**Country Profile:** Holy See / Vatican City State

**Region:** Southern Europe

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### Identified policies and legal sources related to abortion:
- Reproductive Health Act
- General Medical Health Act
- Constitution
- ✔ Criminal / Penal Code
- Civil Code
- Ministerial Order / Decree
- Case Law
- Health Regulation / Clinical Guidelines
- EML / Registered List
- Medical Ethics Code
- Document Relating to Funding
- Abortion Specific Law
- Law on Medical Practitioners
- Law on Health Care Services
- ✔ Other

**Related Documents**

**From Criminal / Penal Code:**
- Code of Canon Law Canons - 1397 and 1398
- Code of Canon Law Canons - 1321 to 1330
- Code of Canon Law Canons - 1313 to 1320

**From Other:**
- Act on Sources of Law

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### List of ratified human rights treaties:
- ✔ CERD
- CCPR
- Xst
- OP
- Znd
- OP
- CESCR
- CESCR-OP
- ✔ CAT
- CAT-OP
- CEDAW
- CEDAW-OP
- ✔ CRC
- ✔ CRC:OPSC
- ✔ CRC:OPAC
- ✔ CRC:OPIC
- ✔ CRC:OPSC
- CMW
- CRPD *
- CRPD-OP
- CED **
- Maputo Protocol

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### Concluding Observations:
- ✔ CRC

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### Persons who can be sanctioned:
- A woman or girl can be sanctioned
- Providers can be sanctioned
- A person who assists can be sanctioned

---

### Abortion at the woman's request
- ✗ No

---

### Legal Ground and Gestational Limit

---
Economic or social reasons

No

Related documents:
- Code of Canon Law Canons - 1397 and 1398 (page 1 )

WHO Guidance

The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.

WHO defines health for member states as a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity. Safe Abortion Guidelines, § 4.2.1.5.

Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 103)

Additional notes

Under the Code of Canon Law, abortion is treated as a ‘delict against human life and freedom’ under Title VI (1). The Code of Canon Law states: “A person who procures a completed abortion incurs a late sententiae excommunication.” (1) Canon 1398 does not specifically mention accomplices.

Canon 1329.2 states: “Accomplices who are not named in a law or precept incur a late sententiae penalty attached to a delict if without their assistance the delict would not have been committed, and the penalty is of such a nature that it can affect them; otherwise, they can be punished by ferendae sententiae penalties.” (2)

The Code of Canon Law defines penalties as follows: “Generally, a penalty is ferendae sententiae, so that it does not bind the guilty party until after it has been imposed; if the law or precept expressly establishes it, however, a penalty is late sententiae, so that it is incurred ipso facto when the delict is committed.” (3)

The Code of Canon Law makes stipulations regarding persons who “are not subject to a penalty when they have violated a law or precept” which are relevant to abortion (2, Canon 1323). It further sets out cases in which “the perpetrator of a violation is not exempt from a penalty, but the penalty established by law or precept must be tempered or a penance employed in its place if the delict was committed” (2, Canon 1324).

In an Apostolic Letter on 20 November 2016, Pope Francis stated: “I henceforth grant to all priests, in virtue of their ministry, the faculty to absolve those who have committed the sin of procured abortion.” The Letter can be accessed at: http://w2.vatican.va/content/francesco/en/apost_letters/documents/papa-francesco-lettera-ap_20161120_misericordia-et-misera.html

According to the 2008 Act on the Sources of Law, the Vatican legal system recognizes the Code of Canon Law as the first normative source. The Act on the Sources of Law further specifies that matters not addressed by the Code of Canon Law are governed by Italian law, subject to specific caveats. (See also Law N.IX Amendments to the Criminal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure of 11 July 2013: [……] considering that - pursuant to articles 7 and 8 of the Act on the sources of Law of 1 October 2008, N. LXXI, the Italian Criminal Code and the Italian Code of Criminal Procedure received into the Vatican legal system by the Law of 7 June 1929, n. II, are currently in force in the Vatican City State; [……] (5))

Related documents:
- Code of Canon Law Canons - 1321 to 1330 (page 1 )
- Code of Canon Law Canons - 1313 to 1320 (page 1 )
- Act on Sources of Law (page 1 )
- Law N. IX: Amendments to the Criminal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure (page 1)

Foetal impairment

No

Related documents:
- Code of Canon Law Canons - 1397 and 1398 (page 1 )

WHO Guidance

The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.

A woman is entitled to know the status of her pregnancy and to act on this information; health protection or social reasons can be interpreted to include distress of the pregnant woman caused by the diagnosis of foetal impairment. Prenatal tests and other medical diagnostic services cannot legally be refused because the woman may decide to terminate her pregnancy. Safe Abortion Guidelines, § 4.2.1.4.

Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 103)

Additional notes

Under the Code of Canon Law, abortion is treated as a ‘delict against human life and freedom’ under Title VI (1). The Code of Canon Law states: “A person who procures a completed abortion incurs a late sententiae excommunication.” (1) Canon 1398 does not specifically mention accomplices.

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**Related documents:**
- Code of Canon Law Canons - 1321 to 1330 (page 1)
- Code of Canon Law Canons - 1313 to 1320 (page 1)
- Act on Sources of Law (page 1)
- Law N. IX: Amendments to the Criminal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure (page 1)

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**WHO Guidance**

The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.

The protection of women from cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment requires that those who have become pregnant as the result of coerced or forced sexual acts can lawfully access safe abortion services. Prompt, safe abortion services should be provided on the basis of a woman's complaint rather than requiring forensic evidence or police examination. Safe Abortion Guidelines, § 4.2.1.3.

**Source document:** WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 102)

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**Additional notes**

Under the Code of Canon Law, abortion is treated as a 'delict against human life and freedom' under Title VI (1). The Code of Canon Law states: "A person who procures a completed abortion incurs a late sententiae excommunication." (1) Canon 1398 does not specifically mention accomplices.

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- Code of Canon Law Canons - 1313 to 1320 (page 1)
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- Law N. IX: Amendments to the Criminal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure (page 1)
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Related documents:
- WHO Safe Abortion Guidance

Additional notes

Under the Code of Canon Law, abortion is treated as a ‘delict against human life and freedom’ under Title VI (1). The Code of Canon Law states: “A person who procures a completed abortion incurs a late sententiae excommunication.” (1) Canon 1398 does not specifically mention accomplices.

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Mental health

Related documents:
- Code of Canon Law Canons - 1397 and 1398 (page 1)

WHO Guidance

The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.

The scope of mental health includes psychological distress or mental suffering caused by, for example, coerced or forced sexual acts and diagnosis of severe fetal impairment. Safe Abortion Guidelines, § 4.2.1.2.

Additional notes

Under the Code of Canon Law, abortion is treated as a ‘delict against human life and freedom’ under Title VI (1). The Code of Canon Law states: "A person who procures a completed abortion incurs a late sententiae excommunication." (1) Canon 1398 does not specifically mention accomplices.

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Related documents:
- Code of Canon Law Canons - 1321 to 1330 (page 1)
- Code of Canon Law Canons - 1313 to 1320 (page 1)
- Act on Sources of Law (page 1)
- Law N. IX: Amendments to the Criminal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure (page 1)

Physical health

Related documents:
- Code of Canon Law Canons - 1397 and 1398 (page 1)

WHO Guidance

The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.

Physical health is widely understood to include conditions that aggravate pregnancy and those aggravated by pregnancy. Safe Abortion Guidelines, § 4.2.1.2.

Additional notes
Under the Code of Canon Law, abortion is treated as a 'delict against human life and freedom' under Title VI (1). The Code of Canon Law states: "A person who procures a completed abortion incurs a late sententiae excommunication." (1) Canon 1398 does not specifically mention accomplices.

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- Law N. IX: Amendments to the Criminal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure (page 1)

WHO Guidance

The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.

The fulfillment of human rights requires that women can access safe abortion when it is indicated to protect their health. WHO defines health for member states as a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity. Safe Abortion Guidelines, § 4.2.1.2.

Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 102)

Additional notes

Under the Code of Canon Law, abortion is treated as a ‘delict against human life and freedom’ under Title VI (1). The Code of Canon Law states: "A person who procures a completed abortion incurs a late sententiae excommunication." (1) Canon 1398 does not specifically mention accomplices.

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Related documents:
- Code of Canon Law Canons - 1321 to 1330 (page 1)
Additional Requirements to Access Safe Abortion

**Authorization of health professional(s)**

- Not applicable

**WHO Guidance**

The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.

Third-party authorization should not be required for women to obtain abortion services. The requirement for authorization by hospital authorities may violate the right to privacy and women's access to health care on the basis of equality of men and women. Safe Abortion Guidelines, § 4.2.2.2.

**Authorization in specially licensed**

- Not applicable
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>facilities only</strong></th>
<th><strong>WHO Guidance</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restrictions on the range of providers or facilities that are authorized to provide abortion reduce the availability of services and their equitable geographic distribution. Safe Abortion Guidelines, § 4.2.2.4.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Source document:</strong> WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 106)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Judicial authorization for minors** | Not applicable |
| **WHO Guidance** |
| **The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.** |
| Third-party authorization should not be required for women to obtain abortion services. Safe Abortion Guidelines, § 4.2.2. |
| **Source document:** WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 105) |

| **Judicial authorization in cases of rape** | Not applicable |
| **WHO Guidance** |
| **The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.** |
| Laws, policies and practices that restrict access to abortion information and services can deter women from care seeking and create a “chilling effect” (suppression of actions because of fear of reprisals or penalties) for the provision of safe, legal services. Examples of barriers include: requiring third-party authorization from one or more medical professionals or a hospital committee, court or police, parent or guardian or a woman’s partner or spouse. Safe Abortion Guidelines, § 4.2.2 |
| **Source document:** WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 104) |

| **Police report required in case of rape** | Not applicable |
| **WHO Guidance** |
| **The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.** |
| Laws, policies and practices that restrict access to abortion information and services can deter women from care seeking and create a “chilling effect” (suppression of actions because of fear of reprisals or penalties) for the provision of safe, legal services. Examples of barriers include: requiring third-party authorization from one or more medical professionals or a hospital committee, court or police, parent or guardian or a woman’s partner or spouse. Safe Abortion Guidelines, § 4.2.2 |
| **Source document:** WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 104) |

| **Parental consent required for minors** | Not applicable |
| **WHO Guidance** |
| **The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.** |
| Third-party authorization should not be required for women to obtain abortion services. The requirement for authorization by parents may violate the right to privacy and women’s access to health care on the basis of equality of men and women. Safe Abortion Guidelines, § 4.2.2.2. |
| **Source document:** WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 105) |

<p>| <strong>Spousal consent</strong> | Not applicable |
| <strong>WHO Guidance</strong> |
| <strong>The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.</strong> |
| Third-party authorization should not be required for women to obtain abortion services. The requirement for authorization by a spouse may violate the right to privacy and women’s access to health care on the basis of equality of men and women. Safe Abortion Guidelines, § 4.2.2.2. |
| <strong>Source document:</strong> WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 105) |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Not applicable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Ultrasound images or listen to foetal heartbeat required | **WHO Guidance**  
The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.  
Regulatory, policy and programmatic barriers, one example of which is the requirement for mandatory ultrasound prior to abortion, that hinder access to and timely provision of safe abortion care should be removed. Safe Abortion Guidelines, Executive Summary, Box 7 - Recommendation.  
*Source document:* WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 19) |
| Compulsory counselling | Not applicable |
| Compulsory waiting period | Not applicable |
| Mandatory HIV screening test | Not applicable |
| Other mandatory STI screening tests | Not applicable |
| Prohibition of sex-selective abortion | Not applicable |
| Restrictions on | Not applicable |
Clinical and Service-delivery Aspects of Abortion Care

### Information provided to the public

**WHO Guidance**

The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.

States should refrain from limiting access to means of maintaining sexual and reproductive health, including censoring, withholding or intentionally misrepresenting health-related information. Safe Abortion Guidelines, § 4.2.2.7.

*Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 107)*

### Restrictions on methods to detect sex of the foetus

No data found

**WHO Guidance**

The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.

A woman is entitled to know the status of her pregnancy and to act on this information. Prenatal tests and other medical diagnostic services cannot legally be refused because the woman may decide to terminate her pregnancy. Safe Abortion Guidelines, § 4.2.1.4.

*Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 103)*

### Other

No data found

**WHO Guidance**

The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.

Standards and guidelines should be developed and updated with the intent of eliminating barriers to obtaining the highest attainable standard of sexual and reproductive health. Safe Abortion Guidelines, § 3.3. Standards and guidelines should cover: types of abortion service, where and by whom they can be provided; essential equipment, instruments, medications, supplies and facility capabilities; referral mechanisms; respect for women’s informed decision-making, autonomy, confidentiality and privacy. Safe Abortion Guidelines, p. 63.

*Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 75)*

### National guidelines for induced abortion

Not applicable

**WHO Guidance**

The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.

Standards and guidelines should be developed and updated with the intent of eliminating barriers to obtaining the highest attainable standard of sexual and reproductive health. Safe Abortion Guidelines, § 3.3. Standards and guidelines should cover: types of abortion service, where and by whom they can be provided; essential equipment, instruments, medications, supplies and facility capabilities; referral mechanisms; respect for women’s informed decision-making, autonomy, confidentiality and privacy. Safe Abortion Guidelines, p. 63.

*Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 75)*

### Methods allowed

#### Vacuum aspiration

Not applicable

#### Dilatation and evacuation

Not applicable

#### Combination mifepristone-misoprostol

Not applicable

#### Misoprostol only

Not applicable

#### Other (where provided)

Not applicable

**WHO Guidance**

Vacuum aspiration is the recommended technique of surgical abortion for pregnancies of up to 12 to 14 weeks of gestation. The procedure should not be routinely completed by dilatation and sharp curettage (D&C). Safe Abortion Guidelines, Executive Summary, Box 1-Recommendation.

*Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 123)*

Dilatation and evacuation (D&E) and medical methods (mifepristone and misoprostol; misoprostol alone) are both recommended methods for abortion for gestations over 12 to 14 weeks. Safe Abortion Guidelines, Executive Summary, Box 3-Recommendation.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Summary</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Country recognized approval</strong> (mifepristone / mifepristone / mifepristone / mifepristone)</td>
<td>No data found</td>
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<td><strong>WHO Guidance</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Where can abortion services be provided</strong></td>
<td>No data found</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other (if applicable)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WHO Guidance</strong></td>
<td>Abortion services should be available at primary-care level, with referral systems in place for all required higher-level care. Safe Abortion Guidelines, Executive Summary, Box 6- Recommendation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>National guidelines for post-abortion care</strong></td>
<td>No data found</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WHO Guidance</strong></td>
<td>Standards and guidelines should be developed and updated with the intent of eliminating barriers to obtaining the highest attainable standard of sexual and reproductive health. Safe Abortion Guidelines, § 3.3. Standards and guidelines should cover: types of abortion service, where and by whom they can be provided; essential equipment, instruments, medications, supplies and facility capabilities; referral mechanisms; respect for women’s informed decision-making, autonomy, confidentiality and privacy. Safe Abortion Guidelines, p. 63.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Where can post abortion care services be provided</strong></td>
<td>No data found</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Primary health-care centres</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WHO Guidance</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Secondary (district-level) health-care facilities</strong></td>
<td>No data found</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Contraception included in post-abortion care

No data found

### Insurance to offset end user costs

No data found

### Who can provide abortion services

No data found

### Extra facility/provider requirements for delivery of abortion services

- **Referral linkages to a higher-level facility**
  - Not applicable
- **Availability of a specialist doctor, including OB/GYN**
  - Not applicable

---

**WHO Guidance**

The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.

The facilities and skills required to manage most abortion complications are similar to those needed to care for women who have had a spontaneous abortion (miscarriage). Safe Abortion Guidelines § 2.2.6.

**Source document:** WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 57)

The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.

All women should receive contraceptive information and be offered counselling for and methods of post-abortion contraception, including emergency contraception, before leaving the health-care facility. Safe Abortion Guidelines, § 2.3.

**Source document:** WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 62)

The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.

Financing of abortion services should take into account costs to the health system while ensuring that services are affordable and readily available to all women who need them. Safe Abortion Guidelines, Executive Summary, Box 6 - Recommendation. Abortion services should be mandated for coverage under insurance plans; women should never be denied or delayed because of the inability to pay. Safe Abortion Guidelines, § 3.6.2.

**Source document:** WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 18)

The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.

Subject to gestational age and method, abortion care can be safely provided by any properly trained health-care provider, including specialist doctors, non-specialist doctors; associate and advanced associate clinicians; midwives; and nurses. Health Worker Roles in Safe Abortion Care, p 33- Recommendation.

**Source document:** Health Worker Roles in Safe Abortion Care and Post-Abortion Contraception (page 33)
Conscientious Objection

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Public sector providers</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>WHO Guidance</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health-care professionals who claim conscientious objection must refer the woman to another willing and trained provider in the same, or another easily accessible health-care facility. Where referral is not possible, the health-care professional who objects, must provide safe abortion to save the woman’s life, to prevent serious injury to her health and provide urgent care when women present with complications from an unsafe or illegal abortion. Safe Abortion Guidelines, § 4.2.2.5.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Source document:</strong> WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 106)</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Private sector providers</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>WHO Guidance</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Source document:</strong> WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 106)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Provider type not specified</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>WHO Guidance</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Source document:</strong> WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 106)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Neither Type of Provider Permitted</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>WHO Guidance</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Source document:</strong> WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 106)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Indicators

Country specific information related to sexual and reproductive health indications. As data for the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicators related to sexual and reproductive health become available, these will be provided, through periodic updates.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Facility type</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Public facilities</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private facilities</td>
<td>No data found</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Facility type not specified</td>
<td>No data found</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neither Type of Facility Permitted</td>
<td>No data found</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere**

1.1.1 Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)

1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable

1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)
### Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Data Availability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.8.2 Number of people covered by health insurance or a public health system per 1,000 population</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Data Availability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.1.1 Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Data Availability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.1.1 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and nondiscrimination on the basis of sex</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.3.2 Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.6.1 Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.6.2 Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee women aged 15- 49 years access to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.a.1 (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex

No data

Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

No data

Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries

10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by age, sex and persons with disabilities

No data

10.3.1 Proportion of the population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed within the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law

No data

Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months

No data

16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation

No data

16.2.3 Proportion of young women and men aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18

No data

16.3.1 Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms

No data

16.5.1 Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months

No data

16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)

No data

16.6.2 Proportion of the population satisfied with their last experience of public services

No data

16.7.1 Proportions of positions (by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary) compared to national distributions

No data

16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age

No data

16.10.1 Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months

No data

16.b.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law

No data
Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Additional Reproductive Health Indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of births attended by trained health professional</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of women aged 20-24 who gave birth before age 18</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total fertility rate</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal marital age for women, with parental consent</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal marital age for women, without parental consent</td>
<td>No data</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gender Inequalities Index (Value)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gender Inequalities Index (Rank)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mandatory paid maternity leave</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median age</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population, urban (%)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of secondary school completion rate for girls</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender parity in secondary education</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of women in non-agricultural employment</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proportion of seats in parliament held by women</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex ratio at birth (male to female births)</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>