

Country Profile: Slovakia

Last Updated: 7 May 2017

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

Related Documents

From Criminal / Penal Code:

- [Criminal Code as Amended, 2005](#)

From EML / Registered List:

- [Essential Medicine List, 2010](#)

From Document Relating to Funding:

- [Laws Issuing the List of Diseases and which Medical Procedures are Partially Covered or Not Covered Based on Public Health Insurance](#)

From Abortion Specific Law:

- [Artificial Interruption of Pregnancy as Amended, 1986](#)
- [Implementing Artificial Interruption of Pregnancy Act, 1986](#)
- [Healthcare, Healthcare-related Services, and Amending and Supplementing Certain Acts as Amended, 2004](#)
- [Details for Information Provided to a Woman and Designating an Entity Responsible for the Receipt and Evaluation of Notifications, 2009](#)

From Law on Medical Practitioners:

- [Laws on Healthcare Providers, Health Workers and Professional Medical Associations, and Amending and Supplementing Certain Acts](#)



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

↓ [Download data](#)



Concluding Observations:

- [CEDAW](#)
- [CEDAW](#)
- [CESCR](#)
- [CRC](#)
- [CRC](#)






Persons who can be sanctioned:





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




Abortion at the woman's request

✓ Gestational limit: 12

Legal Ground and Gestational Limit

Economic or social reasons	<p>No</p> <p>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Laws Criminal Code, as amended (page 59) <p> WHO Guidance</p> <p>The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.</p> <p>WHO defines health for member states as a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity. Safe Abortion Guidelines, § 4.2.1.5.</p> <p>↓ Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 103)</p>
Foetal impairment	<p>Yes</p> <p>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Artificial Interruption of Pregnancy, as amended (page 1)• Decree Implementing Act on Artificial Interruption of Pregnancy, as amended (page 9) <p>Gestational limit</p> <p>Weeks: No limit specified</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Decree Implementing Act on Artificial Interruption of Pregnancy, as amended (page 1) <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>
Rape	<p>No</p> <p>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Laws Criminal Code, as amended (page 59) <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>
Incest	<p>Yes</p>

	<p>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decree Implementing Act on Artificial Interruption of Pregnancy, as amended (page 8) <p>Gestational limit</p> <p>Weeks: 6 months</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decree Implementing Act on Artificial Interruption of Pregnancy, as amended (page 1) <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>No</p> <p>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Laws Criminal Code, as amended (page 59)
<p>Mental health</p>	<p>No</p> <p>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Artificial Interruption of Pregnancy, as amended (page 1) • Decree Implementing Act on Artificial Interruption of Pregnancy, as amended (page 4) <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>No</p> <p>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Artificial Interruption of Pregnancy, as amended (page 1) • Decree Implementing Act on Artificial Interruption of Pregnancy, as amended (page 4) <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"> • Artificial Interruption of Pregnancy, as amended (page 1) • Decree Implementing Act on Artificial Interruption of Pregnancy, as amended (page 4) <p>Gestational limit</p> <p>Weeks: 6 months</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decree Implementing Act on Artificial Interruption of Pregnancy, as amended (page 1) <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>There is a detailed list of health indications when abortion can be performed after 12 weeks. The list includes various conditions related to physical and mental health.</p>
<p>Life</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Artificial Interruption of Pregnancy, as amended (page 1) <p>Gestational limit</p> <p>Weeks: No limit specified</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decree Implementing Act on Artificial Interruption of Pregnancy, as amended (page 1) <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>Conception before the age of 18 or after the age of 40; Contraceptive failure; If there is a reasonable suspicion that the woman became pregnant as a result of a crime. There is also a detailed list of health indications when abortion can be performed after 12 weeks. The list includes various conditions related to physical and mental health.</p> <p>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decree Implementing Act on Artificial Interruption of Pregnancy, as amended (page 1) <p> Additional notes</p> <p>The gestational limit for abortion in all 'other' conditions is 6 months.</p>

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"> • Artificial Interruption of Pregnancy, as amended (page 2) <p>Number and cadre of health-care professional authorizations required</p> <p>3</p> <p>Doctor (Specialty Not Specified), Specialist Doctor, Including OB/GYN</p> <p>If the doctor finds legal grounds for abortion, the doctor's decision is then referred to a review by the Director, in the presence of two other medical professionals of obstetrics and gynaecology, or a doctor from another department.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Artificial Interruption of Pregnancy, as amended (page 2) • Artificial Interruption of Pregnancy, as amended (page 2)
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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 \(page 105\)](#)

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:

- [Artificial Interruption of Pregnancy, as amended](#)
- [Decree Implementing Act on Artificial Interruption of Pregnancy, as amended](#)
- [Laws on Healthcare, Healthcare-related Services, and Amending and Supplementing Certain Acts, as amended](#)



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:

- [Artificial Interruption of Pregnancy, as amended](#)
- [Decree Implementing Act on Artificial Interruption of Pregnancy, as amended](#)
- [Laws on Healthcare, Healthcare-related Services, and Amending and Supplementing Certain Acts, as amended](#)



WHO Guidance

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

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

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

Judicial authorization in cases of rape

Not applicable



WHO Guidance

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

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

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

Police report required in case of rape

Not applicable



WHO Guidance

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

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

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

Parental consent required for minors

Yes

Related documents:

- [Laws on Healthcare, Healthcare-related Services, and Amending and Supplementing Certain Acts, as amended \(page 8\)](#)

Can another adult consent in place of a parent?

Yes

- [Laws on Healthcare, Healthcare-related Services, and Amending and Supplementing Certain Acts, as amended \(page 8\)](#)

Age where consent not needed



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.

- [Laws on Healthcare, Healthcare-related Services, and Amending and Supplementing Certain Acts, as amended](#)



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 \(page 105\)](#)

Spousal consent



Not specified

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

Related documents:

- [Artificial Interruption of Pregnancy, as amended](#)
- [Decree Implementing Act on Artificial Interruption of Pregnancy, as amended](#)
- [Laws on Healthcare, Healthcare-related Services, and Amending and Supplementing Certain Acts, as amended](#)



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:

- [Artificial Interruption of Pregnancy, as amended](#)
- [Decree Implementing Act on Artificial Interruption of Pregnancy, as amended](#)
- [Laws on Healthcare, Healthcare-related Services, and Amending and Supplementing Certain Acts, as amended](#)



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

Yes

counselling

Related documents:

- [Laws on Healthcare, Healthcare-related Services, and Amending and Supplementing Certain Acts, as amended \(page 8 \)](#)
- [Laws on Laying Down Details for Information Provided to a Woman, for Notification of the Provision of Information and the Model of Written Information, and Designating an Entity Responsible for the Receipt and Evaluation of Notifications \(page 1\)](#)



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 \(page 46\)](#)



Additional notes

The woman must receive information as part of the provision of information during the process of giving informed consent, including information related to "physical and psychological risks" associated with abortion, "the current development stage of the embryo or fetus," and "alternatives to abortion" such as adoption and support in pregnancy from civic and religious organizations. The woman does not have the option of refusing to be given this information.

Women seeking abortion on request must also be provided with the required information in writing. A model for this written information is provided by the Ministry of Health, which suggests that written information on the risks of induced abortion should outline among other things that "[t]he subsequent impaired ability or inability to become pregnant cannot be ruled out," and that "[f]ollowing the induced termination of pregnancy, a woman may experience feelings of anxiety, guilt, sadness and depression." This information provided should also include written information on the stage of fetal development, which the Ministry of Health specifies as information on "the result of the ultrasound examination, the length of pregnancy, and the development stage of the embryo or fetus."

Compulsory waiting period

Yes

Related documents:

- [Laws on Healthcare, Healthcare-related Services, and Amending and Supplementing Certain Acts, as amended \(page 8\)](#)

Waiting period

From the point when the doctor sends a notification to the National Health Information Center confirming that he/she provided mandated information to the woman
48 HOURS



WHO Guidance

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

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

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



Additional notes

A mandatory waiting period of 48 hours applies to abortion on request without restriction as to reason (permitted up to 12 weeks of pregnancy).

Mandatory HIV screening test



Not specified

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

Related documents:

- [Artificial Interruption of Pregnancy, as amended](#)
- [Decree Implementing Act on Artificial Interruption of Pregnancy, as amended](#)
- [Laws on Healthcare, Healthcare-related Services, and Amending and Supplementing Certain Acts, as amended](#)









WHO Guidance




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

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

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

<p>Other mandatory STI screening tests</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"> • Artificial Interruption of Pregnancy, as amended • Decree Implementing Act on Artificial Interruption of Pregnancy, as amended • Laws on Healthcare, Healthcare-related Services, and Amending and Supplementing Certain Acts, as amended <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</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"> • Artificial Interruption of Pregnancy, as amended • Decree Implementing Act on Artificial Interruption of Pregnancy, as amended • Laws on Healthcare, Healthcare-related Services, and Amending and Supplementing Certain Acts, as amended <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>	<p>Abortion on request cannot be performed in cases of certain health contraindications. Contraindications include: (1) if it is less than 6 months after previous pregnancy termination (except for the situations when a woman has already given birth twice; she is 35 years old; or there is a justified suspicion that the pregnancy is a result of crime), or if the woman's health status substantially increases health risks associated with induced abortion.</p> <p>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Artificial Interruption of Pregnancy, as amended (page 1) • Decree Implementing Act on Artificial Interruption of Pregnancy, as amended (page 1)

Clinical and Service-delivery Aspects of Abortion Care

National guidelines for induced abortion	<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>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>
Methods allowed	<p>Vacuum aspiration</p> <p>No data found</p> <p>Dilatation and evacuation</p> <p>No data found</p> <p>Combination mifepristone-misoprostol</p> <p>No data found</p> <p>Misoprostol only</p> <p>No data found</p> <p>Other (where provided)</p> <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>
Country recognized approval (mifepristone / mife-misoprostol)	<p>No</p> <p>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Slovakia Essential Medicine List 2010 (page 10) <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>

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

Country recognized approval (misoprostol)

No

Related documents:

- [Slovakia Essential Medicine List 2010 \(page 10\)](#)



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:

- [Artificial Interruption of Pregnancy, as amended](#)
- [Decree Implementing Act on Artificial Interruption of Pregnancy, as amended](#)
- [Laws on Healthcare, Healthcare-related Services, and Amending and Supplementing Certain Acts, as amended](#)

Primary health-care centres

Not specified

- [Artificial Interruption of Pregnancy, as amended](#)
- [Decree Implementing Act on Artificial Interruption of Pregnancy, as amended](#)
- [Laws on Healthcare, Healthcare-related Services, and Amending and Supplementing Certain Acts, as amended](#)

Secondary (district-level) health-care facilities

Not specified

- [Artificial Interruption of Pregnancy, as amended](#)
- [Decree Implementing Act on Artificial Interruption of Pregnancy, as amended](#)
- [Laws on Healthcare, Healthcare-related Services, and Amending and Supplementing Certain Acts, as amended](#)

Specialized abortion care public facilities

Not specified

- [Artificial Interruption of Pregnancy, as amended](#)
- [Decree Implementing Act on Artificial Interruption of Pregnancy, as amended](#)
- [Laws on Healthcare, Healthcare-related Services, and Amending and Supplementing Certain Acts, as amended](#)

Private health-care centres or clinics

Not specified

- [Artificial Interruption of Pregnancy, as amended](#)
- [Decree Implementing Act on Artificial Interruption of Pregnancy, as amended](#)
- [Laws on Healthcare, Healthcare-related Services, and Amending and Supplementing Certain Acts, as amended](#)

NGO health-care centres or clinics

Not specified

- [Artificial Interruption of Pregnancy, as amended](#)
- [Decree Implementing Act on Artificial Interruption of Pregnancy, as amended](#)
- [Laws on Healthcare, Healthcare-related Services, and Amending and Supplementing Certain Acts, as amended](#)

Other (if applicable)



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

No data found



WHO Guidance

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

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

↓ **Source document:** [WHO Safe Abortion Guidance \(page 75\)](#)

Where can post abortion care services be provided

Primary health-care centres

No data found

Secondary (district-level) health-care facilities

No data found

Specialized abortion care public facilities

No data found

Private health-care centres or clinics

No data found

NGO health-care centres or clinics

No data found

Other (if applicable)



WHO Guidance

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

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

↓ **Source document:** [WHO Safe Abortion Guidance \(page 57\)](#)

Contraception included in post-abortion care

No data found



WHO Guidance

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

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

↓ **Source document:** [WHO Safe Abortion Guidance \(page 62\)](#)

Insurance to offset end user costs

Yes

Related documents:

- [Laws Issuing the List of Diseases at which Medical Procedures are Partially Covered or Not Covered Based on Public Health Insurance \(page 119\)](#)

Induced abortion for all women

No

Only abortion in case of medical reasons is covered by the public health insurance.

- [Laws Issuing the List of Diseases at which Medical Procedures are Partially Covered or Not Covered Based on Public Health Insurance \(page 119\)](#)

Induced abortion for poor women only

Not specified

- [Artificial Interruption of Pregnancy, as amended](#)
- [Decree Implementing Act on Artificial Interruption of Pregnancy, as amended](#)
- [Laws Issuing the List of Diseases at which Medical Procedures are Partially Covered or Not Covered Based on Public Health Insurance](#)

Abortion complications

Not specified

- [Artificial Interruption of Pregnancy, as amended](#)
- [Decree Implementing Act on Artificial Interruption of Pregnancy, as amended](#)
- [Laws Issuing the List of Diseases at which Medical Procedures are Partially Covered or Not Covered Based on Public Health Insurance](#)

Private health coverage

Not specified

- [Artificial Interruption of Pregnancy, as amended](#)
- [Decree Implementing Act on Artificial Interruption of Pregnancy, as amended](#)



WHO Guidance

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

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

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

Who can provide abortion services

Related documents:

- [Artificial Interruption of Pregnancy, as amended](#)
- [Decree Implementing Act on Artificial Interruption of Pregnancy, as amended](#)
- [Laws on Healthcare, Healthcare-related Services, and Amending and Supplementing Certain Acts, as amended](#)

Nurse

Not specified

- [Artificial Interruption of Pregnancy, as amended](#)
- [Decree Implementing Act on Artificial Interruption of Pregnancy, as amended](#)
- [Laws on Healthcare, Healthcare-related Services, and Amending and Supplementing Certain Acts, as amended](#)

Midwife/nurse-midwife

Not specified

- [Artificial Interruption of Pregnancy, as amended](#)
- [Decree Implementing Act on Artificial Interruption of Pregnancy, as amended](#)
- [Laws on Healthcare, Healthcare-related Services, and Amending and Supplementing Certain Acts, as amended](#)

Doctor (specialty not specified)

Not specified

- [Artificial Interruption of Pregnancy, as amended](#)
- [Decree Implementing Act on Artificial Interruption of Pregnancy, as amended](#)
- [Laws on Healthcare, Healthcare-related Services, and Amending and Supplementing Certain Acts, as amended](#)

Specialist doctor, including OB/GYN

Not specified

- [Artificial Interruption of Pregnancy, as amended](#)
- [Decree Implementing Act on Artificial Interruption of Pregnancy, as amended](#)
- [Laws on Healthcare, Healthcare-related Services, and Amending and Supplementing Certain Acts, as amended](#)

Other (if applicable)



WHO Guidance

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

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

↓ **Source document:** [Health Worker Roles in Safe Abortion Care and Post-Abortion Contraception \(page 33\)](#)

Extra facility/provider requirements for delivery of abortion services

Referral linkages to a higher-level facility

Not specified

- [Artificial Interruption of Pregnancy, as amended](#)
- [Decree Implementing Act on Artificial Interruption of Pregnancy, as amended](#)
- [Laws on Healthcare, Healthcare-related Services, and Amending and Supplementing Certain Acts, as amended](#)

Availability of a specialist doctor, including OB/GYN

Not specified

- [Artificial Interruption of Pregnancy, as amended](#)
- [Decree Implementing Act on Artificial Interruption of Pregnancy, as amended](#)
- [Laws on Healthcare, Healthcare-related Services, and Amending and Supplementing Certain Acts, as amended](#)

Minimum number of beds

Not specified

- [Artificial Interruption of Pregnancy, as amended](#)
- [Decree Implementing Act on Artificial Interruption of Pregnancy, as amended](#)
- [Laws on Healthcare, Healthcare-related Services, and Amending and Supplementing Certain Acts, as amended](#)

Other (if applicable)



WHO Guidance

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

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

↓ **Source document:** [WHO Safe Abortion Guidance \(page 75\)](#)

Conscientious Objection

Public sector providers

Related documents:

- [Laws on Healthcare Providers, Health Workers and Professional Medical Associations, and Amending and Supplementing Certain Acts \(page 202\)](#)

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



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.

The Code of Ethics of a Health Practitioner allows individual health professionals to refuse to provide any medical service if performing the service “contradicts [their] conscience,” except in situations posing an immediate threat to the life or health of a person.

If a health care provider refuses to provide health care, the Act on Health Care entitles the patient to file a complaint to a regional self-governing body which is responsible for reviewing the complaint and identifying a provider who will provide the service and who is not located too far away from the person’s residence or work.

- [Laws on Healthcare Providers, Health Workers and Professional Medical Associations, and Amending and Supplementing Certain Acts](#)
- [Laws on Healthcare, Healthcare-related Services, and Amending and Supplementing Certain Acts, as amended \(page 15\)](#)



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 \(page 106\)](#)



Additional notes

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Related documents:

- [Laws on Healthcare, Healthcare-related Services, and Amending and Supplementing Certain Acts, as amended \(page 15\)](#)

Private sector providers

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Related documents:

- [Laws on Healthcare, Healthcare-related Services, and Amending and Supplementing Certain Acts, as amended \(page 15\)](#)

Yes

Related documents:

- [Laws on Healthcare Providers, Health Workers and Professional Medical Associations, and Amending and Supplementing Certain Acts \(page 202\)](#)

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



Additional notes

Provider type not specified

The Code of Ethics of a Health Practitioner allows individual health professionals to refuse to provide any medical service if performing the service “contradicts [their] conscience,” except in situations posing an immediate threat to the life or health of a person.

If a health care provider refuses to provide health care, the Act on Health Care entitles the patient to file a complaint to a regional self-governing body which is responsible for reviewing the complaint and identifying a provider who will provide the service and who is not located too far away from the person’s residence or work.

Related documents:

- [Laws on Healthcare, Healthcare-related Services, and Amending and Supplementing Certain Acts, as amended \(page 15\)](#)

Neither Type of Provider Permitted

Related documents:

- [Laws on Healthcare Providers, Health Workers and Professional Medical Associations, and Amending and Supplementing Certain Acts \(page 202\)](#)

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



Not specified

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Related documents:

- [Laws on Healthcare, Healthcare-related Services, and Amending and Supplementing Certain Acts, as amended \(page 15\)](#)

Public facilities



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:

- [Laws on Healthcare Providers, Health Workers and Professional Medical Associations, and Amending and Supplementing Certain Acts](#)



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 \(page 106\)](#)

Private facilities



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

	<p>interpretation was made.</p> <p>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Laws on Healthcare Providers, Health Workers and Professional Medical Associations, and Amending and Supplementing Certain Acts <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> 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"> • Laws on Healthcare Providers, Health Workers and Professional Medical Associations, and Amending and Supplementing Certain Acts <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>
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Indicators

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

Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere

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

No data

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

No data

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

No data

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

3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio	5 (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
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Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

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

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

98.5 (2014)

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

No data

Total fertility rate

1.54 (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)

0.18 (2017)

Gender Inequalities Index (Rank)

39 (2017)

Mandatory paid maternity leave

yes (2020)

Median age

41.2 (2020)

Population, urban (%)

53.726 (2018)

Percentage of secondary school completion rate for girls

1 (2013)

Gender parity in secondary education

1.011 (2015)

Percentage of women in non-agricultural employment

48.2 (2013)

Proportion of seats in parliament held by women

20 (2017)

Sex ratio at birth (male to female births)

1.05 (2018)

