Christian%20views,only%20for%20husband%20and%20wife.>

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Artificial_insemination

<https://www.parents.com/getting-pregnant/infertility/treatments/artificial-insemination-procedures-costs-and-success-rates/>

<https://www.webmd.com/infertility-and-reproduction/guide/artificial-insemination>

<https://www.healthline.com/health/artificial-insemination>

<https://www.medicalnewstoday.com/articles/217986>

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5096425/table/T3/?report=objectonly>

