



Assisted reproductive technologies (ARTs) are the methods used to achieve pregnancy by artificial or partially artificial means. Access to assisted reproduction concerns our ability to expand our right to health by offering us access to treatment to overcome infertility.

Approach

To measure the degree of reproductive freedom granted by law, we identified three areas of measurement: Key ARTs that have been developed to treat infertility. We selected six ARTs: prenatal diagnosis; oocyte and embryo cryopreservation; sperm and oocyte donation; and IVF surrogacy;

Key legal requirement that may prevent certain infertile women from accessing the ARTs selected for measurement. We identified three key requirements that may

limit reproductive freedom. These are: the requirement to be married or, in absence, to be in a stable relationship with a significant other, and the requirement for couples to be in a heterosexual relationship;

Key legal restrictions of freedom of the treating physician to perform the chosen ARTs freely. We identified one restriction: the legal requirement that, in the event the patient elects IVF, the physician transfers a number of pre-embryos determined by law.



Data sources

Data were collected from the following sources:

H.W. Jones and J. Cohen, International Federation of Fertility Societies (IFFS), *Surveillance*, Vol. 81, No. 5, Suppl. 4, Fertility and Sterility | "BioPloicywiki, "Surrogacy", <http://www.biopolicywiki.org/index.php?title=Surrogacy> (last modified on June 24, 2009). | GayLawNet, "Laws", <http://www.gaylawnet.com/laws/laws.htm> | The ESHRE Working Group on Oocyte Cryopreservation in Europe, F. Shenfield, J. de Mouzon, G. Scaravelli, M. Kupka, A.P. Ferraretti, F.J. Prados, V. Goossens; Oocyte and ovarian tissue cryopreservation in European countries: statutory background, practice, storage and use, *Human Reproduction Open*, Volume 2017, Issue 1, 29 March 2017, hox003, <https://doi.org/10.1093/hropen/hox003>

Measurement questions

- Is preimplantation genetic diagnosis permissible?
- Is oocyte cryopreservation permissible?
- Is embryo cryopreservation permissible for reproductive purposes?
- Is sperm donation permissible?
- Is oocyte donation permissible?
- Are IVF surrogacy agreements enforceable?
- Marital status requirements?
- Do same-sex couples have access to ART?
- Do single women have access to ART?
- Are there any limits on the number of pre-embryos that can be transferred?



Assisted Reproduction

List Nations	Tot	%
Argentina	82	100,00%
Australia	87	100,00%
Austria	28	90,00%
Belgium	85	100,00%
Brazil	82	100,00%
Bulgaria	28	50,00%
Canada	82	100,00%
Chile	82	100,00%
China	78	100,00%
Colombia	51	70,00%
Croatia	28	100,00%
Czech Republic	64	70,00%
Denmark	83	100,00%
Dominican Republic	35	70,00%
Ecuador	39	70,00%
Egypt	46	100,00%
Finland	89	100,00%
France	71	100,00%
Georgia	42	40,00%
Germany	50	100,00%
Greece	92	100,00%

List Nations	Tot	%
Hungary	69	100,00%
Iceland	85	100,00%
India	92	100,00%
Iran	67	100,00%
Ireland	58	70,00%
Israel	92	90,00%
Italy	60	100,00%
Japan	25	70,00%
Jordan	19	50,00%
South Korea	78	80,00%
Latvia	48	80,00%
Lithuania	17	30,00%
Malaysia	30	60,00%
Mexico	50	100,00%
Morocco	17	100,00%
Netherlands	87	100,00%
New Zealand	94	100,00%
Norway	46	100,00%
Philippines	50	100,00%
Poland	23	50,00%
Portugal	57	100,00%



Assisted Reproduction

List Nations	Tot	%
Romania	64	80,00%
Russia	60	60,00%
Saudi Arabia	50	100,00%
Slovenia	60	70,00%
South Africa	92	90,00%
Spain	82	100,00%
Sweden	78	100,00%
Switzerland	39	100,00%
Taiwan	39	70,00%
Thailand	75	80,00%
Tunisia	32	100,00%
Turkey	28	100,00%
Ukraine	10	10,00%
United Kingdom	82	100,00%
United States	92	100,00%
Uruguay	32	60,00%
Vietnam	82	90,00%
Yemen	0	30,00%

