

# Country Profile: Latvia

Last Updated: 7 May 2017

Region: Northern Europe



## 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 Reproductive Health Act:

- [Sexual and Reproductive Health Law, 2007](#)

### From General Medical Health Act:

- [Medical Treatment Law](#)

### From Criminal / Penal Code:

- [Criminal Law](#)

### From Health Regulation / Clinical Guidelines:

- [Organisational Procedure for Termination of Pregnancy, 2003](#)
- [The Official Description of the Medical Technology of Surgical Abortion](#)
- [The Official Description of the Medical Technology of Medical Abortion](#)

### From EML / Registered List:

- [Mifepristone \(Mifepristone\) Official Drug Registry](#)
- [Misoprostol \(Misoprostol\) Official Drug Registry](#)

### From Document Relating to Funding:

- [Healthcare Organisation and Financing Cabinet](#)

### From Other:

- [Law on Requirements for Medical Institutions](#)



## List of ratified human rights treaties:

- ✓ CERD
- ✓ CCPR
- ✓ Xst  
OP
- ✓ 2nd  
OP
- ✓ CESC  
CESCR-OP
- ✓ CAT  
CAT-OP
- ✓ CEDAW  
CEDAW-OP
- ✓ CRC
- ✓ CRC:OPSC
- ✓ CRC:OPAC  
CRC:OPIC  
CMW
- ✓ CRPD \*
- ✓ CRPD-OP  
CED \*\*  
Maputo Protocol

↓ [Download data](#)



## Concluding Observations:

- [CRC](#)
- [CRC](#)
- [CRC](#)








## 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

✓ Gestational limit: 12

### Legal Ground and Gestational Limit

<b>Economic or social reasons</b>	<p> <b>Not specified</b></p> <p>When there is no explicit reference to an issue covered in the questionnaire in the relevant document(s), this is noted and no interpretation was made.</p> <p><b>Related documents:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><a href="#">Organisational Procedure for Termination of Pregnancy, 2003</a></li></ul> <p> <b>WHO Guidance</b></p> <p>The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>↓ <b>Source document:</b> <a href="#">WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 103)</a></p>
<b>Foetal impairment</b>	<p> <b>Not specified</b></p> <p>When there is no explicit reference to an issue covered in the questionnaire in the relevant document(s), this is noted and no interpretation was made.</p> <p><b>Related documents:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><a href="#">Organisational Procedure for Termination of Pregnancy, 2003</a></li></ul> <p> <b>WHO Guidance</b></p> <p>The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.</p> <p>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 fetal 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.</p> <p>↓ <b>Source document:</b> <a href="#">WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 103)</a></p>
<b>Rape</b>	<p>Yes</p> <p><b>Related documents:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><a href="#">Organisational Procedure for Termination of Pregnancy, 2003 (page 1 )</a></li><li><a href="#">Sexual and Reproductive Health Law, 2007 (page 6)</a></li></ul> <p><b>Gestational limit</b></p> <p><b>Weeks: 12</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><a href="#">Organisational Procedure for Termination of Pregnancy, 2003 (page 1 )</a></li><li><a href="#">Sexual and Reproductive Health Law, 2007 (page 6 )</a></li><li><a href="#">The Official Description of the Medical Technology of Surgical Abortion (page 1)</a></li></ul> <p> <b>WHO Guidance</b></p> <p>The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.</p> <p>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.</p>

↓ **Source document:** [WHO Safe Abortion Guidance \(page 102\)](#)

Laws or policies that impose time limits on the length of pregnancy may have negative consequences for women, including forcing them to seek clandestine abortions and suffer social inequities. Safe Abortion Guidelines, § 4.2.1.7.

↓ **Source document:** [WHO Safe Abortion Guidance \(page 103\)](#)

## Incest



### Not specified

When there is no explicit reference to an issue covered in the questionnaire in the relevant document(s), this is noted and no interpretation was made.

#### Related documents:

- [Organisational Procedure for Termination of Pregnancy, 2003](#)



### 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 \(page 102\)](#)

## Intellectual or cognitive disability of the woman



### Not specified

When there is no explicit reference to an issue covered in the questionnaire in the relevant document(s), this is noted and no interpretation was made.

#### Related documents:

- [Organisational Procedure for Termination of Pregnancy, 2003](#)



### Not specified

When there is no explicit reference to an issue covered in the questionnaire in the relevant document(s), this is noted and no interpretation was made.

#### Related documents:

- [Organisational Procedure for Termination of Pregnancy, 2003](#)



### 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.

↓ **Source document:** [WHO Safe Abortion Guidance \(page 102\)](#)

## Physical health



### Not specified

When there is no explicit reference to an issue covered in the questionnaire in the relevant document(s), this is noted and no interpretation was made.

#### Related documents:

- [Organisational Procedure for Termination of Pregnancy, 2003](#)



### 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.





↓ **Source document:** [WHO Safe Abortion Guidance \(page 102\)](#)

## Health



### Not specified

When there is no explicit reference to an issue covered in the questionnaire in the relevant document(s), this is noted and no interpretation was made.

	<p><b>Related documents:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Organisational Procedure for Termination of Pregnancy, 2003</a></li> </ul> <p> <b>WHO Guidance</b></p> <p>The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>↓ <b>Source document:</b> <a href="#">WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 102)</a></p>
<p><b>Life</b></p>	<p> <b>Not specified</b></p> <p>When there is no explicit reference to an issue covered in the questionnaire in the relevant document(s), this is noted and no interpretation was made.</p> <p><b>Related documents:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Organisational Procedure for Termination of Pregnancy, 2003</a></li> </ul> <p> <b>WHO Guidance</b></p> <p>The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.</p> <p>The human right to life requires protection by law, including when pregnancy is life-threatening or a pregnant woman's life is otherwise endangered. Both medical and social conditions can constitute life-threatening conditions. Safe Abortion Guidelines, § 4.2.1.1.</p> <p>↓ <b>Source document:</b> <a href="#">WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 102)</a></p>
<p><b>Other</b></p>	<p>Illness during pregnancy and medical indications</p> <p><b>Related documents:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Organisational Procedure for Termination of Pregnancy, 2003 (page 1 )</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Sexual and Reproductive Health Law, 2007 (page 6)</a></li> <li>• <a href="https://abortion-policies.srhr.org/documents/countries/">https://abortion-policies.srhr.org/documents/countries/</a></li> </ul> <p> <b>Additional notes</b></p> <p>Abortion is permitted in case of illness during pregnancy and medical indications up to 24 weeks of gestation.</p>

## Additional Requirements to Access Safe Abortion

<p><b>Authorization of health professional(s)</b></p>	<p>Yes</p> <p><b>Related documents:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Organisational Procedure for Termination of Pregnancy, 2003 (page 1 )</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Sexual and Reproductive Health Law, 2007 (page 6)</a></li> <li>• <a href="https://abortion-policies.srhr.org/documents/countries/">https://abortion-policies.srhr.org/documents/countries/</a></li> </ul> <p><b>Number and cadre of health-care professional authorizations required</b></p> <p><b>Doctor's Council</b> <b>Specialist Doctor, Including OB/GYN</b></p> <p>Authorisation for medically indicated abortion is given as follows: After an assessment of health of the woman, the course of pregnancy and development of foetus or on the basis of a statement of rape issued by a law-enforcement institution a gynaecologist (obstetrician) or family doctor shall act as follows: convoke a doctor's council: if due to the illness of woman complications in the course of pregnancy are possible or have emerged; or if the pregnancy is a result of rape; and send the woman for additional examination to the Latvian State Medical Genetics Centre if complications in the development of foetus are possible or have emerged. If due to the illness of the woman complications in the course of the pregnancy are possible or have emerged the following persons shall participate in doctor's council: a gynaecologist (obstetrician), family doctor and the respective specialist - in an outpatient medical treatment institution; and a gynaecologist (obstetrician), family doctor and the head of the gynaecological department - in an inpatient medical treatment institution. If the pregnancy is a result of rape, gynaecologists (obstetricians) shall participate in the doctor's council. The doctor's council shall be organised by the Latvian State Medical Genetics Centre if complications in development of foetus are possible or have emerged. In such case a geneticist, a gynaecologist (obstetrician), as well as a gynaecologist (obstetrician) who is certified to perform ultrasonic examination in obstetrics and gynaecology shall participate in doctor's council.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Organisational Procedure for Termination of Pregnancy, 2003 (page 1 )</a></li> </ul>
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- [Sexual and Reproductive Health Law, 2007 \(page 6 \)](#)
- [Organisational Procedure for Termination of Pregnancy, 2003 \(page 1\)](#)



## 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.

↓ **Source document:** [WHO Safe Abortion Guidance \(page 105\)](#)



## Additional notes

Authorisation for medically indicated abortion is given as follows: After an assessment of health of the woman, the course of pregnancy and development of foetus or on the basis of a statement of rape issued by a law-enforcement institution a gynaecologist (obstetrician) or family doctor shall act as follows: convoke a doctor's council: if due to the illness of woman complications in the course of pregnancy are possible or have emerged; or if the pregnancy is a result of rape; and send the woman for additional examination to the Latvian State Medical Genetics Centre if complications in the development of foetus are possible or have emerged. If due to the illness of the woman complications in the course of the pregnancy are possible or have emerged the following persons shall participate in doctor's council: a gynaecologist (obstetrician), family doctor and the respective specialist – in an outpatient medical treatment institution; and a gynaecologist (obstetrician), family doctor and the head of the gynaecological department – in an inpatient medical treatment institution. If the pregnancy is a result of rape, gynaecologists (obstetricians) shall participate in the doctor's council. The doctor's council shall be organised by the Latvian State Medical Genetics Centre if complications in development of foetus are possible or have emerged. In such case a geneticist, a gynaecologist (obstetrician), as well as a gynaecologist (obstetrician) who is certified to perform ultrasonic examination in obstetrics and gynaecology shall participate in doctor's council.

### Authorization in specially licensed facilities only



## Not specified

When there is no explicit reference to an issue covered in the questionnaire in the relevant document(s), this is noted and no interpretation was made.

### Related documents:

- [Organisational Procedure for Termination of Pregnancy, 2003](#)
- [Sexual and Reproductive Health Law, 2007](#)



## WHO Guidance

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

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.

↓ **Source document:** [WHO Safe Abortion Guidance \(page 106\)](#)

### Judicial authorization for minors



## Not specified

When there is no explicit reference to an issue covered in the questionnaire in the relevant document(s), this is noted and no interpretation was made.

### Related documents:

- [Organisational Procedure for Termination of Pregnancy, 2003](#)
- [Sexual and Reproductive Health Law, 2007](#)



## 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 \(page 105\)](#)



## Additional notes

Termination of the pregnancy for a patient younger than 16 years due to medical indications or in the case of a pregnancy resulting from rape is allowed only if there is a confirmation by the council of doctors or a certificate on a case of rape issued by a law enforcement institution, and if at least one of the patient's parents or her guardian has given written consent. It is necessary to obtain a decision of the Orphans Court (Parish Court) in order to terminate the pregnancy if there is any dispute between a patient younger than 16 years and her parents or her guardian regarding the preservation of the pregnancy.

### Related documents:



- [Sexual and Reproductive Health Law, 2007 \(page 6\)](#)

**Judicial authorization in cases of rape**



**Not specified**

When there is no explicit reference to an issue covered in the questionnaire in the relevant document(s), this is noted and no interpretation was made.

**Related documents:**

- [Organisational Procedure for Termination of Pregnancy, 2003](#)
- [Sexual and Reproductive Health Law, 2007](#)



**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**

Yes

**Related documents:**

- [Organisational Procedure for Termination of Pregnancy, 2003 \(page 1 \)](#)
- [Sexual and Reproductive Health Law, 2007 \(page 6 \)](#)



**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 \(page 104\)](#)



**Additional notes**

An abortion in case of rape may proceed “on the basis of a statement of rape issued by a law-enforcement institution” (1) or “on the grounds of certificate regarding a case of rape issued by a law enforcement institution.” (2)

**Parental consent required for minors**

Yes

**Related documents:**

- [Organisational Procedure for Termination of Pregnancy, 2003 \(page 1 \)](#)
- [Sexual and Reproductive Health Law, 2007 \(page 6\)](#)
- <https://abortion-policies.srhr.org/documents/countries/>

**Can another adult consent in place of a parent?**

Yes

Termination of the pregnancy for a patient younger than 16 years due to medical indications or in the case of a pregnancy resulting from rape is allowed only if there is a confirmation by the council of doctors or a certificate on a case of rape issued by a law enforcement institution, and if at least one of the patient's parents or her guardian has given written consent. It is necessary to obtain a decision of the Orphans Court (Parish Court) in order to terminate the pregnancy if there is any dispute between a patient younger than 16 years and her parents or her guardian regarding the preservation of the pregnancy.

- [Organisational Procedure for Termination of Pregnancy, 2003 \(page 1 \)](#)
- [Sexual and Reproductive Health Law, 2007 \(page 6 \)](#)

**Age where consent not needed**

16

Termination of the pregnancy for a patient younger than 16 years due to medical indications or in the case of a pregnancy resulting from rape is allowed only if there is a confirmation by the council of doctors or a certificate on a case of rape issued by a law enforcement institution, and if at least one of the patient's parents or her guardian has given written consent. It is necessary to obtain a decision of the Orphans Court (Parish Court) in order to terminate the pregnancy if there is any dispute between a patient younger than 16 years and her parents or her guardian regarding the preservation of the pregnancy.

- [Organisational Procedure for Termination of Pregnancy, 2003 \(page 1 \)](#)

- [Sexual and Reproductive Health Law, 2007 \(page 6\)](#)



### 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 \(page 105\)](#)



### Additional notes

Termination of the pregnancy for a patient younger than 16 years due to medical indications or in the case of a pregnancy resulting from rape is allowed only if there is a confirmation by the council of doctors or a certificate on a case of rape issued by a law enforcement institution, and if at least one of the patient's parents or her guardian has given written consent. It is necessary to obtain a decision of the Orphans Court (Parish Court) in order to terminate the pregnancy if there is any dispute between a patient younger than 16 years and her parents or her guardian regarding the preservation of the pregnancy.

#### Spousal consent



### Not specified

When there is no explicit reference to an issue covered in the questionnaire in the relevant document(s), this is noted and no interpretation was made.

#### Related documents:

- [Organisational Procedure for Termination of Pregnancy, 2003](#)
- [Sexual and Reproductive Health Law, 2007](#)



### 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 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.

↓ **Source document:** [WHO Safe Abortion Guidance \(page 105\)](#)

#### Ultrasound images or listen to foetal heartbeat required



### Not specified

When there is no explicit reference to an issue covered in the questionnaire in the relevant document(s), this is noted and no interpretation was made.

#### Related documents:

- [Organisational Procedure for Termination of Pregnancy, 2003](#)
- [Sexual and Reproductive Health Law, 2007](#)



### 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

Yes

#### Related documents:

- [Sexual and Reproductive Health Law, 2007 \(page 6\)](#)



### WHO Guidance

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

Many women have made a decision to have an abortion before seeking care, and this decision should be respected without subjecting a

woman to mandatory counselling. Provision of counselling to women who desire it should be voluntary, confidential, non-directive and by a trained person. Safe Abortion Guidelines, § 2.1.8.1.

↓ **Source document:** [WHO Safe Abortion Guidance \(page 46\)](#)

#### Compulsory waiting period

Yes

#### Related documents:

- [Sexual and Reproductive Health Law, 2007 \(page 6\)](#)

#### Waiting period

When Counseled  
72 HOURS



#### WHO Guidance

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

States should consider eliminating waiting periods that are not medically required, and expanding services to serve all eligible women promptly. Safe Abortion Guidelines, § 4.2.2.6.

↓ **Source document:** [WHO Safe Abortion Guidance \(page 107\)](#)

#### Mandatory HIV screening test



#### Not specified

When there is no explicit reference to an issue covered in the questionnaire in the relevant document(s), this is noted and no interpretation was made.

#### Related documents:

- [Organisational Procedure for Termination of Pregnancy, 2003](#)
- [Sexual and Reproductive Health Law, 2007](#)



#### WHO Guidance

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

Requirements for HIV and other tests that are not clinically indicated are potential service-delivery barriers. Safe Abortion Guidelines, p 88.

↓ **Source document:** [WHO Safe Abortion Guidance \(page 88\)](#)

#### Other mandatory STI screening tests



#### Not specified

When there is no explicit reference to an issue covered in the questionnaire in the relevant document(s), this is noted and no interpretation was made.

#### Related documents:

- [Organisational Procedure for Termination of Pregnancy, 2003](#)
- [Sexual and Reproductive Health Law, 2007](#)



#### WHO Guidance

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

Requirements for HIV and other tests that are not clinically indicated are potential service-delivery barriers. Safe Abortion Guidelines, p 88.

↓ **Source document:** [WHO Safe Abortion Guidance \(page 88\)](#)

#### Prohibition of sex-selective abortion



#### Not specified

When there is no explicit reference to an issue covered in the questionnaire in the relevant document(s), this is noted and no interpretation was made.

#### Related documents:



- [Organisational Procedure for Termination of Pregnancy, 2003](#)
- [Sexual and Reproductive Health Law, 2007](#)




#### WHO Guidance

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



	<p>In situations where abortion is restricted for sex selection purposes, terminating a pregnancy for this reason is likely to involve an unsafe procedure carrying high risks. Any policies or guidelines on the use of technology in obstetric and fetal medicine should take into account the need to ensure women's access to safe abortion and other services - efforts to manage or limit sex selection should also not hamper or limit access to safe abortion services. Preventing gender-biased sex selection: an interagency statement, p 10 - Recommendation.</p> <p>↓ <b>Source document:</b> <a href="#">Preventing Gender-Biased Sex Selection (page 17)</a></p>
<b>Restrictions on information provided to the public</b>	<p>No data found</p> <p> <b>WHO Guidance</b></p> <p>The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>↓ <b>Source document:</b> <a href="#">WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 107)</a></p>
<b>Restrictions on methods to detect sex of the foetus</b>	<p>No data found</p> <p> <b>WHO Guidance</b></p> <p>The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>↓ <b>Source document:</b> <a href="#">WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 103)</a></p>
<b>Other</b>	

## Clinical and Service-delivery Aspects of Abortion Care

<b>National guidelines for induced abortion</b>	<p>Yes, guidelines issued by the government</p> <p><b>Related documents:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">The Official Description of the Medical Technology of Surgical Abortion (page 1 )</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">The Official Description of the Medical Technology of Medical Abortion (page 1)</a></li> </ul> <p> <b>WHO Guidance</b></p> <p>The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>↓ <b>Source document:</b> <a href="#">WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 75)</a></p>
<b>Methods allowed</b>	<p><b>Vacuum aspiration</b></p> <p>Yes (Up to 12 WEEKS)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">The Official Description of the Medical Technology of Surgical Abortion (page 1)</a></li> </ul> <p><b>Dilatation and evacuation</b></p> <p>Yes (Up to 12 WEEKS)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">The Official Description of the Medical Technology of Surgical Abortion (page 1)</a></li> </ul> <p><b>Combination mifepristone-misoprostol</b></p> <p>Yes (63 DAYS)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">The Official Description of the Medical Technology of Medical Abortion (page 1)</a></li> </ul> <p><b>Misoprostol only</b></p> <p>Not specified</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">The Official Description of the Medical Technology of Medical Abortion</a></li> </ul>

## Other (where provided)



### WHO Guidance

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

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.

↓ **Source document:** [WHO Safe Abortion Guidance \(page 123\)](#)

The recommended method for medical abortion is mifepristone followed by misoprostol (regimen differs by gestational age). Safe Abortion Guidelines, Executive Summary, Box 2- Recommendation.

↓ **Source document:** [WHO Safe Abortion Guidance \(page 13\)](#)

Where mifepristone is not available, the recommended method for medical abortion is misoprostol (regimen differs by gestational age). Safe Abortion Guidelines, Executive Summary, Box 2- Recommendation.

↓ **Source document:** [WHO Safe Abortion Guidance \(page 14\)](#)

## Country recognized approval (mifepristone / mife-misoprostol)

Yes

### Related documents:

- [Mifepristonum \(Mifepristone\) Official Drug Registry \(page 1 \)](#)
- [Misoprostolum \(Misoprostol\) Official Drug Registry \(page 1\)](#)

### Pharmacy selling or distribution



#### Not specified

When there is no explicit reference to an issue covered in the questionnaire in the relevant document(s), this is noted and no interpretation was made.

- [Mifepristonum \(Mifepristone\) Official Drug Registry](#)
- [Misoprostolum \(Misoprostol\) Official Drug Registry](#)



### WHO Guidance

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

The combination of mifepristone and misoprostol for medical abortion is included on the WHO model list of essential medicines. Safe Abortion Guidelines, § 2.2.5

↓ **Source document:** [WHO Safe Abortion Guidance \(page 54\)](#)

Chemists/pharmacists can help women avoid unintended pregnancy through provision of accurate contraceptive information, pregnancy tests, contraceptive methods and referral to safe abortion services. Safe Abortion Guidelines, § 3.3.1.1.

↓ **Source document:** [WHO Safe Abortion Guidance \(page 13\)](#)

## Country recognized approval (misoprostol)

Yes, for gynaecological indications

### Related documents:

- [Misoprostolum \(Misoprostol\) Official Drug Registry \(page 1\)](#)

### Misoprostol allowed to be sold or distributed by pharmacies or drug stores



#### Not specified

When there is no explicit reference to an issue covered in the questionnaire in the relevant document(s), this is noted and no interpretation was made.

- [Misoprostolum \(Misoprostol\) Official Drug Registry](#)



### WHO Guidance

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

The combination of mifepristone and misoprostol for medical abortion is included on the WHO model list of essential medicines. Safe Abortion

Guidelines, § 2.2.5

↓ **Source document:** [WHO Safe Abortion Guidance \(page 54\)](#)

## Where can abortion services be provided

### Related documents:

- [Organisational Procedure for Termination of Pregnancy, 2003 \(page 2 \)](#)

### Primary health-care centres

Yes

- [Organisational Procedure for Termination of Pregnancy, 2003 \(page 2\)](#)

### Secondary (district-level) health-care facilities

Yes

- [Organisational Procedure for Termination of Pregnancy, 2003 \(page 2\)](#)

### Specialized abortion care public facilities

Not specified

- [Organisational Procedure for Termination of Pregnancy, 2003](#)
- [Sexual and Reproductive Health Law, 2007](#)

### Private health-care centres or clinics

Not specified

- [Organisational Procedure for Termination of Pregnancy, 2003](#)
- [Sexual and Reproductive Health Law, 2007](#)

### NGO health-care centres or clinics

Not specified

- [Organisational Procedure for Termination of Pregnancy, 2003](#)
- [Sexual and Reproductive Health Law, 2007](#)

### Other (if applicable)

In-hospital service is compulsory in case the pregnancy is the woman's first; the woman is under 16 years of age; the woman has any serious genital/extragenital morbidity; the gestational age is above 8 weeks. In all other cases, abortion can be undertaken in one-day-out-patient services.

- [Organisational Procedure for Termination of Pregnancy, 2003 \(page 2\)](#)



### WHO Guidance

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

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.

↓ **Source document:** [WHO Safe Abortion Guidance \(page 18\)](#)



### Additional notes

In-hospital service is compulsory in case the pregnancy is the woman's first; the woman is under 16 years of age; the woman has any serious genital/extragenital morbidity; the gestational age is above 8 weeks. In all other cases, abortion can be undertaken in one-day-out-patient services.

## National guidelines for post-abortion care

Yes, guidelines issued by the government

### Related documents:

- [The Official Description of the Medical Technology of Surgical Abortion \(page 1 \)](#)
- [The Official Description of the Medical Technology of Medical Abortion \(page 1\)](#)



### 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 \(page 75\)](#)

**Where can post abortion care services be provided**

**Primary health-care centres**

Not specified

- [Organisational Procedure for Termination of Pregnancy, 2003](#)
- [Sexual and Reproductive Health Law, 2007](#)

**Secondary (district-level) health-care facilities**

Not specified

- [Organisational Procedure for Termination of Pregnancy, 2003](#)
- [Sexual and Reproductive Health Law, 2007](#)

**Specialized abortion care public facilities**

Not specified

- [Organisational Procedure for Termination of Pregnancy, 2003](#)
- [Sexual and Reproductive Health Law, 2007](#)

**Private health-care centres or clinics**

Not specified

- [Organisational Procedure for Termination of Pregnancy, 2003](#)
- [Sexual and Reproductive Health Law, 2007](#)

**NGO health-care centres or clinics**

Not specified

- [Organisational Procedure for Termination of Pregnancy, 2003](#)
- [Sexual and Reproductive Health Law, 2007](#)

**Other (if 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 \(page 57\)](#)

**Contraception included in post-abortion care**

Yes

**Related documents:**

- [Organisational Procedure for Termination of Pregnancy, 2003 \(page 2\)](#)



**WHO Guidance**

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 \(page 62\)](#)

**Insurance to offset end user costs**



**Not specified**

When there is no explicit reference to an issue covered in the questionnaire in the relevant document(s), this is noted and no interpretation was made.

**Related documents:**

- [Healthcare Organisation and Financing Cabinet](#)



**WHO Guidance**

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 \(page 18\)](#)

#### Who can provide abortion services

##### Related documents:

- [Organisational Procedure for Termination of Pregnancy, 2003](#)
- [Sexual and Reproductive Health Law, 2007](#)

##### Nurse

Not specified

- [Organisational Procedure for Termination of Pregnancy, 2003](#)
- [Sexual and Reproductive Health Law, 2007](#)

##### Midwife/nurse-midwife

Not specified

- [Organisational Procedure for Termination of Pregnancy, 2003](#)
- [Sexual and Reproductive Health Law, 2007](#)

##### Doctor (specialty not specified)

Not specified

- [Organisational Procedure for Termination of Pregnancy, 2003](#)
- [Sexual and Reproductive Health Law, 2007](#)

##### Specialist doctor, including OB/GYN

Not specified

- [Organisational Procedure for Termination of Pregnancy, 2003](#)
- [Sexual and Reproductive Health Law, 2007](#)

##### Other (if applicable)



#### WHO Guidance

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 \(page 33\)](#)

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

##### Referral linkages to a higher-level facility

Not specified

- [Organisational Procedure for Termination of Pregnancy, 2003](#)
- [Sexual and Reproductive Health Law, 2007](#)

##### Availability of a specialist doctor, including OB/GYN

Not specified

- [Organisational Procedure for Termination of Pregnancy, 2003](#)
- [Sexual and Reproductive Health Law, 2007](#)

##### Minimum number of beds

Not specified

- [Organisational Procedure for Termination of Pregnancy, 2003](#)
- [Sexual and Reproductive Health Law, 2007](#)

##### Other (if applicable)

Minimal requirements for medical treatment institutions are set by the Regulations of the Cabinet of Ministers No. 60 of January 20, 2009 "Rules on the Indispensable Requirements for Medical Treatment Institutions and their Constituent Bodies." Medical treatment can be provided only by those medical treatment institutions whose eligibility have been assessed in conformity with The Regulations of the Cabinet of Ministers No. 60 of January 20, 2009 and which have been registered in the Register of Medical Treatment Institutions.

- [Law on Requirements for Medical Institutions \(page 1\)](#)







#### WHO Guidance





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

Abortion facilities within both the public and private sectors should be available at all levels of the health system, with appropriate referral mechanisms between facilities. Safe Abortion Guidelines, § 3.3.1.



## Conscientious Objection

<b>Public sector providers</b>	<p>No</p> <p><b>Related documents:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <a href="#">Medical Treatment Law (page 8)</a></li></ul> <p> <b>WHO Guidance</b></p> <p>The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>↓ <b>Source document:</b> <a href="#">WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 106)</a></p>
<b>Private sector providers</b>	<p>No</p> <p><b>Related documents:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <a href="#">Medical Treatment Law (page 8)</a></li></ul> <p> <b>WHO Guidance</b></p> <p>The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>↓ <b>Source document:</b> <a href="#">WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 106)</a></p>
<b>Provider type not specified</b>	<p>Yes</p> <p><b>Related documents:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <a href="#">Medical Treatment Law (page 8)</a></li></ul> <p> <b>WHO Guidance</b></p> <p>The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>↓ <b>Source document:</b> <a href="#">WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 106)</a></p>
<b>Neither Type of Provider Permitted</b>	<p>No</p> <p><b>Related documents:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <a href="#">Medical Treatment Law (page 8)</a></li></ul> <p> <b>WHO Guidance</b></p> <p>The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>↓ <b>Source document:</b> <a href="#">WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 106)</a></p>

<p><b>Public facilities</b></p>	<p>No data found</p> <p> <b>WHO Guidance</b></p> <p>The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.</p> <p>The respect, protection and fulfilment of human rights require that governments ensure abortion services, that are allowable by law, are accessible in practice. Safe Abortion Guidelines, § 4.2.2.5.</p> <p>↓ <b>Source document:</b> <a href="#">WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 106)</a></p>
<p><b>Private facilities</b></p>	<p>No data found</p> <p> <b>WHO Guidance</b></p> <p>The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.</p> <p>The respect, protection and fulfilment of human rights require that governments ensure abortion services, that are allowable by law, are accessible in practice. Safe Abortion Guidelines, § 4.2.2.5.</p> <p>↓ <b>Source document:</b> <a href="#">WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 106)</a></p>
<p><b>Facility type not specified</b></p>	<p>No data found</p> <p> <b>WHO Guidance</b></p> <p>The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.</p> <p>The respect, protection and fulfilment of human rights require that governments ensure abortion services, that are allowable by law, are accessible in practice. Safe Abortion Guidelines, § 4.2.2.5.</p> <p>↓ <b>Source document:</b> <a href="#">WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 106)</a></p>
<p><b>Neither Type of Facility Permitted</b></p>	<p>No data found</p> <p> <b>WHO Guidance</b></p> <p>The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.</p> <p>The respect, protection and fulfilment of human rights require that governments ensure abortion services, that are allowable by law, are accessible in practice. Safe Abortion Guidelines, § 4.2.2.5.</p> <p>↓ <b>Source document:</b> <a href="#">WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 106)</a></p>

## 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.

### 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)

No data

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

No data

1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)

No data

### Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio	18 (2015)
3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	No data
3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	No data
3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group	13.5 (2015-2020)
3.8.2 Number of people covered by health insurance or a public health system per 1,000 population	No data
3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution	No data

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

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	No data
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### Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

5.1.1 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and nondiscrimination on the basis of sex	No data
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	No data
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	No data
5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18	No data
5.3.2 Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age	No data
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	No data
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	No data
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	No data
5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex	No data

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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

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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

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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

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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

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

No data

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

No data

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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

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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

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

No data

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

No data

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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

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

No data

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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

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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

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Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet

No data

## Additional Reproductive Health Indicators

Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning

**16.8** (1995)

Percentage of births attended by trained health professional

**99.9** (2016)

Percentage of women aged 20-24 who gave birth before age 18

No data

Total fertility rate

**1.7** (2016)

Legal marital age for women, with parental consent

**16** (2009-2017)

Legal marital age for women, without parental consent

**18** (2009-2017)

Gender Inequalities Index (Value)

**0.20** (2017)

Gender Inequalities Index (Rank)

**42** (2017)

Mandatory paid maternity leave

**yes** (2016)

Median age

**42.9** (2015)

Population, urban (%)

**68.1** (2017)

Percentage of secondary school completion rate for girls

**1** (2013)

Gender parity in secondary education

**0.99** (2015)

Percentage of women in non-agricultural employment

**53.2** (2013)

Proportion of seats in parliament held by women

**16** (2017)

Sex ratio at birth (male to female births)

**1.06** (2017)



