

Example of the sperm donor information provided by the assisted reproduction institution carrying out the sperm donation

1. What is sperm donation?

Answer: Some couples with infertility require sperm donation from others to conceive their offspring. Assisted reproduction allows sperm donation to help these people by allowing them to become pregnant and deliver birth.

2. Can I donate sperm?

Answer: Sperm donor needs to fulfill the following criteria:

- (1) Men at least 20 and less than 50 years of age.
- (2) Under take testing and assessment to verify the eligibility as a donor.
- (3) The donor has never donated sperm before, or the donor's previously donated reproductive cells never helped any recipient couple complete live births, and were not stored.

(The medical facilities shall reconfirm and review this with the Health Promotion Administration, MOHW.

- (4) The donor agrees to donate without compensation.

3. What are the administrative procedures and examinations involved in sperm donation?

Answer:

Process	Items	Explanations
Consultation and health assessment	1. Sperm donation consultation (please bring your ID card to the medical facility)	1. The physician or consultation personnel shall inform the relevant laws and regulations, as well as precautions involved in reproductive cell

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Fill out the basic information and consent form for reproductive cell donation 3. Psychological and physiological test and assessment. 	<p>donation. In addition, subsequent procedures shall be explained.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. After the consent is confirmed, the basic information and consent form for germ cell donation shall be filled out. 3. Basic examination over the genetically hereditary diseases, infectious diseases (such as AIDS, syphilis, gonorrhoea and so forth), the seminal fluid and psychological assessment shall be done.
The data shall be sent to the Competent Authority for inspection	Inspection data shall then be transferred to the Health Promotion Administration, MOHW for review	
Matching shall be done after the data is qualified	After the inspection data has been verified by the HPA, MOHW, it shall then wait for the outcome of donor matching	Sperm extraction and storage can be done after the sperm donor is verified suitable for donation and deemed qualified. After the sperm

		undergoes freeze storage for 6 months, the sperm donor is reexamined for AIDS. The sperm shall only be used when no infection is detected.
Donation step 1	Sperm extraction: The sperm is extracted and stored (the hospital can provide a private space for sperm extraction)	
Donation step 2	6 months after sperm storage, blood sample examination shall be carried out	
Donation step 3	After the outcomes of blood sample examination has been verified, the donation process will complete.	

4. What are the precautions for sperm donation?

Answer:

- (1) Please cooperate in terms of abstinence (no masturbation or sexual intercourse is allowed) for 2-3 days prior to sperm donation.
- (2) The donor may be required to visit the hospital 3-4 times; however, you may call the clinic to arrange for appointment to save time from

waiting.

5. Will there be any side effects or risks from sperm donation?

Answer: The sperm donor is only required to extract sperm for 2-5 times. Drug usage is not required for sperm donation, therefore there are no risks involving drug use.

6. What are the remuneration involved in sperm donation?

Answer: In order to prevent the sperm and oocyte donation become a commercial transaction, affecting their quality and induce ethical disputes, the regulation has specified that the sperm and oocyte donation should be done with no compensation. However, considering that the donor may need to undergo relevant examination and other medical care, a recipient couple may, therefore, within the monetary amount or price limit set by the competent authority, commission the assisted reproduction institution to provide a nutrition allowance or nutrition products to the donor, or may pay for the donor's necessary testing, medical care, and transportation expenses and loss of working hours. The sperm donor who has completed the donation process may receive \$5000 TWD; those who require visiting the clinic for more than 3 times may be paid a maximum amount of no more than \$8,000 TWD.

7. Will the recipient know who the donor is?

Answer: The medical care institutions shall follow Article 13 of the “Assisted Reproduction Act”, providing information concerning the donor's ethnicity, skin color, and blood type for the reference of the recipient couple. Other personal data regarding the donor shall not be disclosed.

8. If there is regret after donating the sperm, can I ask for its return?

Answer: According to Article 19 of the “Assisted Reproduction Act”, donors shall not request the return of any donated reproductive cells. However, where a

donor is diagnosed or proven as having a functional impairment of reproduction by a physician, that donor may request the return of any reproductive cells that have not been destroyed.

9. Will there be any problem involving “acknowledgment of biological parents” after sperm donation?

Answer: According to the “Assisted Reproduction Act”, there is no legal relationship between the reproductive cell donor and children conceived through assisted reproduction. The recognition of the offspring from the assisted reproduction is based on the consent gathered from the couple wanting to receive reproductive cell fertilization. Hence, in order to protect the offspring's over the foundation of Good faith principle, the offspring shall be regarded as legitimate child. On the other hand, the Family part of the Civil Code has stated the specifications by legal fiction for legitimate child, that the Assisted Reproduction Act is specifically for offspring produced via marriage, therefore there are no problem involving rejection in terms of denying biological relationship by the artificially conceived offspring, nor shall there be any reason for the offspring to request for acknowledgment of biological parents by the donor.

10. Shall there be any ethical problems after sperm donation?

Answer: In order to uphold the health of the nation and related ethics, as well as avoiding potential disorder caused by lineage issues, the sperm and oocytes from the following relatives shall not be united: (1) Direct blood relatives; (2) Direct relatives by marriage; (3) Collateral blood relatives within the fourth degree of kinship. The competent authority shall complete the verification process to avoid the occurrence of the following situations as described above prior to using the sperm.

Assisted reproduction institutions shall not provide reproductive cells

donated by a single donor to two or more recipient couples at the same time, and shall immediately cease providing reproductive cells from the same donor after a recipient couple has successfully achieved pregnancy. The reproductive cells shall be destroyed immediately for the couple that has completed the live birth. On the other hand, there are differences in the status of offspring from assisted reproduction compare to the traditional Civil Code. Offspring of assisted reproduction or their legal representatives may submit an inquiry to the Competent Authority for situations regarding close relative marriage or adoption, that are otherwise prohibited by the Civil Code.