

Appendix A. Reproductive health policy year imputations

We measure reproductive health policies in the destination countries of temporary Filipino migrants using a set of indices compiled by Finlay, Canning, and Po (2012). They construct decade-specific reproductive health policy indices based on the prevailing reproductive health laws in 186 countries. They compile separate indices for abortion, condom, pill, IUD, and sterilization laws. For each index, a set of criteria is defined against which the policies of each country are scored. Table 1 below reproduces their overall scoring algorithm.

Table 1: Finlay, Canning and Po (2012) reproductive health policy scoring algorithm

		Index value			
		0	1	2	3
Abortion					
	Life threatening	Illegal	legal		
	Physical health	Illegal	legal		
	Mental health	Illegal	legal		
	Rape	Illegal	legal		
	Fetal impairment	Illegal	legal		
	Economic	Illegal	legal		
	Request	Illegal	legal		
Contraceptive pill					
	Sale Purpose	Illegal	non-contraceptive	contraceptive	
	Sale Location	Illegal	pharmacy	shop	
	Prescription Requirement	Illegal	prescription required	prescription not required	
	Subsidy	Illegal	commercially available	subsidized	Free

	Commercial Advertising	Illegal	legal via RH education programs, or advertising only to doctors and pharmacies	legal without restrictions	legal without restrictions
Condom					
	Sale Purpose	Illegal	non-contraceptive	contraceptive	
	Subsidy	Illegal	commercially available	subsidized	free
	Commercial Advertising	Illegal	legal via RH education programs, or advertising only to doctors and pharmacies	legal without restrictions	legal without restrictions
IUD					
	Legal	Illegal	legal		
	Doctor Installs	Illegal	doctor only inserts	doctor or other inserts	
Sterilization					
	Legal	illegal	permitted for therapeutic, eugenic, medical or health reasons only	legal status unclear	permitted for contraceptive purposes

Source: Finlay et al. (2012), reproduction of Table 1.

While this dataset is decade-specific, for our purposes it is important to know the precise year in which a policy changed. This appendix outlines our approach to imputing the precise year in which a policy changed. First, we identified all reproductive health policy changes recorded in the Finlay et al. (2012) dataset that are relevant to our analysis. This includes all policy changes occurring after 1990 for any country that had at least one recorded migrant in the POEA/OWWA data in 1992. For each identified change, listed in Table 2, we identified the relevant policy to determine the year in which it was enacted. We relied heavily on the sources identified by Finlay et al. (2012), specifically: Boland, Reed. *Annual Review of Population Law.*, Ross, J., S. Hong and Douglas H. Huber. "Voluntary sterilization: an international fact book." *Studies in Family Planning* 16 (1985), *Annual Review of Population Law.* 1987. Harvard Law and UNFPA. Table 2 summarizes the precise year chosen and the corresponding source.

Table 2: Reproductive health policy coding

Country	Decade of change	Component of liberalization index	Type of policy change (words behind the finlay numbers)	Year of change	Explanation	Reference material	Citation
Algeria	2000-2009	Sterilization	1 to 2 (1= permitted for therapeutic, eugenic, medical or health reasons only, 2 = legal status unclear)	2000	Chapter 4 of Engenderhealth's "Contraceptive Sterilization: Global Issues and Trends" says that the change occurred between 1985 and 2001. Finlay et al. say that the change occurred between 2000 and 2009. If both sources are accurate, the change must have occurred between 2000 and 2001.	https://www.engenderhealth.org/files/pubs/family-planning/factbook_chapter_4.pdf	<i>Contraceptive Sterilization: Global Issues and Trends.</i> 2002. New York City: EngenderHealth.
Bahrain	2000-2009	Sterilization	Sterilization: 2 to 1 (1= permitted for therapeutic, eugenic, medical or health reasons only, 2 = legal status unclear)	2000	Chapter 4 of Engenderhealth's "Contraceptive Sterilization: Global Issues and Trends" says that the change occurred between 1985 and 2001. Finlay et al. say that the change occurred between 2000 and 2009. If both sources are accurate, the change must have occurred between 2000 and 2001.	https://www.engenderhealth.org/files/pubs/family-planning/factbook_chapter_4.pdf	<i>Contraceptive Sterilization: Global Issues and Trends.</i> 2002. New York City: EngenderHealth.

Belgium	2000-2009	Sterilization	Sterilization: 1 to 3 (1= permitted for therapeutic, eugenic, medical or health reasons only, 3= permitted for contraceptive purposes)	2007	Book I, Title II, Chapter II of the Civil Code, Article 62a amends the Civil Code to say that any transgender person who undergoes surgery to change their sex must also be sterilized.	https://www.global-regulation.com/translation/belgium/3033677/law-on-transsexuality.html	Kingdom of Belgium. "Law On Transsexuality." 2007. Global Regulation.
Botswana	1990-2000	Abortion	Abortion: 0 to 1 for the categories "life threatening," "physical health of the mother," "mental health of the mother," "rape or incest," "fetal impairment," "economic," "on request" (0=illegal, 1=legal)	1991	In 1991, an ammendment to the Penal Code bill changed Botswana's laws from prohibiting all abortions to allowing them within the first sixteen weeks if the abortion protected the physical or mental health of the mother, the pregnancy was a product of rape or incest, or the fetus was seriously disabled. The law was highly contested but passed. (see reference)	https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/12288837	Mogwe, A. 1992. "Botswana: abortion 'debate' dynamics" Agenda (12).
Cameroon	1990-2000	Condom and Pill	Pill advertising: 0 to 1 (0=illegal, 1=legal via RH education programs, or advertising only to doctors and pharmacies) Condom advertising 0 to 1 (0=illegal, 1=legal via RH education programs, or advertising only to doctors and pharmacies)	1990	In 1990, Act No. 90/035, Chapter V, Articles 19 and 20 amended Cameroon's pharmaceutical advertising to mandate that "the regulating authority" would consult "The Council of the Order of the Pharmacists" before establishing advertising regulations. The same Act also prescribed specific fines to punish entities that violate these regulations.	http://www.iracm.com/wp-content/uploads/2013/01/loi-n-90-035-anglais-3208.pdf	Organisation de la profession de pharmacien de Cameroon. "La profession de pharmacien." 1990.
China	2000-2009	Condom and Pill	Pill advertising: 1 to 2 (1=legal via RH education programs, or advertising only to doctors and	2002	In 1998, a commercial condom advertisement appeared for the first time, however advertising was't legalized until 2002, with the hopes of preventing the spread of HIV. In 2003, the first "officially-endorsed" condom advertisement appeared on television.	http://www.cnn.com/2002/HEALTH/12/02/china.condoms/	"China to lift condom ad ban." <i>CNN</i> , 12/2/2002.

			<p>pharmacies, 2=legal with restrictions)</p> <p>Condom advertising 1 to 2 (1=legal via RH education programs, or advertising only to doctors and pharmacies, 2=legal with restrictions)</p>				
Cuba	2000-2009	Sterilization	Sterilization: 2 to missing (2 = legal status unclear)	2008	<p>Cuba’s Resolucion 126 de 2008: “The functions of the Center for Comprehensive Health Care for Transsexual People are:</p> <p>a) provide comprehensive health services, which include the study, diagnosis, treatment, care research and monitoring of transsexual people.</p> <p>b) Carry out, according to the medical protocols of action, the treatment required by each transsexual person.</p> <p>c) Coordinate with the Assistance Unit of the National Public Health System, headquarters of the center, other care procedures that transsexuals require during their comprehensive care at the Comprehensive Health Care Center for transsexual persons.”</p>	https://salud.msp.gob.cu/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/RM_126_2008.pdf	República de Cuba Ministerio De Salud Pública. “Resolución Ministerial N0. 126.” 2008.
Cyprus	2000-2009	Sterilization	Sterilization: 3 to 2 (2 = legal status unclear, 3=permitted for contraceptive purposes)	2004	<p>AIDS Strategic Plan 2004-2008: “Women and their partners should have the possibility to know their HIV status and to make informed reproductive choices. Couples who are HIV positive will be advised on the risk of perinatal transmission, as well as the risk transmission of the virus between partners, and will be offered the alternatives of safe sex and contraception. The final decision will be made by the couple. Free counselling and confidential testing to all couples are offered through the existing counselling services in Nicosia, Larnaca and</p>	https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_protect/---protrav/---ilo_aids/documents/legaldocument/wcms_127463.pdf	Cyprus Ministry of Health. “Cyprus HIV/AIDS Strategic Plan 2004 – 2008.” 2004.

					Limassol in the Government sector, by the CFPA and by private gynaecologists.”		
Ethiopia	1990-2000	Pill and Condom	<p>Pill: Commercial advertising 0 to 1 (0=illegal, 1=legal via RH education programs, or advertising only to doctors and pharmacies)</p> <p>Condom: Commercial advertising 0 to 1 (0=illegal, 1=legal via RH education programs, or advertising only to doctors and pharmacies)</p>	1993	National Population Policy calls for, but does not mandate, the elimination of regulations surrounding contraceptive advertisements (Source 1). The 1993 National Policy on Women dictates that information regarding family planning should be provided to all women. Health Policy calls for, but does not mandate, an intersectoral intensification of family planning and the use of mass media to promote awareness of communicable diseases and means of preventing their spread (Source 2).	<p>Source 1: https://cyber.harvard.edu/population/policies/ETHIOPIA.htm</p> <p>Source 2: https://www.cmpethiopia.org/media/health_policy_of_ethiopia_1993</p>	<p>Source 1: Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia. “Ethiopia National Population Policy of April 1993.” 1993. Harvard Population Policies.</p> <p>Source 2: “Health policy of Ethiopia 1993.” 1993. Community Managed Project Approach Ethiopia.</p>
Ethiopia	1990-2000	Sterilization	Sterilization: 3 to 2 (2 = legal status unclear, 3=permitted for contraceptive purposes)	1994	New constitution in 1994 because of regime change. According to article 35 subsection 4, "The State shall enforce the right of women to eliminate the influences of harmful customs. Laws, customs and practices that oppress or cause bodily or mental harm to women are prohibited." Pretty sure this includes sterilization, as the previous sterilization law was just anti-amputation. Additionally, "To prevent harm arising from pregnancy and childbirth and in order to safeguard their health, women have the right of access to family planning education, information and capacity."	https://www.constituteproject.org/constitution/Ethiopia_1994.pdf?lang=en	“Ethiopia's Constitution of 1994.” 1994. The Constitution Project.
Ethiopia	2000-2009	Abortion	Abortion: went from 0 to 1 for the category “rape or incest”	2005	In 2005, Article 551 in Section II of Ethiopia's Penal Code was revised to allow the abortion of pregnancies resulting from rape or incest.	https://www.reproductiverights.org/sites/default/files/documents/crr	“Ethiopia Abortion Law.” 2005. Reproductive Rights Organization.

			(0=illegal, 1=legal)			Ethiopia Abortion Law English.pdf?_ga=2.169654689.1810669331.1581012665-1542439081.1581012665	
France	1990-2000	Condom and Pill	Pill advertising: 1 to 2 (1=legal via RH education programs, or advertising only to doctors and pharmacies, 2=legal with restrictions) Condom advertising 1 to 2 (1=legal via RH education programs, or advertising only to doctors and pharmacies, 2=legal with restrictions)	1991	In 1991, Article 7. I. Article 5 of Act No. 67-1178 was amended to read as follows: "Article 5. All advertising ... relating to condoms and other contraceptives is subject to the provisions of the Article L. 551 of the Code of Public Health. Up to this point, Article 5 had banned all commercial advertisements related to contraceptives, with the exception of advertisements to physicians and pharmacists. The amendment loosened contraceptive advertisement regulations to align them with advertisement regulations for other medical products.	https://heinonline.org.ezproxy2.williams.edu/HOL/Page?collection=hein:journals/andpop18&id=70&men_tab=srchresults	Boland, Reed. ed. 1991 <i>Annual Review of Population Law</i> . Volume 18. <i>1991 Review of Population Law</i> .
France	2000-2009	Pill	Pill advertising: 1 to 2 (1=legal via RH education programs, or advertising only to doctors and pharmacies, 2=legal with restrictions)	2000 (passed 1999)	Annex 1 c) of the 1999 Social Security Financing Law for 2000 states that "an information ... plan to guarantee the effective exercise of the right to contraception has been initiated"	https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichTexte.do?cidTexte=JORFTEXT00000214048&fastPos=1&fastReqId=1402256981&categorieLien=id&oldAction=rechTexte	French Republic. "Loi no. 99-1140 du 29 décembre 1999 de financement de la sécurité sociale pour 2000." 2000. Légifrance.
Gabon	1990-2000		Condom:	1990	The 1990 change: "Addition to the Constitution of the principle of the equality of all citizens, regardless of their gender (1990); Repeal, the	https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esr	"Gabon: Consideration of reports submitted by States Parties under article 18 of the Convention on the

			<p>--Sale purpose: 1 to 2 (1= non-contraceptive , 2= contraceptive)</p> <p>Pill: --Sale purpose: 1 to 2 (1=non-contraceptive, 2=contraceptive)</p> <p>IUD: --Legal: 0 to 1 (0=illegal, 1=legal) --Doctor Installs: 0 to 1 (0=illegal, 1=doctor only installs)</p>		<p>same year, of Ordinance No. 64/69 of 4 October 1969 forbidding the use of contraceptives, and recognition of the right to contraception under the 1990 National Charter of Freedoms; Adoption of Act No. 1/2000 of 18 August 2000, setting out measures to protect the health and social rights of women, mothers and children, thereby repealing the aforementioned Ordinance No. 64/69."</p>	<p>c=s&source=web&cd=&ved=2ahUKewikvp_R96rtAhVCqZ4KHxU5AEkQFjADegQlAxAC&url=ht tp%3A%2F%2F docstore.ohchr.org%2FSelfService s%2FFilesHandl er.ashx%3Fenc% 3D6QkG1d%252 FPPRiCAqhKb7 yhsldCrOIUTvL RFDjh6%252Fx 1pWCjQBMnf22 ONHoluK1%25 2FC9xBa0UCOI EVZ6vr0LEpKT 8uZVjVyg3fIUk sFW0pt%252Bx TpN4sXLjvWnb xuVSW%252BP LQ2PUE&usg= AOvVaw2VIND GEpEonssx96Y Dz8gL)</p>	<p>Elimination of All Forms of discrimination against Women.” United Nations Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women.</p>
Gabon	1990-2000	Condom and Pill	<p>Condom: --Subsidy: 1 to 3 (1= commercially available , 3= free)</p> <p>Pill: --Subsidy: 1 to 3 (1=commercially available, 3=free)</p>	1991	<p>The CONSTITUTION of the Gabonese Republic Law N ° 3/91 of March 26, 1991: “The State, according to its possibilities, guarantees to everyone, especially the child, the mother, the disabled, the old workers and the elderly, health protection, social security, a natural environment preserves, rest and leisure; The family is the natural building block and the foundation of society. It must be protected by the State, which must take care of its physical and moral health.</p>	<p>https://www.ref world.org/pdfid/ 3ae6b53510.pdf http://documents. worldbank.org/c urated/en/875521 468252026617/p df/Health- financing-in-the- Republic-of-</p>	<p>Finlay, Jocelyn, Canning, David, and Po, June. 2012. “Reproductive Health Laws Around the World.” PGDA Working Paper No. 96.</p>

					The government responded to this amendment by making health care at public health facilities free for many demographics.”	Gabon.pdf (pages 62 and 63) , https://www.constituteproject.org/constitution/Gabon_2011.pdf?lang=en	
Gabon	1990-2000	Condom and Pill	<p>Condom: --Commercial Advertising: 0 to 1 (0= illegal, 1=legal via RH education programs, or advertising only to doctors and pharmacies)</p> <p>Pill: --Commercial Advertising: 0 to 1 (0=illegal, 1=legal via RH education programs, or advertising only to doctors and pharmacies)</p>	1995	<p>In 1995, Gabon responded to pressures on the reproductive healthcare system, the government began a program to increase contraception education. Funds from UNESCO were used to finance it (Source 1).</p> <p>In 1995, General Provision 3 of Ordinance No. 1/95 mandated that the state guarantee medical care to everyone. Even if the ordinance was an amendment to a previous law, Provision 3 was probably a change to this previous law because the author describes the Provision as being of "principle" importance (Source 2).</p>	<p>Source 1: https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000115663</p> <p>Source 2: https://heinonline.org.ezproxy2.williams.edu/HOL/Page?collection=hein.journals/anpop21&id=908&men_tab=schresults</p>	<p>Source 1: Khouri-Dagher, Nadia. Simard, Tony. <i>Gabon: breaking the silence</i>. 1999. UNESCO.</p> <p>Source 2: Boland, Reed. ed. 1994-1995 <i>Annual Review of Population Law</i>. Volume 21-22. <i>1994-1995 Review of Population Law</i>.</p>
Ghana	1990-2000	Condom and Pill	<p>Pill: --Commercial Advertising: 0 to 1 (0=illegal, 1=legal via RH education programs, or advertising only to doctors and pharmacies)</p> <p>Condom:</p>	1994	The National Population Policy section 5.11.1.7, states that "there shall be mobile film units, radio, television and newspapers at community information centres which will be set up [to promote family planning]."	https://npc.gov.gh/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/National-Population-PolicyRevised-Edition-1994.pdf	Republic of Ghana. "National Population Policy." 1994. National Population Council.

			--Commercial Advertising: 0 to 1 (0=illegal, 1=legal via RH education programs, or advertising only to doctors and pharmacies)				
Guyana	1990-2000	Abortion	Abortion change 0 to 1 for the categories “life threatening,” “physical health of the mother,” “mental health of the mother,” “rape or incest,” “fetal impairment” (0=illegal, 1=legal)	1995	In 1995, The Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act permitted abortions if they protected the mental or physical health of the mother (subsection 6 b. i.), prevented the mother from giving birth to a disabled child (subsection 6 b. ii.), or the pregnancy was a result of rape or incest (subsection 6 c.)	http://parliament.gov.gy/document/acts/6013-7_of_1995_medical_termination_of_pregnancy_act_1995.pdf	Co-operative Republic of Guyana. “Guyana Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act 1995.” 1995.
Guyana	1990-2000	Sterilization	Sterilization: Sterilization legal 3 to 2 (2 = legal status unclear, 3=permitted for contraceptive purposes)	2000	According to Finlay et. al, the change occurred between 1990 and 2000. Due to our inability to find supporting documentation of the precise year the policy was implemented we follow Finlay et al. and the year 2009 was used for the purposes of this paper.		Finlay, Jocelyn, Canning, David, and Po, June. 2012. “Reproductive Health Laws Around the World.” PGDA Working Paper No. 96.
Guyana	2000-2009	Abortion	Abortion change 0 to 1 for the categories “economic,” “on request” (0=illegal, 1=legal)	2008	The report explained that, “Abortion is legal in Guyana under the Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act No. 7. of June 14, 1995.” But “in 2008, the Government theoretically cleared the way for public hospitals to perform abortion, but public hospitals only provided abortions to women with on-going complications like incomplete abortions.” The Poverty Reduction Strategy Programme II makes it legal for public hospitals to perform abortions.	https://www.kaiteurnews.com/2018/11/05/guyana-has-most-progressive-abortion-laws-in-the-caribbean/ , https://finance.gov.gy/wp-content/uploads/2017/06/prsp.pdf	“Guyana has most progressive abortion laws in the Caribbean.” 2018. Kaieteur News. Cooperative Republic of Guyana. “The Guyana Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper.” 2017.

India	1990-1999	Pill and Condom	<p>Pill: --Commercial Advertising: 0 to 1 (0=illegal, 1=legal via RH education programs, or advertising only to doctors and pharmacies)</p> <p>Condom: --Commercial Advertising: 0 to 1 (0=illegal, 1=legal via RH education programs, or advertising only to doctors and pharmacies)</p>	1992	Volume II, Chapter 12, Strategy XVII of the Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-1997) began the social marketing of contraceptive pills. Strategy XVIII expands Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) programs surrounding family planning. India National AIDS Control Programme (NACP) began in 1992 with an emphasis on awareness/education as a form of prevention, as well as condom promotion.	https://heinonline.org.ezproxy2.williams.edu/HOL/Page?collection=hein.journals/andpop19&id=204&men_tab=srchresults , http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/452611468050986605/Social-Assessment-Report	Boland, Reed. ed. 1992 <i>Annual Review of Population Law</i> . Volume 19. 1992 <i>Review of Population Law</i> .
India	1990-1999	Pill and Condom	<p>Pill: --Subsidy: 2 to 3 (2=subsidized, 3=free)</p> <p>Condom: --Subsidy: 2 to 3 (2=subsidized, 3=free)</p>	1995	"December 1995, a non-steroidal weekly Oral Contraceptive Pill, Centchroman (Popularly known as Saheli & Novex), to prevent pregnancy is also being subsidized under the Social Marketing Programme. The weekly Oral pill is the result of indigenous research of CDRL, Lucknow. The pill is now available in the market at Rs.2.00 per tablet. The Government of India provides a subsidy of Rs.2.59 per tablet towards product and promotional subsidy." The government then expanded this program in 2002-2003 to include more pill contraception and condoms. Starting 2003-2004 IUDs were introduced into the program.	https://india.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/pub-pdf/AssessmentofContraceptiveSocialMarketingProgramme_LowRes.pdf	Ministry of Health and Welfare, Government of India. "Assessment of Contraceptive Social Marketing Programme." 2015.
Indonesia	1990-1999	Abortion	<p>Abortion: 0 to 1 for the categories "life threatening"</p> <p>(0=illegal, 1=legal)</p>	1992	Article 15 and 80 of Law NO. 23/1992 make it legal to perform abortions to save the life of the mother.	http://www.oit.org/dyn/natlex/docs/ELECTRONIC/91601/106308/F533412754/IDN	The Republic of Indonesia. "Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 23/1992." 1992.

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Indonesia	1990-1999	Condom and Pill	<p>Pill: --Commercial Advertising: 0 to 1 (0=illegal, 1=legal via RH education programs, or advertising only to doctors and pharmacies)</p> <p>Condom: --Commercial Advertising: 0 to 1 (0=illegal, 1=legal via RH education programs, or advertising only to doctors and pharmacies)</p>	1992	In 1992, Article 12, sub-section 2 of Indonesia's Law on Population Development and Prosperous Family restricted the ability to display birth control equipment to health workers and other authorized personnel.	https://cyber.harvard.edu/population/policies/INDONES.html	The Republic of Indonesia. "Law on Population Development and Prosperous Family of 1992." 1992.
Indonesia	2000-2009	Sterilization	Sterilization: legal 2 to 3 (2= legal status unclear, 3= permitted for contraceptive purposes)	2000	Sterilization became legal for contraceptive purposes in 2000 according to page 89 of Engender Health. .	https://www.EngenderHealth.org/files/pubs/family-planning/factbook_chapter_4.pdf (Page 89)	<i>Contraceptive Sterilization: Global Issues and Trends</i> . 2002. New York City: EngenderHealth.
Iran	1990-1999	Condom and Pill	<p>Pill: --Subsidy: 2 to 3 (2=subsidized, 3=free)</p> <p>Condom: --Subsidy: 2 to 3 (2=subsidized, 3=free)</p>	1990	In 1990 Iran established the Birth Limitation Council that gave free contraception: "The objectives of the programme designed by the Birth Limitation Council were to decrease the birth rate, decrease the population growth rate, increase the CPR among married women and to decrease the TFR. To achieve these objectives 4 main activities were planned: organized educational programmes through schools, colleges and the mass media regarding	http://www.emro.who.int/emhj-volume-18-2012/issue-3/article-14.html and https://www.jstor.org/stable/pdf/2991948.pdf	<p>Simbar, M. "Achievements of the Iranian family planning programmes 1956–2006," <i>Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal</i> 18 no. 3 (2012).</p> <p>Aghajanian, Akbar and Merhyar, Amir H. "Fertility, Contraceptive Use and Family Planning Program Activity in the Islamic Republic of Iran," <i>International Family Planning</i></p>

					population issues and family planning; increasing access to free contraceptives for married couples”		<i>Perspectives</i> 25, no. 2 (Jun., 1999), pp. 98-102.
Iran	1990-1999	Sterilization	Sterilization: 1 to 2 (1=permitted for therapeutic, eugenic, medical, or health reasons only , 2=legal status unclear)	1991	In 1991, Book One, Section Three, Article 59 sub-section 2 legalized all lawful and consensual surgical and medical activities that abide by "technical and scientific guidelines." However, Book Four, Section Two, Article 475 of the same law states that sterilization is illegal.. This corroborates Finlay et al.'s findings that Iran's sterilization policy became unclear between 1990 and 2000.	https://heinonline.org.ezproxy2.williams.edu/HOL/Page?collection=hein.journals/anpop19&id=279&men_tab=srchresults	Boland, Reed. ed. 1992 <i>Annual Review of Population Law</i> . Volume 19. 1992 <i>Review of Population Law</i> .
Iran	1990-1999	Pill and Condom	Pill: --Commercial Advertising: 2 to 3 (2=legal with restrictions, 3=legal without restrictions) Condom: --Commercial Advertising: 2 to 3 (2=legal with restrictions, 3=legal without restrictions)	1993	In 1993, Article 2 subsection C of Law of 23 May 1993 pertaining to population and family planning directed the Ministry of Islamic Culture and Guidance to enable "journalists, film makers and other artists related in a way to the Ministry" to promote family planning programs.	https://www.refworld.org/docid/4c35e1642.html	Islamic Republic of Iran. “Law of 1993 pertaining to population and family planning.” 1993.
Iran	2000-2009	Abortion	Abortion 0 to 1 for the category “rape or incest” (0=illegal, 1=legal)	2005	Abortion change in 2005 with the Therapeutic Abortion Act: “Singular Article- Therapeutic abortion may be carried out upon the conclusive diagnosis by three specialized medical doctors and the verification by the Forensic Examiner of fetal illness that will cause hardship for the mother due to retardation or deformity, or a life threatening illness of the mother, prior to ensoulment (four months) and with the	https://www.academia.edu/9661337/Therapeutic_Abortion_Act_of_Iran , https://abortion-policies.srhr.org/documents/countries/02-Iran-Therapeutic-	Movassagh, Hooman (translator). “Therapeutic Abortion Act of Iran,” <i>Iranian Yearbook of International and Comparative Law</i> 4, 2009. “Therapeutic Abortion Act 2005.” 2005. Islamic Parliament Research Center.

					mother's consent. No punishment or liability shall be attributed to the doctor conducting the abortion"	Abortion-Act-2005.pdf	
Italy	2000-2009	Pill	Pill Commercial Advertising: 1 to 2 (1=legal via RH education programs, or advertising only to doctors and pharmacies, 2=legal with restrictions)	2009	Source 1 states that, in 2009, the European Commission's member states unanimously approved the "marketing" of a new contraceptive pill, allowing its manufacturer to begin marketing throughout the EU. Additionally, Source 2 states that in 2009 Italy allowed RU-486 (mifepristone) abortion pill.	Source 1: https://www.theparmaletter.com/article/hra-pharma-s-ellaone-cleared-across-europe Source 2: http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/europe/8178152.stm	"HRA Pharma's ellaOne cleared across Europe." 2009. The Pharma Letter. "Abortion Pill Approved in Italy." 2009. BBC News.
Japan	1990-1999	Pill	Pill Sale Purpose: 1 to 2 (1=non-contraceptive, 2=contraceptive)	1999	The pill was formally recommended as a birth control method by the Central Pharmaceutical Affairs Council in 1999.	https://www.latimes.com/archives/la-xpm-1999-jun-03-mn-43662-story.html	Efron, Sonni. "Japan OKs Birth Control Pill After Decades of Delay." 1999. Los Angeles Times.
Jordan	1990-1999	Sterilization, Condom and Pill	Sterilization: 1 to 2 (1=permitted for therapeutic, eugenic, medical, or health reasons only , 2=legal status unclear) Pill: --Commercial Advertising: 0 to 1 (0=illegal, 1=legal via RH education programs, or advertising only to doctors and pharmacies)	1996	National Population Policy 1996, "The first National Population Strategy (NPS) was formulated by the National Population Commission and it was approved by the government and launched in 1996. The strategy included four main components: population and sustainable development, gender equality, empowerment of women and population, and advocacy and media." Section I B calls for media campaigns promoting family planning.	https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/download/39905 , https://heinonline.org.ezproxy2.williams.edu/HOL/Page?collection=journals&handle=hein:journals/anpop23&id=215&men_tab=srchresults	Kingdom of Jordan. "National Reproductive Health/Family Planning Strategy." 2013. UNHCR. Boland, Reed. ed. 1993 <i>Annual Review of Population Law</i> . Volume 23. 1993 <i>Review of Population Law</i> .

			Condom: --Commercial Advertising: 0 to 1 (0=illegal, 1=legal via RH education programs, or advertising only to doctors and pharmacies)				
Malaysia	1990-1999	Sterilization	Sterilization: legal 3 to 2 (2= legal status unclear, 3= permitted for contraceptive purposes)	1996	The 7th Malaysia Health plan was developed by the The National Population and Family Development Board in 1996, after which sterilization was only allowed "The eligibility criteria for female and male sterilization in government clinics include the following:having two or more children of each sex; having achieved a desired family size; and having a medical contraindication to other types of contraception"	http://reproductiverights.org/sites/crr.civicactions.net/files/documents/Malaysia.pdf	"Women of the World: Laws and Policies Affecting their Reproductive Lives East and Southeast Asia." 2005. New York: Center for Reproductive Rights.
Mali	1990-1999	Sterilization	Sterilization: 1 to 2 (1=permitted for therapeutic, eugenic, medical, or health reasons only , 2=legal status unclear)	1999	Decree No. 99 - 157 / PM-RM of June 16, 1999 Establishing the National Action Committee for the Eradication of Practices Harmful to the Health of Women and Children	http://mail.cnom.sante.gov.ml/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=386&Itemid=87	Ministère de la Santé et de l'hygiène publique."Décret 99-157 Comité d'action pour l'éradication des pratiques néfastes." 1999.
Mali	2000-2009	Abortion	Abortion: 0 to 1 for "rape or incest" category (0=illegal, 1=legal)	2002	According to the source, "Voluntary interruption of pregnancy shall in no case be considered as a contraceptive method. Any abortion that consists of the use of means or substances in order to provoke the premature expulsion of a fetus, whatever the moment of pregnancy, when this expulsion is practiced is prohibited for any reason other than: saving the life of the pregnant woman, when the pregnancy is the established consequence of rape or an incestuous	https://reproductiverights.org/world-abortion-laws/malis-abortion-provisions#English2	Republic of Mali. "Penal Code, Law No. 01-019 of August 20, 2001, Title III, First Chapter, Section III, Articles 211-213." 2001. Center for Reproductive Rights.

					relationship, at the express request of the pregnant woman”		
Malta	2000-2009	Sterilization	Sterilization: 1 to 2 (1= permitted for therapeutic, eugenic, medical or health reasons only, 2 = legal status unclear)	2003	See articles 241-243A (this is the modern criminal code but has not ben amended since the change in 2003 for these articles): “Whosoever, by any food, drink, medicine, or by violence, or by any other means whatsoever, shall cause the miscarriage of any woman with child, whether the woman be consenting or not, shall, on conviction, be liable to imprisonment for a term from eighteen months to three years. ... Any physician, surgeon, obstetrician, or apothecary, who shall have knowingly prescribed or administered the means whereby the miscarriage is procured, shall, on conviction, be liable to imprisonment for a term from eighteen months to four years, and to perpetual interdiction from the exercise of his profession.”	https://www.legislationline.org/download/id/8555/file/Malta_Criminal_Code_amDec2019_en.pdf	Republic of Malta. “Criminal Code.” Legislation Online.
Morocco	2000-2009	Sterilization and IUD	IUD: Doctor Installs 2 to 1 (2=doctor or other inserts, 1=doctor only inserts) Sterilization: 2 to 3 (2=legal status unclear, 3= permitted for contraceptive purposes)	2007	According to the document: "A. Indications for IUD The IUD is suitable for women: - during periods of genital activity, wishing to space births; - having at least one child; - wanting a prolonged method of contraception and who does not want tubal ligation; - breastfeeding, - who smokes or who has contraindications to estrogen; - having difficulty using other contraceptive methods; - having a contraindication to pregnancy; - accepting the cycle disorders that could induce the IUD, especially at the beginning of its use. Voluntary surgical contraception is a permanent method of contraception that is performed by surgery and under anesthesia. Its purpose is to	https://abortion-policies.srhr.org/documents/countries/03-Morocco-Family-Planning-Standards-2007.pdf	Royaume du Maroc, Ministère de la Santé. “Les standards des méthodes de planification familiale au Maroc.” 2007.

					<p>prevent the meeting of male (sperm) and female (ova) gametes in a woman who no longer wants (for personal reasons) or can no longer (for medical or social) have children.</p> <p>I. CRITERIA FOR INCLUSION (ELIGIBILITY)</p> <p>Tubal ligation can be performed in a woman:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - wanting permanent contraception and who have no contraindications to voluntary surgical contraception; - married, aged 30 to 45; - having at least three living children including a boy; - the age of the last child must be over two years old." 		
Nepal	2000-2009	Abortion	<p>Abortion: 0 to 1 for the categories "life threatening," "physical health of the mother," "mental health of the mother," "rape or incest," "fetal impairment," "economic," "on request"</p> <p>(0=illegal, 1=legal)</p>	2002	<p>2002 Abortion Legalized: "Abortion is allowed within the first 12 weeks of pregnancy, if the delivery endangers the mother's life, or if a woman becomes pregnant as a consequence of rape or incestuous sexual relations; then the abortion can take place within 18 weeks of pregnancy (20)."</p>	<p>http://www.fao.org/gender-landrights-database/country-profiles/countries-list/national-legal-framework/en/?country_iso3=NP <u>L</u></p>	<p>"Nepal: Rights entrenched in the Constitution." Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.</p>
Norway	2000-2009	Pill	<p>Pill Prescription Requirement: 1 to 2 (1=prescription required, 2=prescription not required)</p>	2002	<p>A 2002 reform of the health care system made all pills free including birth control.</p>	<p>https://www.regjeringen.no/no/doi/kumenter/stprp-nr-1-2002-2003-/id295608/?ch=1</p>	<p>Kingdom of Norway. "Regjeringens verdigrunnlag og mål for en helhetlig helsepolitikk." 2003.</p>
Oman	1990-2000	Pill, Condom, and IUD	<p>Pill: --Sale Purpose: missing to 2 (2=contraceptive)</p>	1994	<p>1994 Birth spacing program: "Because of the high fertility rate, the Ministry of Health initiated a birth spacing programme in 1994. Prior to 1994, women could obtain modern methods of</p>	<p>https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/pdf/10.1016/S0968-</p>	<p>Al Riyami, Asya (Director,), Afifi, Mustafa & Mabry Ruth M. "Women's Autonomy, Education and Employment in Oman and their</p>

			<p>--Sale location: missing to 2 (2=shop)</p> <p>--Prescription Requirement: missing to 2 (2=prescription not required)</p> <p>--Subsidy: missing to 2 (2=subsidized)</p> <p>--Commercial Advertisement: missing to 0 (0=illegal)</p> <p>Condom:</p> <p>--Sale Purpose: missing to 2 (2=contraceptive)</p> <p>--Subsidy: missing to 1 (1= commercially available)</p> <p>--Commercial Advertisement: missing to 0 (0=illegal)</p> <p>IUD:</p> <p>--Legal: 0 to 1 (0=illegal, 1=legal)</p> <p>--Doctor Installs: 0 to 1 (0=illegal, 1=doctor only installs)</p>		<p>contraception in only a few private clinics in the capital. Since the programme's inception more than eight years ago, efforts have been made to provide contraceptives free to all married couples in primary health care centres which are readily accessible to a majority of the population."</p>	<p>8080%2804%2923113-5 , http://www.omaninfo.om/topics/106/show/135370</p>	<p>Influence on Contraceptive Use," <i>Reproductive Health Matters</i> 12, no. 23 (2004), pp. 144-154.</p> <p>Ministry of Information, Sultanate of Oman. "The Ministry of Health aims to improve the reproductive behavior of society, with programs proposed in the 'ninth five-year' for health development." 1994.</p>
Papua New Guinea	1990-2000	Pill	Commercial Advertising: 0 to 1 (0=illegal, 1=legal via RH education programs or	1993	According to the 1993 Population Policy: "...the project aims to legitimize the practice of family planning through public education to enhance understanding of the benefits of safe motherhood..."	1993 Population Policy http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/719991	The World Bank. "Staff Appraisal Report: Papua New Guinea Population and Family Planning Project." 1993.

			advertising only to doctors and pharmacies)			468057565767/pdf/multi0page.pdf	
Papua New Guinea	2000-2009	Abortion	Abortion: 1 to missing for “life threatening,” “physical health of the mother” (0=illegal, 1=legal)	2009	As of 2009, Abortion was criminalized, even for those whose health might be adversely affected without it (Government of Papua New Guinea (2009a)).	https://www.jica.go.jp/english/our-work/thematic-issues/gender/background/pdf/e10png.pdf	“Country Gender Profile: Papua New Guinea.” 2010. Japan International Cooperation Agency.
Papua New Guinea	2000-2009	Abortion	Abortion missing for both “physical health” and “mental health”	2009	According to Finlay et. al, the change occurred between 2000 and 2009. Due to our inability to find supporting documentation of the precise year the policy was implemented we follow Finlay et al. and the year 2009 was used for the purposes of this paper.		Finlay, Jocelyn, Canning, David, and Po, June. 2012. “Reproductive Health Laws Around the World.” PGDA Working Paper No. 96.
Russia	1990-2000	Condom, Pill, and Sterilization	Pill: Subsidy: 1 to 3 (1=commercially available, 3=free) Condom: Subsidy: 1 to 3 (1=commercially available, 3=free) Sterilization: 2 to 3 (2=legal status unclear, 3= permitted for contraceptive purposes)	1993	In 1993, Russia's Constitution was amended. Article 41 stipulates that the government shall provide medical services to all citizens at no cost. Additionally, in 1993, Law No. 5487-1, Section VII, Article 37 legalized sterilization for citizens who are at least 35 years old, who have two or more kids, or "when medically indicated."	https://heinonline.org.ezproxy2.williams.edu/HOL/Page?collection=journals&handle=hein.journals/anpop20&id=222&men_tab=srchresults	Boland, Reed. ed. 1993 <i>Annual Review of Population Law</i> . Volume 20. 1993 <i>Review of Population Law</i> .
Russia	1990-2000	Condom and Pill	Pill: --Subsidy: 1 to 3 (1=commercially available, 3=free)	1996	In 1996, Decree No. 540 initiated a public health campaign to promote condom use.	https://heinonline.org.ezproxy2.williams.edu/HOL/Page?collection=	Boland, Reed. ed. 1994-1995 <i>Annual Review of Population Law</i> . Volume 23-24. 1996-1997 <i>Review of Population Law</i> .

			<p>--Commercial Advertising: 0 to 1 (0=illegal, 1=legal via RH education programs or advertising only to doctors and pharmacies)</p> <p>Condom: --Subsidy: 1 to 3 (1=commercially available, 3=free) --Commercial Advertising: 0 to 1(0=illegal, 1=legal via RH education programs or advertising only to doctors and pharmacies)</p>			journals&handle=hein.journals/anpop23&id=640&men_tab=schresults	
Saudi Arabia	2000-2009	Pill, Condom, IUD	<p>Missing for all pill, IUD, and condom to:</p> <p>Pill: --Sale purpose: 2 (2=contraceptive) --Sale location: 1 (1=pharmacy) Prescription Requirement: 2 (2=prescription not required) --Subsidy: 1 (1=commercially available)</p>	2001	<p>According to the source: "Saudi Arabia, which had limited access to contraceptive methods from 1976 to 1996, was providing indirect support by 2001." "Government of Saudi Arabia moved from a rather restrictive approach to indirect support for activities conducted by non-governmental organizations"</p>	https://www.scribd.com/document/106802883/Fertility-Contraception-and-Population-Policies	<p>Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. "Fertility, Contraception, and Population Policies" 2003. Population Division: Department of Economic and Social Affairs: United Nations Secretariat.</p>

			<p>--Commercial Advertising: 0 (0=illegal)</p> <p>Condom: --Sale purpose: 2 (2=contraceptive) --Subsidy: 1 (1=commercially available) --Commercial Advertising: 0 (0=illegal)</p> <p>IUD: --Legal: 1 (1=legal) --Doctor Installs: 2 (2=doctor or other inserts)</p>				
South Africa	1990-2000	Abortion, IUD, Pill, Condom	<p>Abortion: 0 to 1 for the categories "economic" and "on request"</p> <p>(0=illegal, 1=legal)</p>	1996	In 1996, Constitution Act No. 108 established reproductive health services as a right. In the same year, Act No. 92 (Choice of Termination of Pregnancy Act) further stipulates that "the State has a responsibility to provide reproductive health to all persons."	https://heinonline.org.ezproxy2.williams.edu/HOL/Page?collection=journals&handle=hein.journals/anpop23&id=34&men_tab=srchresults	Boland, Reed. ed. <i>1996-1997 Annual Review of Population Law</i> . Volume 23-24. <i>1996-1997 Review of Population Law</i> .
South Korea	1990-2000	Pill, Condom	<p>Pill: --Subsidy 3 to 2 (2=subsidized, 3=free)</p> <p>Condom:</p>	1996	According to the source, "demographic changes and other new concerns led the government to abolish the population control policy, and to adopt a new population policy in 1996 which emphasizes population quality and welfare."	(https://iussp.org/sites/default/files/event_call_for_papers/Extended_paper_Nam-Hoon_CHO.pdf)	Cho, Nam-Hoon. "Achievements and Challenges of the Population Policy in Korea." Hanyang University.

			--Subsidy 2 to 3 (2=subsidized, 3=free)				
Sudan	1990-2000	Abortion	Abortion: 0 to 1 for “mental health of the mother” (0=illegal, 1=legal)	1991	1991 criminal code prohibited abortion except to save the mother's life or if the pregnancy was a result of rape and the abortion occurred fewer than 91 days after conception. In particular, the relevant section is Article 135 of the Penal Code.	https://www.jstor.org/stable/pdf/3381514.pdf?refreqid=excelsior%3Addaf0baead42c9f4e15c095c7a37f379 , https://heinonline.org.ezproxy2.williams.edu/HOL/Page?collection=journals&handle=hein.journals/anpop18&id=87&men_tab=srchresults	“Sudan: The Criminal Act 1991,” <i>Arab Law Quarterly</i> 9, no. 1 (1994), pp. 32-80. Boland, Reed. ed. <i>1991 Annual Review of Population Law</i> . Volume 18. <i>1991 Review of Population Law</i> .
Switzerland	1990-2000	Condom and Pill	Pill: --Prescription Requirement 0 to 1 (0=illegal, 1=prescription required) Condom: --Commercial Advertising 3 to 4 (3=legal with restrictions, 4=legal without restrictions)	1991	In 1991, the Swiss government repealed Article 211 of the Penal Code, which had made it illegal to promote or display "public objects [intended to] prevent pregnancy."	https://heinonline.org.ezproxy2.williams.edu/HOL/Page?collection=journals&handle=hein.journals/anpop18&id=497&men_tab=srchresults	Boland, Reed. ed. <i>1991 Annual Review of Population Law</i> . Volume 18. <i>1991 Review of Population Law</i> .
Switzerland	2000-2009	Abortion	Abortion: 0 to 1 for the categories “on request,” “economic,”	2001	Abortion law passed in March 2001 and implemented from 2002: Changed from abortion legal with restrictions to abortion legal with no restriction until the 12th week of pregnancy.	https://www.planetesante.ch/Magazine/Grossesse/Interruption-de-	Weigand, Ellen “Interruption Voluntaire De Grossesse: La Loi Suisse Respecte La Liberté De

			<p>“fetal impairment,” “rape or incest”</p> <p>(0=illegal, 1=legal)</p>			<p>grossesse-IVG/Interruption-volontaire-de-grossesse-la-loi-suisse-respecte-la-liberte-de-decision-de-la-femme , https://www.adm.in.ch/opc/fr/official-compilation/2002/2989.pdf</p>	<p>Décision De La Femme,” 2012. Planète Santé.</p> <p>L’Assemblée fédérale de la Confédération suisse. “Code pénal suisse (Interruption de grossesse): Modification du 23 mars 2001.” 2001.</p>
Syrian Arab Republic	2000-2009	Sterilization	<p>Sterilization: 1 to 2 (1=permitted for therapeutic, eugenic, medical, or health reasons only, 2=legal status unclear)</p>	2001	<p>According to the source, there was a “National Population Strategy and the Ministry of Health’s strategy for the period 2001-2020” Additionally, looking back at Engender health in the sterilization chapter it says that a sterilization change happened in Syria (among other countries) in the time frame of 1985-2001.</p>	<p>https://www.refworld.org/docid/47387b70c.html</p>	<p>“Women’s Rights in the Middle East and North Africa - Syria.” 2005. Refworld.</p> <p><i>Contraceptive Sterilization: Global Issues and Trends.</i> 2002. New York City: EngenderHealth.</p>
Tanzania	1990-2000	Sterilization	<p>Sterilization: 3 to 2 (3=permitted for contraceptive purposes, 2=legal status unclear)</p>	1994	<p>According to Engender Health, Tanzania allowed sterilization as contraception starting in 1994 with the 1994 Population Policy.</p>	<p>https://www.EngenderHealth.org/files/pubs/family-planning/factbook_chapter_4.pdf (Page 89)</p>	<p><i>Contraceptive Sterilization: Global Issues and Trends.</i> 2002. New York City: EngenderHealth.</p>
Tunisia	2000-2009	Condom and Pill	<p>Pill: Subsidy 1 to 2 (1=commercially available, 2=subsidized)</p> <p>Condom: Subsidy 1 to 2 (1=commercially available, 2=subsidized)</p>	2001	<p>"In 2001, Tunisia became the first country in the Arab world to register a dedicated emergency contraceptive pill (ECP)" (Source 1).</p> <p>"Since 2001, as part of the National Program to Combat Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs) and HIV/AIDS, free access to antiretroviral drugs has been guaranteed, along with free, voluntary, and confidential HIV tests. The prevention and treatment of sexually transmitted</p>	<p>(https://www.ibisreproductivehealth.org/projects/ec-tunisia) https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC395000/)</p>	<p>Foster, Angel. “Emergency contraception in Tunisia: A multi-methods assessment of availability, accessibility, and acceptability.” Ibis Reproductive Health.</p>

					infections has also been included in primary health care services" (Source 2).		
Uganda	1990-2000	Condom, Pill, and IUD	<p>Condom: --Commercial Advertising: 0 to 1 (0=illegal, 1=legal via RH education programs, or advertising only to doctors and pharmacies) --Subsidy: 2 to 3 (2=subsidized, 3=free)</p> <p>Pill: --Commercial Advertising: 0 to 1 (0=illegal, 1=legal via RH education programs, or advertising only to doctors and pharmacies) --Subsidy: 2 to 3 (2=subsidized, 3=free)</p> <p>IUD: --Legal: 0 to 1 (0=illegal, 1=legal) --Doctor inserts: 0 to 2 (0=illegal, 2=legal status unclear)</p>	1993	Section 8 of Part I states that in Uganda, family planning includes contraceptive pills, condoms, and IUDs. Section 6 (2) of Part I establishes family planning advertising campaigns. Section 5 (1) of Part I states that all sexually active men and women are eligible to receive family planning services, implying, among other things, that IUDs are legal. Section 1 (1) of Part I states that family planning services shall be provided to all eligible persons, thereby implying that family planning services are free. Section 11 requires that anybody administering family planning services, and thus inserting IUDs, must be trained.	https://heinonline.org/HOL/Page?collection=journals&handle=hein.journals/anpop20&id=243&menub=srcresults , https://www.engerhealth.org/files/pubs/family-planning/factbook_chapter_4.pdf (Page 89)	<p>Boland, Reed. ed. <i>1993-1994 Annual Review of Population Law</i>. Volume 20-21. <i>1993-1994 Review of Population Law</i>.</p> <p><i>Contraceptive Sterilization: Global Issues and Trends</i>. 2002. New York City: EngenderHealth.</p>
Vietnam	2000-2009	Sterilization	Sterilization: 3 to missing (3=permitted)	2003	In 2003, Article 23 (2) of the Population Ordinance mandated that the State invest in	http://vbpl.vn/tw/Pages/vbpqen-	Socialist Republic of Vietnam Legal Ordinance Documents. "Population

			for contraceptive purposes)		"reproduction-supporting" technologies and services that assist sterilized individuals.	toanvan.aspx?ItemID=9032	Ordinance (No. 06/2003/PL-UBTVQH11)." 2003.
Yemen	1990-2000	Sterilization	Sterilization 1 to 2 (1=permitted for therapeutic, eugenic, medical or health reasons only, 2=legal status unclear)	1998	<p>The first and second five-year development plans (1996-2000 and 2001- 2006) identify the increase in the social acceptance and utilization of family planning programs and women's access to reproductive health services as strategic goals.</p> <p>Finlay's data set suggests that sterilization was illegal in 1990 and a world bank report from August of 1997 says that, as of its publishing, vasectomies were legal to protect the health of the client.</p>	<p>https://yemen-nic.info/db/laws/ye/detail.php?ID=11500</p> <p>http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/663331468764088416/text/multi0page.txt</p>	<p>Republic of Yemen."Law No. (37) for the year 1996 AD approving the first five-year plan for the years 1996-2000." 1996.</p> <p>Republic of Yemen. "Enhancing Policy Options A Population Sector Study." 1997. Human Development Group: Middle East and North Africa Region.</p>

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