Country Profile: Russian Federation

Region: Europe

Last Updated: 03 August 2022

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 Practicioners
- Law on Health Care Services
- Other

Related Documents

From General Medical Health Act:

From Criminal / Penal Code:
- Criminal Code

From Ministerial Order / Decree:
- ObGyn Services and Procedures including of Pregnancy Termination
- List of Medical Indications for the Artificial Termination of Pregnancy, 2007

From Health Regulation / Clinical Guidelines:
- Social Ground for Artificial Termination of Pregnancy, 2012
- Guidelines on Psychological Pre-Abortion Counseling, 2010

From EML / Registered List:
- Essential Medicines List

From Other:
- Law on Advertising

Concluding Observations:
- CEDAW
- CEDAW
- CEDAW
- CRC

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

Abortion at the woman’s request

- Gestational limit: 12

Legal Ground and Gestational Limit
### Economic or social reasons

Yes

**Related documents:**
- Law on the Basics of Health Protection of the Citizens (page 36)
- Government Decree on the Social Ground for Artificial Termination of Pregnancy (page 1)

#### Gestational limit

Weeks: 12

- Law on the Basics of Health Protection of the Citizens (page 35)
- Government Decree on the Social Ground for Artificial Termination of Pregnancy (page 1)

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### Foetal impairment

Yes

**Related documents:**
- Law on the Basics of Health Protection of the Citizens (page 36)
- Ministerial Order on Obgyn Services and Procedures including of Pregnancy Termination (page 34)
- Order Approving the List of Medical Indications for the Artificial Termination of Pregnancy (page 6)

#### Gestational limit

Weeks: No limit specified

- Law on the Basics of Health Protection of the Citizens (page 36)
- Ministerial Order on Obgyn Services and Procedures including of Pregnancy Termination (page 34)
- Order Approving the List of Medical Indications for the Artificial Termination of Pregnancy (page 6)

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### Rape

Yes

**Related documents:**
- Law on the Basics of Health Protection of the Citizens (page 36)
- https://abortion-policies.srhr.org/documents/countries/
- Criminal Code (page 95)
- Government Decree on the Social Ground for Artificial Termination of Pregnancy (page 1)

#### Gestational limit

Weeks: 22

- Law on the Basics of Health Protection of the Citizens (page 36)
- Criminal Code (page 95)
- Government Decree on the Social Ground for Artificial Termination of Pregnancy (page 1)

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**WHO Guidance**

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

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

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

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

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

**Not specified**
When there is no explicit reference to an issue covered in the questionnaire in the relevant document(s), this is noted and no interpretation was made.

Related documents:
- Law on the Basics of Health Protection of the Citizens

**WHO Guidance**

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

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

Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 102)

### Intellectual or cognitive disability of the woman

**Not specified**
When there is no explicit reference to an issue covered in the questionnaire in the relevant document(s), this is noted and no interpretation was made.

Related documents:
- Law on the Basics of Health Protection of the Citizens

### 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 Basics of Health Protection of the Citizens
- Order Approving the List of Medical Indications for the Artificial Termination of Pregnancy

**WHO Guidance**

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

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

Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 102)

**Additional notes**

The Law on the basis of public health protection in the Russian Federation provides that a list of medical indications for the artificial termination of pregnancy is determined by the authorized federal executive body. The approved list of medical indications for the artificial termination of pregnancy comprises physical and mental disorders and congenital anomalies (malformations), deformations and chromosomal abnormalities affecting the fetus.

Related documents:
- Law on the Basics of Health Protection of the Citizens (page 36)
- Order Approving the List of Medical Indications for the Artificial Termination of Pregnancy (page 1)

### 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 Basics of Health Protection of the Citizens
- Order Approving the List of Medical Indications for the Artificial Termination of Pregnancy

**WHO Guidance**

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

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

Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 102)

**Additional notes**

The Law on the basis of public health protection in the Russian Federation provides that a list of medical indications for the artificial termination of pregnancy is determined by the authorized federal executive body. The approved list of medical indications for the artificial termination of pregnancy comprises physical and mental disorders and congenital anomalies (malformations), deformations and chromosomal abnormalities affecting the fetus.

Related documents:
- Law on the Basics of Health Protection of the Citizens (page 36)
- Order Approving the List of Medical Indications for the Artificial Termination of Pregnancy (page 1)
### Health

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</table>

**Related documents:**
- Law on the Basics of Health Protection of the Citizens
- Order Approving the List of Medical Indications for the Artificial Termination of Pregnancy

### WHO Guidance

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

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

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

### Additional notes

The Law on the basis of public health protection in the Russian Federation provides that a list of medical indications for the artificial termination of pregnancy is determined by the authorized federal executive body. The approved list of medical indications for the artificial termination of pregnancy comprises physical and mental disorders and congenital anomalies (malformations), deformations and chromosomal abnormalities affecting the foetus.

**Related documents:**
- Law on the Basics of Health Protection of the Citizens (page 36)
- Order Approving the List of Medical Indications for the Artificial Termination of Pregnancy (page 1)

### Life

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<thead>
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</table>

**Related documents:**
- Law on the Basics of Health Protection of the Citizens
- Order Approving the List of Medical Indications for the Artificial Termination of Pregnancy

### WHO Guidance

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

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.

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

### Additional notes

The Law on the basis of public health protection in the Russian Federation provides that a list of medical indications for the artificial termination of pregnancy is determined by the authorized federal executive body. The approved list of medical indications for the artificial termination of pregnancy comprises physical and mental disorders and congenital anomalies (malformations), deformations and chromosomal abnormalities affecting the foetus.

**Related documents:**
- Law on the Basics of Health Protection of the Citizens (page 36)
- Order Approving the List of Medical Indications for the Artificial Termination of Pregnancy (page 1)

### Other

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<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Medical indications</td>
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</table>

**Related documents:**
- Law on the Basics of Health Protection of the Citizens (page 36)
- Order Approving the List of Medical Indications for the Artificial Termination of Pregnancy (page 1)
- https://abortion-policies.srhr.org/documents/countries/

### Additional notes

The Law on the basis of public health protection in the Russian Federation provides that a list of medical indications for the artificial termination of pregnancy is determined by the authorized federal executive body. The approved list of medical indications for the artificial termination of pregnancy comprises physical and mental disorders and congenital anomalies (malformations), deformations and chromosomal abnormalities affecting the foetus. There is no gestational limit in case of abortion for medical indications.

### Additional Requirements to Access Safe Abortion
Authorization of health professional(s)

Yes

Related documents:
- Law on the Basics of Health Protection of the Citizens (page 36)
- Ministerial Order on Obgyn Services and Procedures including of Pregnancy Termination (page 33)
- https://abortion-policies.srhr.org/documents/countries/

Number and cadre of health-care professional authorizations required

Commission of 4
Doctor (Specialty Not Specified), Specialist Doctor, Including OB/GYN
Lawyer and Social Work Specialist (for social reasons/rape)

In the case of abortion for medical or social reasons/rape, authorization is required from a commission of four.

Related documents:
- Ministerial Order on Obgyn Services and Procedures including of Pregnancy Termination (page 33)
- Order Approving the List of Medical Indications for the Artificial Termination of Pregnancy (page 1)

WHO Guidance

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

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

- Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 105)

Additional notes

In the case of abortion for medical or social reasons/rape, authorization is required from a commission of four.

Related documents:
- Order Approving the List of Medical Indications for the Artificial Termination of Pregnancy (page 1)

Authorization in specially licensed facilities only

Not specified

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

Related documents:
- Law on the Basics of Health Protection of the Citizens
- Ministerial Order on Obgyn Services and Procedures including of Pregnancy Termination

WHO Guidance

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

Restrictions on the range of providers or facilities that are authorized to provide abortion reduce the availability of services and their equitable geographic distribution. Safe Abortion Guidelines, § 4.2.2.4.

- Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 106)

Judicial authorization for minors

Not specified

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

Related documents:
- Law on the Basics of Health Protection of the Citizens
- Ministerial Order on Obgyn Services and Procedures including of Pregnancy Termination

WHO Guidance

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

Third-party authorization should not be required for women to obtain abortion services. Safe Abortion Guidelines, § 4.2.2.

- Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 105)
### Judicial authorization in cases of rape

- **Not 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 Basics of Health Protection of the Citizens
- Ministerial Order on Obgyn Services and Procedures including of Pregnancy Termination

**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

**Additional notes**

In case of termination of a pregnancy resulting from rape, the decision on the woman’ access to abortion is dependent on “documents proving the existence of social indications for abortion”, that is, proving the commission of a crime under Article 131 of the Criminal Code (rape). There is no indication whether these documents are to be issued by the police or a judicial authority.

**Related documents:**
- Ministerial Order on Obgyn Services and Procedures including of Pregnancy Termination (page 33)

### 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:**
- Law on the Basics of Health Protection of the Citizens
- Ministerial Order on Obgyn Services and Procedures including of Pregnancy Termination

**WHO Guidance**

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**Additional notes**

In case of termination of a pregnancy resulting from rape, the decision on the woman’ access to abortion is dependent on “documents proving the existence of social indications for abortion”, that is, proving the commission of a crime under Article 131 of the Criminal Code (rape). There is no indication whether these documents are to be issued by the police or a judicial authority.

**Related documents:**
- Ministerial Order on Obgyn Services and Procedures including of Pregnancy Termination (page 33)

### Parental consent required for minors

- **Yes**

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

- **Yes**

**Age where consent not needed**

- **15**

Artificial termination of pregnancy in younger minors 15 years old, as well as minors with drug addiction under 16 years old, can be carried out on the basis of the voluntary informed consent of one of the parents or other legal representative.

**Related documents:**
- Ministerial Order on Obgyn Services and Procedures including of Pregnancy Termination (page 31)

**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)
<table>
<thead>
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<th>Topic</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Spousal consent</td>
<td>Not specified</td>
<td>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.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
| Related documents                          |             | Law on the Basics of Health Protection of the Citizens  
Ministerial Order on Obgyn Services and Procedures including of Pregnancy Termination |
| WHO Guidance                               |             | The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.  
Third-party authorization should not be required for women to obtain abortion services. The requirement for authorization by a spouse may violate the right to privacy and women’s access to health care on the basis of equality of men and women. Safe Abortion Guidelines, § 4.2.2.2. |
| Source document                            |             | WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 105)                                               |
| Ultrasound images or listen to foetal heartbeat required | Not specified | When there is no explicit reference to an issue covered in the questionnaire in the relevant document(s), this is noted and no interpretation was made. |
| Related documents                          |             | Law on the Basics of Health Protection of the Citizens  
Ministerial Order on Obgyn Services and Procedures including of Pregnancy Termination |
| WHO Guidance                               |             | The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.  
Regulatory, policy and programmatic barriers; one example of which is the requirement for mandatory ultrasound prior to abortion, that hinder access to and timely provision of safe abortion care should be removed. Safe Abortion Guidelines, Executive Summary, Box 7 - Recommendation. |
| Source document                            |             | WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 19)                                                  |
| Compulsory counselling                     | Yes         | Related documents                                                                 |
| Related documents                          |             | Health and Social Affairs, Guidelines on Psychological Pre-Abortion Counseling (page 1)  
Ministerial Order on Obgyn Services and Procedures including of Pregnancy Termination (page 31) |
| WHO Guidance                               |             | The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.  
Many women have made a decision to have an abortion before seeking care, and this decision should be respected without subjecting a woman to mandatory counselling. Provision of counselling to women who desire it should be voluntary, confidential, non-directive and by a trained person. Safe Abortion Guidelines, § 2.1.8.1. |
| Source document                            |             | WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 46)                                                  |
| Compulsory waiting period                  | Yes         | Related documents                                                                 |
| Related documents                          |             | Law on the Basics of Health Protection of the Citizens (page 36)                        |
| Waiting period                             |             | First consultation  
varies                                                                                   |
| WHO Guidance                               |             | The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.  
States should consider eliminating waiting periods that are not medically required, and expanding services to serve all eligible women promptly. Safe Abortion Guidelines, § 4.2.2.6. |
| Source document                            |             | WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 107)                                                  |

**Additional notes**

There is a waiting period of 48 hours at gestational ages between four and seven weeks and 11 to 12 weeks. For pregnancies at gestational ages between 7 and 10 weeks the waiting period is seven days.
### Mandatory HIV screening test

**Yes**

**Related documents:**
- Ministerial Order on Obstyn Services and Procedures Including Pregnancy Termination (page 33)

**WHO Guidance**

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

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

**Additional notes**

An HIV test is conducted as part of the examination prior to second trimester abortions.

### Other mandatory STI screening tests

**Not specified**

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

**Related documents:**
- Law on the Basics of Health Protection of the Citizens
- Ministerial Order on Obstyn Services and Procedures Including Pregnancy Termination

**WHO Guidance**

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

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

### Prohibition of sex-selective abortion

**Not specified**

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

**Related documents:**
- Law on the Basics of Health Protection of the Citizens
- Ministerial Order on Obstyn Services and Procedures Including Pregnancy Termination

**WHO Guidance**

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

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.

**Source document:** Preventing Gender-Biased Sex Selection (page 17)

### Restrictions on information provided to the public

**Yes**

**Related documents:**
- Law on Advertising (page 15)

**List of restrictions**

Restrictions on the placement of advertising of medical services for abortion

Advertising of medical services for abortion should be accompanied by a warning about the possibility of infertility and other harmful effects to the health of women resulting from abortion, and no less than ten percent of advertising area (space) should be given to this warning. Advertising of medical services for abortion should not contain any statement on the safety of health care services.

- Law on Advertising (page 15)

**WHO Guidance**

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

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

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

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

**No data found**

**WHO Guidance**

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

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

**Source document:** WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 103)
Clinical and Service-delivery Aspects of Abortion Care

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National guidelines for induced abortion</th>
<th>Yes, guidelines issued by the government</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>• Ministerial Order on Obgyn Services and Procedures including of Pregnancy Termination (page 1)</td>
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</table>

**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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Methods allowed</th>
<th>Vacuum aspiration</th>
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<tbody>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Related documents:</td>
<td>• Ministerial Order on Obgyn Services and Procedures including of Pregnancy Termination (page 32)</td>
</tr>
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</table>

**WHO Guidance**

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

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

**WHO Guidance**

Dilatation and evacuation (D&E) and medical methods (mifepristone and misoprostol; misoprostol alone) are both recommended methods for abortion for gestations over 12 to 14 weeks. Safe Abortion Guidelines, Executive Summary, Box 3- Recommendation.

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

**WHO Guidance**

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

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

**WHO Guidance**

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

**Source document**: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 123)
## Country recognized approval (mifepristone / mife-misoprostol)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
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**Related documents:**
- Essential Medicines List (page 1)

### WHO Guidance

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

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

- Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 54)

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

- Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 13)

## Country recognized approval (misoprostol)

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<td>Yes, indications not specified</td>
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</table>

**Related documents:**
- Essential Medicines List (page 31)

### 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

### 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Where can abortion services be provided</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Related documents:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Ministerial Order on Obgyn Services and Procedures including of Pregnancy Termination (page 31)</td>
</tr>
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</table>

### Primary health-care centres

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Primary health-care centres</th>
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<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
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</table>

Primary health care centres may provide medical abortions.

- Ministerial Order on Obgyn Services and Procedures including of Pregnancy Termination (page 32)

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

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Secondary (district-level) health-care facilities</th>
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<tbody>
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</table>

- Ministerial Order on Obgyn Services and Procedures including of Pregnancy Termination (page 32)

### Specialized abortion care public facilities

<table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not specified</td>
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</table>

- Law on the Basics of Health Protection of the Citizens
- Ministerial Order on Obgyn Services and Procedures including of Pregnancy Termination

### Private health-care centres or clinics

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<th>Private health-care centres or clinics</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not specified</td>
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- Law on the Basics of Health Protection of the Citizens
- Ministerial Order on Obgyn Services and Procedures including of Pregnancy Termination

### NGO health-care centres or clinics

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<tr>
<td>Not specified</td>
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</table>

- Law on the Basics of Health Protection of the Citizens
- Ministerial Order on Obgyn Services and Procedures including of Pregnancy Termination

### Other (if applicable)

<table>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Licensed Medical Institutions</td>
</tr>
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</table>

- Ministerial Order on Obgyn Services and Procedures including of Pregnancy Termination (page 31)

### 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)
### National guidelines for post-abortion care

Yes, guidelines issued by the government

**Related documents:**
- Ministerial Order on Obgyn Services and Procedures including of Pregnancy Termination (page 3)

### Contraception included in post-abortion care

Yes

**Related documents:**
- Ministerial Order on Obgyn Services and Procedures including of Pregnancy Termination (page 34)

### Where can post-abortion care services be provided

#### Primary health-care centres

Not specified

- Law on the Basics of Health Protection of the Citizens
- Ministerial Order on Obgyn Services and Procedures including of Pregnancy Termination
- Criminal Code

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

Not specified

- Law on the Basics of Health Protection of the Citizens
- Ministerial Order on Obgyn Services and Procedures including of Pregnancy Termination
- Criminal Code

#### Specialized abortion care public facilities

Not specified

- Law on the Basics of Health Protection of the Citizens
- Ministerial Order on Obgyn Services and Procedures including of Pregnancy Termination
- Criminal Code

#### Private health-care centres or clinics

Not specified

- Law on the Basics of Health Protection of the Citizens
- Ministerial Order on Obgyn Services and Procedures including of Pregnancy Termination
- Criminal Code

#### NGO health-care centres or clinics

Not specified

- Law on the Basics of Health Protection of the Citizens
- Ministerial Order on Obgyn Services and Procedures including of Pregnancy Termination
- Criminal Code

### Insurance to offset end user costs

No data found

**Related documents:**
- Ministerial Order on Obgyn Services and Procedures including of Pregnancy Termination (page 34)

### Contraception included in post-abortion care

Yes

**Related documents:**
- Ministerial Order on Obgyn Services and Procedures including of Pregnancy Termination (page 34)

### Insurance to offset end user costs

No data found

**Related documents:**
- Ministerial Order on Obgyn Services and Procedures including of Pregnancy Termination (page 34)
### Who can provide abortion services

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Role</th>
<th>Requirements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nurse</td>
<td>Not specified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midwife/nurse-midwife</td>
<td>Not specified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doctor (specialty not specified)</td>
<td>Not specified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specialist doctor, including OB/GYN</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**WHO Guidance**

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

Subject to gestational age and method, abortion care can be safely provided by any properly trained health-care provider, including specialist doctors, non-specialist doctors; associate and advanced associate clinicians; midwives; and nurses.

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requirement</th>
<th>Requirements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Referral linkages to a higher-level facility</td>
<td>Not specified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Availability of a specialist doctor, including OB/GYN</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum number of beds</td>
<td>Not specified</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**WHO Guidance**

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

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

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

Related documents:
- Law on the Basics of Health Protection of the Citizens (page 43)

Individual health-care providers who have objected are required to refer the woman to another provider

Yes

- Law on the Basics of Health Protection of the Citizens (page 43)

WHO Guidance

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

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.

Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 106)

Private sector providers

Related documents:
- Law on the Basics of Health Protection of the Citizens (page 43)

Individual health-care providers who have objected are required to refer the woman to another provider

Yes

- Law on the Basics of Health Protection of the Citizens (page 43)

WHO Guidance

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

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.

Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 106)

Provider type not specified

Yes

Related documents:
- Law on the Basics of Health Protection of the Citizens (page 43)

Individual health-care providers who have objected are required to refer the woman to another provider

Yes

- Law on the Basics of Health Protection of the Citizens (page 43)

WHO Guidance

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

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.

Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 106)

Neither Type of Provider Permitted

Related documents:
- Law on the Basics of Health Protection of the Citizens (page 43)

Individual health-care providers who have objected are required to refer the woman to another provider

Yes

- Law on the Basics of Health Protection of the Citizens (page 43)

WHO Guidance

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

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.

Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 106)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Facility Type</th>
<th>Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Public facilities</td>
<td>Not specified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private facilities</td>
<td>Not specified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Facility type not specified</td>
<td>Not specified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neither Type of Facility Permitted</td>
<td>Not specified</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Related documents:
- Law on the Basics of Health Protection of the Citizens
- WHO Guidance

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

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.

Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 106)

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

1.3.2 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
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.1.1 Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls</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>
</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>
</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>
</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>
</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>
</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>
</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>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries</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>
</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>
</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 |
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

8 (2011)

Percentage of births attended by trained health professional

99.7 (2014)

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

No data

Total fertility rate

1.57 (2018)

Legal marital age for women, with parental consent

No data

Legal marital age for women, without parental consent

18 (2009-2017)

Gender Inequalities Index (Value)

.26 (2017)

Gender Inequalities Index (Rank)

53 (2017)

Mandatory paid maternity leave

Yes (2020)

Median age

39.6 (2020)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population, urban (%)</td>
<td>74.433 (2018)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of secondary school completion rate for girls</td>
<td>0.97 (2013)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender parity in secondary education</td>
<td>0.985 (2016)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of women in non-agricultural employment</td>
<td>50.3 (2013)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proportion of seats in parliament held by women</td>
<td>16.1 (2017)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex ratio at birth (male to female births)</td>
<td>1.05 (2018)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>