

Country Profile: Republic of Moldova

Last Updated: 14 November 2018

Region: 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



List of ratified human rights treaties:

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

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Concluding Observations:

- [CEDAW](#)
- [CEDAW](#)
- [CESCR](#)
- [CRC](#)
- [CRC](#)
- [HRC](#)
- [HRC](#)
- [HRC](#)
- [WG -](#)
- [DWLP](#)
- [Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities](#)
- [CESCR](#)
- [CEDAW](#)



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 weeks

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:

- [Regulation on Voluntary Interruption of Pregnancy in Safe Conditions](#)













WHO Guidance


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

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







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

<p>Foetal impairment</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulation on Voluntary Interruption of Pregnancy in Safe Conditions (page 8) <p>Gestational limit</p> <p>Weeks: 21</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulation on Voluntary Interruption of Pregnancy in Safe Conditions (page 8) <p> WHO Guidance</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>↓ Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 103)</p> <p>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.</p> <p>↓ Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 103)</p>
<p>Rape</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulation on Voluntary Interruption of Pregnancy in Safe Conditions (page 13) <p>Gestational limit</p> <p>Weeks: 21</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulation on Voluntary Interruption of Pregnancy in Safe Conditions (page 13) <p> WHO Guidance</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> <p>↓ Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 102)</p> <p>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.</p> <p>↓ Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 103)</p>
<p>Incest</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulation on Voluntary Interruption of Pregnancy in Safe Conditions (page 13) <p>Gestational limit</p> <p>Weeks: 21</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulation on Voluntary Interruption of Pregnancy in Safe Conditions (page 8) <p> WHO Guidance</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> <p>↓ Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 102)</p> <p>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.</p> <p>↓ Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 103)</p>
<p>Intellectual or cognitive disability of the woman</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulation on Voluntary Interruption of Pregnancy in Safe Conditions (page 8) <p>Gestational limit</p> <p>Weeks: 21</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulation on Voluntary Interruption of Pregnancy in Safe Conditions (page 8)

<p>Mental health</p>	<p> 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> <p>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulation on Voluntary Interruption of Pregnancy in Safe Conditions <p> WHO Guidance</p> <p>The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>↓ Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 102)</p>
<p>Physical health</p>	<p> 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> <p>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulation on Voluntary Interruption of Pregnancy in Safe Conditions <p> WHO Guidance</p> <p>The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.</p> <p>Physical health is widely understood to include conditions that aggravate pregnancy and those aggravated by pregnancy. Safe Abortion Guidelines, § 4.2.1.2.</p> <p>↓ Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 102)</p>
<p>Health</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulation on Voluntary Interruption of Pregnancy in Safe Conditions (page 8) <p>Gestational limit Weeks: 21</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulation on Voluntary Interruption of Pregnancy in Safe Conditions (page 8) <p> WHO Guidance</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>↓ Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 102)</p> <p>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.</p> <p>↓ Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 103)</p> <p> Additional notes</p> <p>The Regulation on Voluntary Interruption of Pregnancy lists specific diseases or pathological conditions in the Annex entitling access to abortion after 12 weeks of gestation and before the end of week 21.</p>
<p>Life</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulation on Voluntary Interruption of Pregnancy in Safe Conditions (page 8) • Law on Patient Rights and Responsibilities (page 5) <p>Gestational limit Weeks: 21</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulation on Voluntary Interruption of Pregnancy in Safe Conditions (page 8) <p> WHO Guidance</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>↓ Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 102)</p> <p>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.</p> <p>↓ Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 103)</p>

<p>Other</p>	<p>The social indications are: the pregnant women is aged under 18 or over 40; the pregnancy occurred through rape, incest or human trafficking; divorce during pregnancy; husband's death during pregnancy, imprisonment or parental rights of one or both spouses; the pregnant woman is in a migration process; the pregnant woman has five or more children; the pregnant woman is taking care of a child under 2 years, one or more family members with a disability that requires care, according to the conclusion of Medical Council of Vitality, the pregnant woman is associated with at least two of the following circumstances: lack of domicile, lack of financial means, abuse of alcohol and/or drugs, domestic violence, loitering.</p> <p>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulation on Voluntary Interruption of Pregnancy in Safe Conditions (page 8) <p> Additional notes</p> <p>The gestational limit for abortion in the case of the listed diseases and conditions is the end of week 21.</p>
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Additional Requirements to Access Safe Abortion

<p>Authorization of health professional(s)</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulation on Voluntary Interruption of Pregnancy in Safe Conditions (page 6) • Criminal Code (page 66) <p>Number and cadre of health-care professional authorizations required</p> <p>Medical Advisory Board</p> <p>Abortions after 12 weeks of gestation need to be approved by a Medical Advisory Board of a public health care facility. The Board is composed of a specialist obstetrician gynecologist, the medical director of the public medical institution, the institution's lawyer and its obstetrics chief and a specialist in internal medicine</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulation on Voluntary Interruption of Pregnancy in Safe Conditions (page 6) <p> WHO Guidance</p> <p>The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>↓ Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 105)</p> <p> Additional notes</p> <p>Abortions after 12 weeks of gestation need to be approved by a Medical Advisory Board of a public health care facility. The Board is composed of a specialist obstetrician gynecologist, the medical director of the public medical institution, the institution's lawyer and its obstetrics chief and a specialist in internal medicine</p>
<p>Authorization in specially licensed facilities only</p>	<p> Not specified</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>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulation on Voluntary Interruption of Pregnancy in Safe Conditions • Standards for Pregnancy Termination in Safe Conditions • Reproductive Health Law <p> WHO Guidance</p> <p>The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>↓ Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 106)</p>
<p>Judicial authorization for minors</p>	<p> Not specified</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>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulation on Voluntary Interruption of Pregnancy in Safe Conditions • Standards for Pregnancy Termination in Safe Conditions • Reproductive Health Law <p> WHO Guidance</p> <p>The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.</p> <p>Third-party authorization should not be required for women to obtain abortion services. Safe Abortion Guidelines, § 4.2.2.</p> <p>↓ Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 105)</p>

**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:

- [Regulation on Voluntary Interruption of Pregnancy in Safe Conditions](#)
- [Standards for Pregnancy Termination in Safe Conditions](#)
- [Reproductive Health Law](#)



WHO Guidance

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

Laws, policies and practices that restrict access to abortion information and services can deter women from care seeking and create a “chilling effect” (suppression of actions because of fear of reprisals or penalties) for the provision of safe, legal services. Examples of barriers include: requiring third-party authorization from one or more medical professionals or a hospital committee, court or police, parent or guardian or a woman’s partner or spouse. Safe Abortion Guidelines, § 4.2.2

↓ **Source document:** [WHO Safe Abortion Guidance \(page 104\)](#)

**Police report required
in case of rape**



Not 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:

- [Regulation on Voluntary Interruption of Pregnancy in Safe Conditions](#)
- [Standards for Pregnancy Termination in Safe Conditions](#)
- [Reproductive Health Law](#)



WHO Guidance

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

Laws, policies and practices that restrict access to abortion information and services can deter women from care seeking and create a “chilling effect” (suppression of actions because of fear of reprisals or penalties) for the provision of safe, legal services. Examples of barriers include: requiring third-party authorization from one or more medical professionals or a hospital committee, court or police, parent or guardian or a woman’s partner or spouse. Safe Abortion Guidelines, § 4.2.2

↓ **Source document:** [WHO Safe Abortion Guidance \(page 104\)](#)

**Parental consent
required for minors**

Yes

Related documents:

- [Regulation on Voluntary Interruption of Pregnancy in Safe Conditions \(page 4 \)](#)
- [Reproductive Health Law \(page 4 \)](#)
- [Law on Patient Rights and Responsibilities \(page 6 \)](#)

Can another adult consent in place of a parent?

Yes

Pregnant women under the age of 16 require the consent of their legal representative unless the pregnancy endangers the life of the pregnant woman. If it is impossible to obtain the consent of the representative and when medical services are required to preserve a minor’s life and her health, her voluntary consent is sufficient. In this situation, the decision is taken by the advisory service providers in the best interest of the minor, in accordance with the regulations of the Ministry of Health.

- [Regulation on Voluntary Interruption of Pregnancy in Safe Conditions \(page 4 \)](#)
- [Reproductive Health Law \(page 4 \)](#)
- [Law on Patient Rights and Responsibilities \(page 6 \)](#)

Age where consent not needed

16

Pregnant women under the age of 16 require the consent of their legal representative unless the pregnancy endangers the life of the pregnant woman. If it is impossible to obtain the consent of the representative and when medical services are required to preserve a minor’s life and her health, her voluntary consent is sufficient. In this situation, the decision is taken by the advisory service providers in the best interest of the minor, in accordance with the regulations of the Ministry of Health.

- [Regulation on Voluntary Interruption of Pregnancy in Safe Conditions \(page 4 \)](#)
- [Reproductive Health Law \(page 4 \)](#)
- [Law on Patient Rights and Responsibilities \(page 6 \)](#)



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




Pregnant women under the age of 16 require the consent of their legal representative unless the pregnancy endangers the life of the pregnant woman. If it is impossible to obtain the consent of the representative and when medical services are required to preserve a minor’s life and her health, her voluntary consent is sufficient. In this situation, the decision is taken by the advisory service providers in the best interest of the minor, in accordance with the regulations of the Ministry of Health.

<p>Spousal consent</p>	<p> 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> <p>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulation on Voluntary Interruption of Pregnancy in Safe Conditions • Standards for Pregnancy Termination in Safe Conditions • Reproductive Health Law <p> WHO Guidance</p> <p>The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>↓ Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 105)</p>
<p>Ultrasound images or listen to foetal heartbeat required</p>	<p> 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> <p>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulation on Voluntary Interruption of Pregnancy in Safe Conditions • Standards for Pregnancy Termination in Safe Conditions • Reproductive Health Law <p> WHO Guidance</p> <p>The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>↓ Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 19)</p>
<p>Compulsory counselling</p>	<p> 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> <p>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulation on Voluntary Interruption of Pregnancy in Safe Conditions • Standards for Pregnancy Termination in Safe Conditions • Reproductive Health Law <p> WHO Guidance</p> <p>The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>↓ Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 46)</p>
<p>Compulsory waiting period</p>	<p> 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> <p>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulation on Voluntary Interruption of Pregnancy in Safe Conditions • Standards for Pregnancy Termination in Safe Conditions • Reproductive Health Law <p> WHO Guidance</p> <p>The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>↓ Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 107)</p>
<p>Mandatory HIV screening test</p>	<p> 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> <p>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulation on Voluntary Interruption of Pregnancy in Safe Conditions • Standards for Pregnancy Termination in Safe Conditions • Reproductive Health Law <p> WHO Guidance</p> <p>The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.</p> <p>Requirements for HIV and other tests that are not clinically indicated are potential service-delivery barriers. Safe Abortion Guidelines, p 88.</p> <p>↓ Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 88)</p>

<p>Other mandatory STI screening tests</p>	<p> 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> <p>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulation on Voluntary Interruption of Pregnancy in Safe Conditions • Standards for Pregnancy Termination in Safe Conditions • Reproductive Health Law <p> WHO Guidance</p> <p>The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.</p> <p>Requirements for HIV and other tests that are not clinically indicated are potential service-delivery barriers. Safe Abortion Guidelines, p 88.</p> <p>↓ Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 88)</p>
<p>Prohibition of sex-selective abortion</p>	<p> 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> <p>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulation on Voluntary Interruption of Pregnancy in Safe Conditions • Standards for Pregnancy Termination in Safe Conditions • Reproductive Health Law <p> WHO Guidance</p> <p>The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.</p> <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>↓ Source document: Preventing Gender-Biased Sex Selection (page 17)</p>
<p>Restrictions on information provided to the public</p>	<p>No data found</p> <p> WHO Guidance</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>↓ Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 107)</p>
<p>Restrictions on methods to detect sex of the foetus</p>	<p>No data found</p> <p> WHO Guidance</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>↓ Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 103)</p>
<p>Other</p>	

Clinical and Service-delivery Aspects of Abortion Care

<p>National guidelines for induced abortion</p>	<p>Yes, guidelines issued by the government</p> <p>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standards for Pregnancy Termination in Safe Conditions (page 1) <p> WHO Guidance</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>↓ Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 75)</p>
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<p>Methods allowed</p>	<p>Vacuum aspiration Yes (12 WEEKS)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulation on Voluntary Interruption of Pregnancy in Safe Conditions (page 5) • Standards for Pregnancy Termination in Safe Conditions (page 2) <p>Dilatation and evacuation Not specified</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulation on Voluntary Interruption of Pregnancy in Safe Conditions • Standards for Pregnancy Termination in Safe Conditions <p>Combination mifepristone-misoprostol Yes (21 WEEKS)</p> <p>Guidance is provided on the use of mifepristone-misoprostol for gestational ages up to 9 weeks and between 13 and 21 weeks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulation on Voluntary Interruption of Pregnancy in Safe Conditions (page 5) • Standards for Pregnancy Termination in Safe Conditions (page 8) <p>Misoprostol only Yes (13-21 WEEKS)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standards for Pregnancy Termination in Safe Conditions (page 10) <p>Other (where provided) Dilation and Curettage (12 WEEKS)</p> <p>Dilation and curettage is specified but not recommended.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standards for Pregnancy Termination in Safe Conditions (page 4) <p> WHO Guidance</p> <p>The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>↓ Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 123)</p> <p>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.</p> <p>↓ Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 123)</p> <p>The recommended method for medical abortion is mifepristone followed by misoprostol (regimen differs by gestational age). Safe Abortion Guidelines, Executive Summary, Box 2- Recommendation.</p> <p>↓ Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 13)</p> <p>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.</p> <p>↓ Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 14)</p>
<p>Country recognized approval (mifepristone / mife-misoprostol)</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marketing Authorization of Medicinal Product (page 1) <p>Pharmacy selling or distribution</p> <p> 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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marketing Authorization of Medicinal Product <p> WHO Guidance</p> <p>The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.</p> <p>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</p> <p>↓ Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 54)</p> <p>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.</p> <p>↓ Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 13)</p>

Country recognized approval (misoprostol)

Yes, for gynaecological indications

Related documents:

- [Essential Medicines List, 2011 \(page 26\)](#)

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.

- [Essential Medicines List, 2011](#)



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:

- [Regulation on Voluntary Interruption of Pregnancy in Safe Conditions \(page 3 \)](#)

Primary health-care centres

Yes

Abortion during the first nine weeks without associated pathology is performed in the Territorial Medical Associations, Women's Health Centers, consultative sections of Perinatal Care Centres and the Reproductive Health section of the National Center for Reproductive Health and Medical Genetics (30). Abortion by manual or electric vacuum aspiration during the first 10 weeks without associated pathology is performed in the National Center for Reproductive Health and Medical Genetics (31). Abortion in weeks 10 to 12 can also be performed in the gynaecological and obstetric ward of specialised hospitals (32). Abortion during the first 12 weeks with associated pathology (major risk to the patient) and in patients aged under 16 (regardless of the presence or not of associated pathology) is performed only in health care facility that provide specialized care (gynecology or obstetrics wards) (33). After 12 weeks, abortion is to be provided in medical institutions offering specialised hospital care (40).

Abortion can be carried out in private health care facilities before 12 weeks of gestation. After 12 weeks abortion can only be carried out in public health care facilities.

- [Regulation on Voluntary Interruption of Pregnancy in Safe Conditions \(page 5 \)](#)

Secondary (district-level) health-care facilities

Yes

Abortion during the first nine weeks without associated pathology is performed in the Territorial Medical Associations, Women's Health Centers, consultative sections of Perinatal Care Centres and the Reproductive Health section of the National Center for Reproductive Health and Medical Genetics (30). Abortion by manual or electric vacuum aspiration during the first 10 weeks without associated pathology is performed in the National Center for Reproductive Health and Medical Genetics (31). Abortion in weeks 10 to 12 can also be performed in the gynaecological and obstetric ward of specialised hospitals (32). Abortion during the first 12 weeks with associated pathology (major risk to the patient) and in patients aged under 16 (regardless of the presence or not of associated pathology) is performed only in health care facility that provide specialized care (gynecology or obstetrics wards) (33). After 12 weeks, abortion is to be provided in medical institutions offering specialised hospital care (40).

Abortion can be carried out in private health care facilities before 12 weeks of gestation. After 12 weeks abortion can only be carried out in public health care facilities.

- [Regulation on Voluntary Interruption of Pregnancy in Safe Conditions \(page 5 \)](#)

Specialized abortion care public facilities

Not specified

- [Regulation on Voluntary Interruption of Pregnancy in Safe Conditions](#)

Private health-care centres or clinics

Yes

Abortion during the first nine weeks without associated pathology is performed in the Territorial Medical Associations, Women's Health Centers, consultative sections of Perinatal Care Centres and the Reproductive Health section of the National Center for Reproductive Health and Medical Genetics (30). Abortion by manual or electric vacuum aspiration during the first 10 weeks without associated pathology is performed in the National Center for Reproductive Health and Medical Genetics (31). Abortion in weeks 10 to 12 can also be performed in the gynaecological and obstetric ward of specialised hospitals (32). Abortion during the first 12 weeks with associated pathology (major risk to the patient) and in patients aged under 16 (regardless of the presence or not of associated pathology) is performed only in health care facility that provide specialized care (gynecology or obstetrics wards) (33). After 12 weeks, abortion is to be provided in medical institutions offering specialised hospital care (40).

Abortion can be carried out in private health care facilities before 12 weeks of gestation. After 12 weeks abortion can only be carried out in public health care facilities.

- [Regulation on Voluntary Interruption of Pregnancy in Safe Conditions \(page 3 \)](#)

NGO health-care centres or clinics

Not specified

- [Regulation on Voluntary Interruption of Pregnancy in Safe Conditions](#)

Other (if applicable)

Women's Health Centers, consultative sections of Perinatal Care Centres and the Reproductive Health section of the National Center for Reproductive Health and Medical Genetics

- [Regulation on Voluntary Interruption of Pregnancy in Safe Conditions \(page 3\)](#)



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

Abortion during the first nine weeks without associated pathology is performed in the Territorial Medical Associations, Women's Health Centers, consultative sections of Perinatal Care Centres and the Reproductive Health section of the National Center for Reproductive Health and Medical Genetics (30). Abortion by manual or electric vacuum aspiration during the first 10 weeks without associated pathology is performed in the National Center for Reproductive Health and Medical Genetics (31). Abortion in weeks 10 to 12 can also be performed in the gynaecological and obstetric ward of specialised hospitals (32). Abortion during the first 12 weeks with associated pathology (major risk to the patient) and in patients aged under 16 (regardless of the presence or not of associated pathology) is performed only in health care facility that provide specialized care (gynecology or obstetrics wards) (33). After 12 weeks, abortion is to be provided in medical institutions offering specialised hospital care (40).

Abortion can be carried out in private health care facilities before 12 weeks of gestation. After 12 weeks abortion can only be carried out in public health care facilities.

National guidelines for post-abortion care

Yes, guidelines issued by the government

Related documents:

- [Standards for Pregnancy Termination in Safe Conditions \(page 1\)](#)








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 \(page 75\)](#)

<p>Where can post abortion care services be provided</p>	<p>Primary health-care centres Yes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulation on Voluntary Interruption of Pregnancy in Safe Conditions (page 3) <p>Secondary (district-level) health-care facilities Yes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulation on Voluntary Interruption of Pregnancy in Safe Conditions (page 3) <p>Specialized abortion care public facilities Not specified</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulation on Voluntary Interruption of Pregnancy in Safe Conditions <p>Private health-care centres or clinics Yes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulation on Voluntary Interruption of Pregnancy in Safe Conditions (page 3) <p>NGO health-care centres or clinics Not specified</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulation on Voluntary Interruption of Pregnancy in Safe Conditions <p>Other (if applicable) Women's Health Centers, consultative sections of Perinatal Care Centres and the Reproductive Health section of the National Center for Reproductive Health and Medical Genetics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulation on Voluntary Interruption of Pregnancy in Safe Conditions (page 3) <p> WHO Guidance</p> <p>The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>↓ Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 57)</p>
<p>Contraception included in post-abortion care</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulation on Voluntary Interruption of Pregnancy in Safe Conditions (page 5) <p> WHO Guidance</p> <p>The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>↓ Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 62)</p>
<p>Insurance to offset end user costs</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reproductive Health Law (page 1) <p>Induced abortion for all women Yes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reproductive Health Law (page 1) <p>Induced abortion for poor women only No</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reproductive Health Law (page 1) <p>Abortion complications Not specified</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reproductive Health Law <p>Private health coverage No data found</p> <p>Other (if applicable)</p> <p> WHO Guidance</p> <p>The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>↓ Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 18)</p>

<p>Who can provide abortion services</p>	<p>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulation on Voluntary Interruption of Pregnancy in Safe Conditions (page 3) <p>Nurse</p> <p>No</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulation on Voluntary Interruption of Pregnancy in Safe Conditions (page 3) <p>Midwife/nurse-midwife</p> <p>No</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulation on Voluntary Interruption of Pregnancy in Safe Conditions (page 3) <p>Doctor (specialty not specified)</p> <p>No</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulation on Voluntary Interruption of Pregnancy in Safe Conditions (page 3) <p>Specialist doctor, including OB/GYN</p> <p>Yes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulation on Voluntary Interruption of Pregnancy in Safe Conditions (page 3) <p>Other (if applicable)</p> <p>Residents in obstetrics and gynecology can perform voluntary interruption of pregnancy under the supervision of those responsible for their training.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulation on Voluntary Interruption of Pregnancy in Safe Conditions (page 3) <p> WHO Guidance</p> <p>The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>↓ Source document: Health Worker Roles in Safe Abortion Care and Post-Abortion Contraception (page 33)</p>
<p>Extra facility/provider requirements for delivery of abortion services</p>	<p>Referral linkages to a higher-level facility</p> <p>Not specified</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulation on Voluntary Interruption of Pregnancy in Safe Conditions • Standards for Pregnancy Termination in Safe Conditions <p>Availability of a specialist doctor, including OB/GYN</p> <p>Yes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulation on Voluntary Interruption of Pregnancy in Safe Conditions (page 3) • Standards for Pregnancy Termination in Safe Conditions (page 1) <p>Minimum number of beds</p> <p>Not specified</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulation on Voluntary Interruption of Pregnancy in Safe Conditions • Standards for Pregnancy Termination in Safe Conditions <p>Other (if applicable)</p> <p> WHO Guidance</p> <p>The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>↓ Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 75)</p>

Conscientious Objection

<p>Public sector providers</p>	<p>No data found</p> <p> WHO Guidance</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>↓ Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 106)</p>
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<p>Private sector providers</p>	<p>No data found</p> <p> WHO Guidance</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>↓ Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 106)</p>
<p>Provider type not specified</p>	<p>No data found</p> <p> WHO Guidance</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>↓ Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 106)</p>
<p>Neither Type of Provider Permitted</p>	<p>No data found</p> <p> WHO Guidance</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>↓ Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 106)</p>
<p>Public facilities</p>	<p>No data found</p> <p> WHO Guidance</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>↓ Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 106)</p>
<p>Private facilities</p>	<p>No data found</p> <p> WHO Guidance</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>↓ Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 106)</p>
<p>Facility type not specified</p>	<p>No data found</p> <p> WHO Guidance</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>↓ Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 106)</p>
<p>Neither Type of Facility Permitted</p>	<p>No data found</p> <p> WHO Guidance</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>↓ Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 106)</p>

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 **19** (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 **22** (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

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

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

8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities No data

Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries

10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by age, sex and persons with disabilities No data

10.3.1 Proportion of the population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed within the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law No data

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

16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months No data

16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation No data

16.2.3 Proportion of young women and men aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 No data

16.3.1 Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms No data

16.5.1 Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months No data

16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar) No data

16.6.2 Proportion of the population satisfied with their last experience of public services No data

16.7.1 Proportions of positions (by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary) compared to national distributions No data

16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age No data

16.10.1 Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months No data

16.b.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law No data

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

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 No data

Percentage of births attended by trained health professional **99.7** (2014)

Percentage of women aged 20-24 who gave birth before age 18 **4** (2009-2013)

Total fertility rate **1.262** (2018)

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)	0.23 (2017)
Gender Inequalities Index (Rank)	48 (2017)
Mandatory paid maternity leave	yes (2020)
Median age	37.6 (2020)
Population, urban (%)	42.557 (2018)
Percentage of secondary school completion rate for girls	0.97 (2013)
Gender parity in secondary education	0.990 (2018)
Percentage of women in non-agricultural employment	54.6 (2013)
Proportion of seats in parliament held by women	22.8 (2017)
Sex ratio at birth (male to female births)	1.06 (2018)