Country Profile: Montenegro

Region: Southern Europe

Last Updated: 15 December 2023

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:
- Criminal Code, 2018

From EML / Registered List:
- Essential Medicine List

From Document Relating to Funding:
- Health Insurance Act, 2016

From Abortion Specific Law:
- Law on the Terms and Procedures for Termination of Pregnancy

Concluding Observations:
- CRC
- CRC
- CEDAW
- CESC

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: 10

Legal Ground and Gestational Limit

Economic or social reasons

- 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:
- Law on the Terms and Procedures for Termination of Pregnancy, 2009

WHO Guidance

The following descriptions were extracted from WHO Abortion Care Guideline. Where there is a specific Recommendation, this is stated. Otherwise, these are excerpts.

Health grounds shall reflect WHO's definitions of health, which entails a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity. Abortion Care Guideline § 2.2.2.

Source document: WHO Abortion Care Guideline (page 16)
The following descriptions were extracted from WHO Abortion Care Guideline. Where there is a specific Recommendation, this is stated. Otherwise, these are excerpts.

Grounds-based approaches to restricting access to abortion should be revised in favour of making abortion available on the request of the woman, girl or other pregnant person. The Abortion Care Guideline recommends against laws and other regulations that restrict abortion by grounds. The guideline recommends abortion be available on the request of the woman, girl or other pregnant person.

Until they are replaced with abortion on request, any existing grounds should be formulated and applied in a manner consistent with international human rights law. This requires that abortion is available when carrying a pregnancy to term would cause the woman, girl or other pregnant person substantial pain or suffering, including but not limited to situations where the pregnancy is not viable. Grounds-based approaches that require fetal impairments to be fatal for abortion to be lawful frustrate providers and leave women no choice but to continue with pregnancy. Being required to continue with a pregnancy that causes significant distress violates numerous human rights. Abortion Care Guideline § 2.2.2.

Source document: WHO Abortion Care Guideline (page 64)

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 Abortion Care Guideline (page 103)
### 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:**
  - Law on the Terms and Procedure for Termination of Pregnancy, 2009

### Mental 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:**
  - Law on the Terms and Procedure for Termination of Pregnancy, 2009

### 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:**
  - Law on the Terms and Procedure for Termination of Pregnancy, 2009

### Health

- **Yes**

  **Related documents:**
  - Law on the Terms and Procedure for Termination of Pregnancy, 2009 (page 1)

  **Gestational limit**
  
  - **Weeks:** 32
  
  **Related documents:**
  - Law on the Terms and Procedure for Termination of Pregnancy, 2009 (page 1)

  **WHO Guidance**

  - The following descriptions were extracted from WHO Abortion Care Guideline. Where there is a specific Recommendation, this is stated. Otherwise, these are excerpts.

  - Health grounds shall reflect WHO's definitions of health, which entails a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity. Abortion Care Guideline § 2.2.2.

  - [Source document: WHO Abortion Care Guideline (page 16)]

  - 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 Abortion Care Guideline (page 103)]
**Additional Requirements to Access Safe Abortion**

### Authorization of health professional(s)

**Yes**

- **Related documents:**
  - Law on the Terms and Procedure for Termination of Pregnancy, 2009 (page 1)

### Gestational limit

- **Weeks:** 32
  - **Related documents:**
    - Law on the Terms and Procedure for Termination of Pregnancy, 2009 (page 1)

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**WHO Guidance**

The following descriptions were extracted from WHO Abortion Care Guideline. Where there is a specific Recommendation, this is stated. Otherwise, these are excerpts.

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Until they are replaced with abortion on request, any existing grounds should be formulated and applied in a manner consistent with international human rights law. This requires that abortion is available where the life and health of the woman, girl or other pregnant person is at risk. Abortion Care Guideline § 2.2.2.

- **Source document:** WHO Abortion Care Guideline (page 64)

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 Abortion Care Guideline (page 103)

### Related documents:

#### Law on the Terms and Procedure for Termination of Pregnancy, 2009 (page 1)

- Terms and procedures for termination of pregnancy.

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### Other

- **If the pregnancy or childbirth could lead to difficult personal or family circumstances**
  - **Related documents:**
    - Law on the Terms and Procedure for Termination of Pregnancy, 2009 (page 1)

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### Additional notes

Abortion in circumstances where the pregnancy or childbirth could lead to difficult personal or family circumstances is permissible up to 20 weeks of gestation.

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### Authorization in specially licensed facilities only

**No**

- **Related documents:**
  - Law on the Terms and Procedure for Termination of Pregnancy, 2009 (page 1)

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**WHO Guidance**

The following descriptions were extracted from WHO Abortion Care Guideline. Where there is a specific Recommendation, this is stated. Otherwise, these are excerpts.

Third-party authorization requirements are incompatible with international human rights law, which provides that States may not restrict women's access to health services on the ground that they do not have the authorization of husbands, partners, parents or health authorities, because they are unmarried, or because they are women. The Abortion Care Guideline recommends that abortion be available on the request of the woman, girl or other pregnant person without the authorization of any other individual, body or institution. Abortion Care Guideline § 3.3.2.

- **Source document:** WHO Abortion Care Guideline (page 81)

Termination of pregnancy up to 10 weeks from the date of conception is certified by a specialist doctor of gynecology and obstetrics. After 10 weeks, pregnancy terminations need to be authorised by a first-level medical commission for termination of pregnancy. The first-instance commission consists of the president and two members:

- The President of the First Instance Commission and one member are doctors specializing in gynecology and obstetrics, and one member is a social worker, i.e. a psychologist.

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**Additional notes**

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- The President of the First Instance Commission and one member are doctors specializing in gynecology and obstetrics, and one member is a social worker, i.e. a psychologist.

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### Related documents:

- Law on the Terms and Procedure for Termination of Pregnancy, 2009

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**WHO Guidance**

The following descriptions were extracted from WHO Abortion Care Guideline. Where there is a specific Recommendation, this is stated. Otherwise, these are excerpts.

To establish an enabling environment, there is a need for abortion care to be integrated into the health system across all levels (including primary, secondary and tertiary) – and supported in the community – to allow for expansion of health worker roles, including self-management approaches. To ensure both access to abortion and achievement of Universal Health Coverage (UHC), abortion must be centred within primary health care (PHC), which itself is fully integrated within the health system, facilitating referral pathways for higher-level care when needed. Abortion Care Guideline § 1.4.1.

- **Source document:** WHO Abortion Care Guideline (page 52)

**Additional notes**

Abortions that are approved by the Trial or Appeal Commissions must be conducted at the Clinical Center of Montenegro.

- **Related documents:**
  - Law on the Terms and Procedure for Termination of Pregnancy, 2009 (page 3)
### Judicial authorization for minors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td></td>
</tr>
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</table>
- Law on the Terms and Procedure for Termination of Pregnancy, 2009 |

### Judicial authorization in cases of rape

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<thead>
<tr>
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<tr>
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</table>
- Law on the Terms and Procedure for Termination of Pregnancy, 2009 |

### Police report required in case of rape

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</table>
- Law on the Terms and Procedure for Termination of Pregnancy, 2009 |

### Parental consent required for minors

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<tr>
<td>Related documents:</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
- Law on the Terms and Procedure for Termination of Pregnancy, 2009 (page 1) |

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

<table>
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<tr>
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</table>
- Law on the Terms and Procedure for Termination of Pregnancy, 2009 (page 1) |

**Age where consent not needed**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>16</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Related documents:</td>
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</tbody>
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### WHO Guidance

The following descriptions were extracted from WHO Abortion Care Guideline. Where there is a specific Recommendation, this is stated. Otherwise, these are excerpts.

The Abortion Care Guideline recommends that abortion be available on the request of the woman, girl or other pregnant person without the authorization of any other individual, body or institution. Abortion Care Guideline § 3.3.2.

**Source document:** WHO Abortion Care Guideline (page 81)

The Abortion Care Guideline recommends abortion be available on the request of the woman, girl or other pregnant person. Abortion Care Guideline § 2.2.2.

**Source document:** WHO Abortion Care Guideline (page 64)

While parental or partner involvement in abortion decision-making can support and assist women, girls or other pregnant persons, this must be based on the values and preferences of the person availing of abortion and not imposed by third-party authorization requirements. Third-party authorization requirements are incompatible with international human rights law, which provides that States may not restrict women's access to health services on the ground that they do not have the authorization of husbands, partners, parents or health authorities, because they are unmarried, or because they are women. The Abortion Care Guideline recommends that abortion be available on the request of the woman, girl or other pregnant person without the authorization of any other individual, body or institution. Abortion Care Guideline § 3.3.2.

**Source document:** WHO Abortion Care Guideline (page 81)
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:
- Law on the Terms and Procedure for Termination of Pregnancy, 2009

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:
- Law on the Terms and Procedure for Termination of Pregnancy, 2009

Compulsory counselling

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:
- Law on the Terms and Procedure for Termination of Pregnancy, 2009

Compulsory waiting period

Yes

Related documents:
- Law on the Terms and Procedure for Termination of Pregnancy, 2009 (page 2)

Waiting period

From the point of application (made in writing)
3 days

WHO Guidance

The following descriptions were extracted from WHO Abortion Care Guideline. Where there is a specific Recommendation, this is stated. Otherwise, these are excerpts.

While parental or partner involvement in abortion decision-making can support and assist women, girls or other pregnant persons, this must be based on the values and preferences of the person availing of abortion and not imposed by third-party authorization requirements. Third-party authorization requirements are incompatible with international human rights law, which provides that States may not restrict women's access to health services on the ground that they do not have the authorization of husbands, partners, parents or health authorities, because they are unmarried, or because they are women. The Abortion Care Guideline recommends that abortion be available on the request of the woman, girl or other pregnant person without the authorization of any other individual, body or institution. Abortion Care Guideline § 3.3.2.

Source document: WHO Abortion Care Guideline (page 81)

The right to refuse information, including the right to refuse viewing ultrasound images, must be respected. The Abortion Care Guideline recommends against the use of ultrasound scanning as a prerequisite for providing abortion services for both medical and surgical abortion. Abortion Care Guideline § 3.3.5.

Source document: WHO Abortion Care Guideline (page 85)

While counselling should be made available and accessible, it should always be voluntary for women to choose whether or not they want to receive it. The right to refuse counselling when offered must be respected. Where provided, counselling must be available to individuals in a way that respects privacy and confidentiality.

Counselling should be person-centred and may need to be tailored according to the needs of the individual; young people, survivors of sexual and gender-based violence or members of marginalized groups may have different information or counselling requirements.

The content and approach to counselling will need to be adjusted depending on the reason for seeking abortion services. Therefore, it is important for the counsellor to be aware of and sensitive to the individual’s situation and needs. Abortion Care Guideline § 3.2.2.

Source document: WHO Abortion Care Guideline (page 77)

Mandatory waiting periods delay access to abortion, sometimes to the extent that women's access to abortion or choice of abortion method is restricted. The Abortion Care Guideline recommends against mandatory waiting periods for abortion. Abortion Care Guideline § 3.3.1.

Source document: WHO Abortion Care Guideline (page 79)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mandatory HIV screening test</th>
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<tr>
<td>Related documents:</td>
<td>Law on the Terms and Procedure for Termination of Pregnancy, 2009</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Other mandatory STI screening tests</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Related documents:</td>
<td>Law on the Terms and Procedure for Termination of Pregnancy, 2009</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prohibition of sex-selective abortion</th>
<th>Yes</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Related documents:</td>
<td>Law on the Terms and Procedure for Termination of Pregnancy, 2009 (page 3)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Restrictions on information provided to the public</th>
<th>No data found</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Source document: Preventing Gender-Biased Sex Selection (page 17)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Restrictions on methods to detect sex of the foetus</th>
<th>Yes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Related documents:</td>
<td>Law on the Terms and Procedure for Termination of Pregnancy, 2009 (page 3)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>List of restrictions</th>
<th>It is prohibited to use early genetic tests (up to 10 weeks of pregnancy), to determine the sex, except when there are risks of hereditary diseases</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Related documents:</td>
<td>Law on the Terms and Procedure for Termination of Pregnancy, 2009 (page 3)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Other</th>
<th>Before terminating a pregnancy, it is obligatory to determine the identity and blood group of the pregnant woman.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Related documents:</td>
<td>Law on the Terms and Procedure for Termination of Pregnancy, 2009 (page 2)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Clinical and Service-delivery Aspects of Abortion Care

**National guidelines for induced abortion**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Methods allowed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vacuum aspiration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dilatation and evacuation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combination mifepristone-misoprostol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Misoprostol only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (where provided)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**WHO Guidance**

The following descriptions were extracted from WHO Abortion Care Guideline. Where there is a specific Recommendation, this is stated. Otherwise, these are excerpts.

National standards and guidelines for abortion care should be evidence based and periodically updated and should provide the necessary guidance to achieve equal access to comprehensive abortion care. Leadership should also promote evidence-based SRH services according to these standards and guidelines. Abortion Care Guideline § 1.3.3.

**Source document**: WHO Abortion Care Guideline (page 50)

The Abortion Care Guideline recommends against the practice of dilatation and sharp curettage (D&C), including for sharp curette checks (i.e. to “complete” the abortion) following vacuum aspiration. Abortion Care Guideline § 3.4.1.

**Source document**: WHO Abortion Care Guideline (page 101)

Dilation and evacuation (D&E) is recommended for surgical abortions at or over 14 weeks to be provided by generalist medical practitioners and specialist medical practitioners. Vacuum aspiration can be used during a D&E. Abortion Care Guideline § 3.4.1.

**Source document**: WHO Abortion Care Guideline (page 103)

The recommended method for medical abortion is mifepristone followed by misoprostol (regimen differs by gestational age). Abortion Care Guideline § 3.4.2.

**Source document**: WHO Abortion Care Guideline (page 106)

Mifepristone and misoprostol should be listed in relevant national EMLs (NEMLS) or their equivalent and should be included in the relevant clinical care/service delivery guidelines.

Inclusion in the NEML is one important component of ensuring that quality medicines are available.

For induced abortion, mifepristone (200 mg) and misoprostol (200 μg), are recommended in the WHO EML. The EML specifically mentions the following co-packaged formulation: 1 tablet mifepristone (200 mg) + 4 tablets misoprostol (200 μg).

Restrictions on prescribing authority for some categories of health workers may need to be modified or other mechanisms put in place to make the medicines available for these health workers within the regulatory framework of the health system. Abortion Care Guideline § 1.4.4.

**Source document**: WHO Abortion Care Guideline (page 55)

**Related documents:**
- Essential Medicine List, 2011 (page 1)
**WHO Guidance**

The following descriptions were extracted from WHO Abortion Care Guideline. Where there is a specific Recommendation, this is stated. Otherwise, these are excerpts.

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*Source document:WHO Abortion Care Guideline (page 55)*

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**Where can abortion services be provided**

**Related documents:**
- Law on the Terms and Procedure for Termination of Pregnancy, 2009 (page 3)

**Primary health-care centres**

No

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

Yes

**Specialized abortion care public facilities**

Not specified

**Private health-care centres or clinics**

Not specified

**NGO health-care centres or clinics**

Not specified

**Other (if applicable)**

Tertiary level of health care.

*Source document: Law on the Terms and Procedure for Termination of Pregnancy, 2009 (page 3)*

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**National guidelines for post-abortion care**

**Related documents:**
- Law on the Terms and Procedure for Termination of Pregnancy, 2009 (page 3)

**WHO Guidance**

The following descriptions were extracted from WHO Abortion Care Guideline. Where there is a specific Recommendation, this is stated. Otherwise, these are excerpts.

Where it is lawful, abortion must be accessible in practice. This requires both ensuring that health-care facilities, commodities and services are accessible (including sufficient providers), and that law and policy on abortion is formulated, interpreted and applied in a way that is compatible with human rights. Abortion Care Guideline § 1.3.1.

*Source document: WHO Abortion Care Guideline (page 48)*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Where can post abortion care services be provided</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Primary health-care centres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary (district-level) health-care facilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specialized abortion care public facilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private health-care centres or clinics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGO health-care centres or clinics</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**WHO Guidance**

The following descriptions were extracted from WHO Abortion Care Guideline. Where there is a specific Recommendation, this is stated. Otherwise, these are excerpts.

The Abortion Care Guideline recommends the option of telemedicine as an alternative to in-person interactions with the health worker to deliver medical abortion services in whole or in part. Telemedicine services should include referrals (based on the woman’s location) for medicines (abortion and pain control medicines), any abortion care or post-abortion follow-up required (including for emergency care if needed), and for post-abortion contraceptive services. Abortion Care Guideline § 3.6.1.

**Contraception included in post-abortion care**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Related documents:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Law on the Terms and Procedure for Termination of Pregnancy, 2009</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**WHO Guidance**

The following descriptions were extracted from WHO Abortion Care Guideline. Where there is a specific Recommendation, this is stated. Otherwise, these are excerpts.

All contraceptive options may be considered after an abortion. For individuals undergoing surgical abortion and wishing to use contraception, Abortion Care Guideline recommends the option of initiating the contraception at the time of surgical abortion. For individuals undergoing medical abortion, for those who choose to use hormonal contraception, the Abortion Care Guideline suggests that they be given the option of starting hormonal contraception immediately after the first pill of the medical abortion regimen. For those who choose to have an IUD inserted, Abortion Care Guideline suggests IUD placement at the time that success of the abortion procedure is determined. Abortion Care Guideline § 3.5.4.

**Insurance to offset end user costs**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Related documents:</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Law on the Terms and Procedure for Termination of Pregnancy, 2009 (page 3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Insurance Act, 2016 (page B)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**WHO Guidance**

The following descriptions were extracted from WHO Abortion Care Guideline. Where there is a specific Recommendation, this is stated. Otherwise, these are excerpts.

Where user fees are charged for abortion, this should be based on careful consideration of ability to pay, and fee waivers should be available for those who are facing financial hardship and adolescent abortion seekers. As far as possible, abortion services and supplies should be mandated for coverage under insurance plans as inability to pay is not an acceptable reason to deny or delay abortion care. Furthermore, having transparent procedures in all health-care facilities can ensure that informal charges are not imposed by staff. Abortion Care Guideline § 1.4.2.
### Conscientious Objection

**Related documents:**
- Law on the Terms and Procedure for Termination of Pregnancy, 2009 (page 1)

**WHO Guidance**

The Abortion Care Guideline recommends that access to and continuity of comprehensive abortion care be protected against barriers created by conscientious objection. It is critical that States ensure compliance with regulations and design/organize health systems to ensure access to and continuity of quality abortion care. If it proves impossible to regulate conscientious objection in a way that respects, protects and fulfills abortion seekers’ rights, conscientious objection in abortion provision may become indefensible. Abortion Care Guideline § 3.3.9.

**Source document:** WHO Abortion Care Guideline (page 98)

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

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

- Not specified
  - Law on the Terms and Procedure for Termination of Pregnancy, 2009

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

- Not specified
  - Law on the Terms and Procedure for Termination of Pregnancy, 2009

**Minimum number of beds**

- Not specified
  - Law on the Terms and Procedure for Termination of Pregnancy, 2009

**Other (if applicable)**

Abortion may be carried out only in health institutions which meet the requirements in terms of space, staff and equipment to perform these activities. They must also meet the requirements set out by the State Administration competent for health affairs.

- Law on the Terms and Procedure for Termination of Pregnancy, 2009 (page 3)

**WHO Guidance**

The following descriptions were extracted from WHO Abortion Care Guideline. Where there is a specific Recommendation, this is stated. Otherwise, these are excerpts.

The Abortion Care Guideline recommends against regulation on who can provide and manage abortion that is inconsistent with WHO guidance. Abortion Care Guideline § 3.3.8.

**Source document:** WHO Abortion Care Guideline (page 97)

### Public sector providers

**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:**
- Law on the Terms and Procedure for Termination of Pregnancy, 2009

**WHO Guidance**

The following descriptions were extracted from WHO Abortion Care Guideline. Where there is a specific Recommendation, this is stated. Otherwise, these are excerpts.

The Abortion Care Guideline recommends that access to and continuity of comprehensive abortion care be protected against barriers created by conscientious objection. It is critical that States ensure compliance with regulations and design/organize health systems to ensure access to and continuity of quality abortion care. If it proves impossible to regulate conscientious objection in a way that respects, protects and fulfills abortion seekers’ rights, conscientious objection in abortion provision may become indefensible. Abortion Care Guideline § 3.3.9.

**Source document:** WHO Abortion Care Guideline (page 98)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<td>Law on the Terms and Procedure for Termination of Pregnancy, 2009</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Related documents:</strong></td>
<td>Law on the Terms and Procedure for Termination of Pregnancy, 2009</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Public facilities</th>
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</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.

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  
6 (2017)

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  
11.8 (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
Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Data Status</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>
<tr>
<td>5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Data Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Data Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by age, sex and persons with disabilities</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Data Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.2.3 Proportion of young women and men aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.6.2 Proportion of the population satisfied with their last experience of public services</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Target 16.9.1
Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Target 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Target 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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</table>

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

### Target 17.8.1
Proportion of individuals using the Internet

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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### Additional Reproductive Health Indicators

#### Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning
- 21.8% (2013)

#### Percentage of births attended by trained health professional
- 99% (2013)

#### Percentage of women aged 20-24 who gave birth before age 18
- No data

#### Total fertility rate
- 1.745 (2018)

#### Legal marital age for women, with parental consent
- No data

#### Legal marital age for women, without parental consent

#### Gender Inequalities Index (Value)
- 0.13 (2017)

#### Gender Inequalities Index (Rank)
- 32 (2017)

#### Mandatory paid maternity leave
- yes (2020)

#### Median age
- 38.8 (2020)

#### Population, urban (%)
- 66.813 (2018)

#### Percentage of secondary school completion rate for girls
- 0.89 (2013)

#### Gender parity in secondary education
- 1.014 (2018)

#### Percentage of women in non-agricultural employment
- 47.2 (2012)

#### Proportion of seats in parliament held by women
- 23.5 (2017)

#### Sex ratio at birth (male to female births)
- 1.07 (2018)