

Country Profile: Argentina

Last Updated: 15 June 2021

Region: South America



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:

- [Penal Code](#)

From Case Law:

- [Supreme Court Ruling F.A.L, 2012](#)

From Health Regulation / Clinical Guidelines:

- [Comprehensive Abortion Care Guide, 2021](#)
- [Post-Abortion Care Guidelines](#)

From EML / Registered List:

- [Misoprostol Regulation, 1998](#)
- [Misoprostol Regulation, 2010](#)
- [Basic Health Care Package Programme Annex II](#)
- [Basic Health Care Package Programme Annex III](#)
- [Therapeutic Formulary](#)

From Abortion Specific Law:

- [Access to Voluntary Termination of Pregnancy](#)
- [Legal Standards for the interruption of pregnancy, 2021](#)

From Other:

- [City of Buenos Aires Law 1044, 2003](#)



List of ratified human rights treaties:

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

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Concluding Observations:

- [CEDAW](#)
- [CEDAW](#)
- [CDESCR](#)
- [CRC](#)
- [CRPD](#)
- [HRC](#)
- [HRC](#)
- [HRC](#)
- [CDESCR](#)
- [CRC](#)
- [SR VAW](#)







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: 14


Legal Ground and Gestational Limit








<p>Economic or social reasons</p>	<p>No</p> <p>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Penal Code (page 19) • Access to Voluntary Termination of Pregnancy (page 2) • Comprehensive Abortion Care Guide, 2021 (page 2) • Legal Standards for the interruption of pregnancy, 2021 (page 4) <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>
<p>Foetal impairment</p>	<p>No</p> <p>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Penal Code (page 19) • Access to Voluntary Termination of Pregnancy (page 2) • Comprehensive Abortion Care Guide, 2021 (page 2) • Legal Standards for the interruption of pregnancy, 2021 (page 4) <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> Additional notes</p> <p>The Legislative Body of the City of Buenos Aires passed the Law 1044 in June 2003 indicating that a pregnant woman with a fetus with anencephaly or a pathology incompatible with extrauterine life has to be informed and can request a preterm delivery once the pregnancy has reached 24 weeks. This law has been used in rulings of provincial courts to allow pregnancy interruptions (i.e. Buenos Aires and Neuquén).</p> <p>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supreme Court Ruling F.A.L, 2012 (page 1) • City of Buenos Aires Law, 2003 (page 1)
<p>Rape</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to Voluntary Termination of Pregnancy (page 2) • Comprehensive Abortion Care Guide, 2021 (page 2) • Legal Standards for the interruption of pregnancy, 2021 (page 4) <p>Gestational limit</p> <p>Weeks: No limit specified</p> <p>A woman seeking abortion where the pregnancy is the result of rape and the pregnancy has exceeded 14 weeks, must make a statement to the health professional explaining that the pregnancy is due to rape. If the girl is below 13 years of age she does not have to make a declaration to the medical professional in order to access under this ground.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to Voluntary Termination of Pregnancy (page 2) • Legal Standards for the interruption of pregnancy, 2021 (page 4) <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>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal Standards for the interruption of pregnancy, 2021 (page 4)








<p>Incest</p>	<p>No</p> <p>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Penal Code (page 19) • Access to Voluntary Termination of Pregnancy (page 2) • Comprehensive Abortion Care Guide, 2021 (page 2) • Legal Standards for the interruption of pregnancy, 2021 (page 4) <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>Intellectual or cognitive disability of the woman</p>	<p>No</p> <p>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to Voluntary Termination of Pregnancy (page 4) • Comprehensive Abortion Care Guide, 2021 (page 6) • Legal Standards for the interruption of pregnancy, 2021 (page 7)
<p>Mental health</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to Voluntary Termination of Pregnancy (page 2) • Legal Standards for the interruption of pregnancy, 2021 (page 4) <p>Gestational limit</p> <p>Weeks: No limit specified</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to Voluntary Termination of Pregnancy (page 2) <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>Laws or policies that impose time limits on the length of pregnancy may have negative consequences for women, including forcing them to seek clandestine abortions and suffer social inequities. Safe Abortion Guidelines, § 4.2.1.7.</p> <p>↓ Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 103)</p> <p> Additional notes</p> <p>The text does refer to "integral health" which may infer both physical and mental health are taken into consideration but does not specify physical health and mental health explicitly as separate grounds. However, the legal standards state that physical and mental health are specific components of health, saying that a pregnancy can be legally terminated when any of these dimensions of health are at risk. It further states that in the cases of girls and adolescents aged 15 years or less, pregnancy itself implies an increased risk for both physical and mental health.</p>
<p>Physical health</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to Voluntary Termination of Pregnancy (page 2) • Legal Standards for the interruption of pregnancy, 2021 (page 4) <p>Gestational limit</p> <p>Weeks: No limit specified</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to Voluntary Termination of Pregnancy (page 2) <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>Laws or policies that impose time limits on the length of pregnancy may have negative consequences for women, including forcing them to seek clandestine abortions and suffer social inequities. Safe Abortion Guidelines, § 4.2.1.7.</p> <p>↓ Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 103)</p> <p> Additional notes</p> <p>The text does refer to "integral health" which may infer both physical and mental health are taken into consideration but does not specify physical health and mental health explicitly as separate grounds. However, the legal standards state that physical and mental health are specific components of health, saying that a pregnancy can be legally terminated when any of these dimensions of health are at risk. It further states that in the cases of girls and adolescents aged 15 years or less, pregnancy itself implies an increased risk for both physical and mental health.</p>











<p>Health</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Penal Code (page 19) • Comprehensive Abortion Care Guide, 2021 (page 2) • Access to Voluntary Termination of Pregnancy (page 2) • Legal Standards for the interruption of pregnancy, 2021 (page 4) • Supreme Court Ruling F.A.L, 2012 (page 1) <p>Gestational limit</p> <p>Weeks: No limit specified</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to Voluntary Termination of Pregnancy (page 2) <p> WHO Guidance</p> <p>The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.</p> <p>The fulfillment of human rights requires that women can access safe abortion when it is indicated to protect their health. WHO defines health for member states as a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity. Safe Abortion Guidelines, § 4.2.1.2.</p> <p>↓ Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 102)</p> <p>Laws or policies that impose time limits on the length of pregnancy may have negative consequences for women, including forcing them to seek clandestine abortions and suffer social inequities. Safe Abortion Guidelines, § 4.2.1.7.</p> <p>↓ Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 103)</p> <p> Additional notes</p> <p>The legal standard defines health as a 'a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being, and not only the absence of diseases or illnesses' saying that a pregnancy can be legally terminated when any of these dimensions of health are at risk. It further states that in the cases of girls and adolescents aged 15 years or less, pregnancy itself implies an increased risk for both physical and mental health.</p>
<p>Life</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Penal Code (page 19) • Comprehensive Abortion Care Guide, 2021 (page 2) • Access to Voluntary Termination of Pregnancy (page 2) • Supreme Court Ruling F.A.L, 2012 (page 1) • Legal Standards for the interruption of pregnancy, 2021 (page 3) <p>Gestational limit</p> <p>Weeks: No limit specified</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to Voluntary Termination of Pregnancy (page 2) <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>	



Additional Requirements to Access Safe Abortion

<p>Authorization of health professional(s)</p>	<p>No</p> <p>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to Voluntary Termination of Pregnancy (page 2) <p> WHO Guidance</p> <p>The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.</p> <p>Third-party authorization should not be required for women to obtain abortion services. The requirement for authorization by hospital authorities may violate the right to privacy and women's access to health care on the basis of equality of men and women. Safe Abortion Guidelines, § 4.2.2.2.</p> <p>↓ Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 105)</p>
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<p>Authorization in specially licensed facilities only</p>	<p> Not specified When there is no explicit reference to an issue covered in the questionnaire in the relevant document(s), this is noted and no interpretation was made.</p> <p>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to Voluntary Termination of Pregnancy • Comprehensive Abortion Care Guide, 2021 • Legal Standards for the interruption of pregnancy, 2021 <p> WHO Guidance</p> <p>The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.</p> <p>Restrictions on the range of providers or facilities that are authorized to provide abortion reduce the availability of services and their equitable geographic distribution. Safe Abortion Guidelines, § 4.2.2.4.</p> <p>↓ Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 106)</p>
<p>Judicial authorization for minors</p>	<p>No</p> <p>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to Voluntary Termination of Pregnancy (page 4) • Comprehensive Abortion Care Guide, 2021 (page 6) <p> WHO Guidance</p> <p>The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.</p> <p>Third-party authorization should not be required for women to obtain abortion services. Safe Abortion Guidelines, § 4.2.2.</p> <p>↓ Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 105)</p> <p> Additional notes</p> <p>Those seeking abortion services under 16 years old must follow the procedure for informed consent set out in Law 27610. As per the 2021 Technical guide on medical aspects, girls under 13 should be able to provide their consent with the assistance of their parents or people who exercise, formal or informally, care roles, who should also sign the informed consent form. People between 13 and 16 can consent themselves, except in those situations where a technique should be used that may involve a serious risk to health or life. In those cases, the assistance of their parents or people who exercise, formally or informally, roles of care, should be sought.</p>
<p>Judicial authorization in cases of rape</p>	<p>No</p> <p>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal Standards for the interruption of pregnancy, 2021 (page 4) <p> WHO Guidance</p> <p>The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.</p> <p>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</p> <p>↓ Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 104)</p> <p> Additional notes</p> <p>The legal standards state that ‘in cases of rape, a police or judicial report is never required to access an ILE, it is only an affidavit that the pregnancy is the result of rape is necessary’.</p>
<p>Police report required in case of rape</p>	<p>No</p> <p>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to Voluntary Termination of Pregnancy (page 2) • Legal Standards for the interruption of pregnancy, 2021 (page 4) <p> WHO Guidance</p> <p>The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.</p> <p>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</p> <p>↓ Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 104)</p>



<p>Parental consent required for minors</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comprehensive Abortion Care Guide, 2021 (page 6) • Access to Voluntary Termination of Pregnancy (page 4) • Legal Standards for the interruption of pregnancy, 2021 (page 6) <p>Can another adult consent in place of a parent?</p> <p>Yes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to Voluntary Termination of Pregnancy (page 4) • Comprehensive Abortion Care Guide, 2021 (page 6) • Legal Standards for the interruption of pregnancy, 2021 (page 6) <p>Age where consent not needed</p> <p>16</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to Voluntary Termination of Pregnancy (page 4) • Comprehensive Abortion Care Guide, 2021 (page 6) <p> WHO Guidance</p> <p>The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.</p> <p>Third-party authorization should not be required for women to obtain abortion services. The requirement for authorization by 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.</p> <p>↓ Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 105)</p> <p> Additional notes</p> <p>Those seeking abortion services under 16 years old must follow the procedure for informed consent set out in Law 27610. As per the 2021 Technical guide on medical aspects, girls under 13 should be able to provide their consent with the assistance of their parents or people who exercise, formal or informally, care roles, who should also sign the informed consent form. People between 13 and 16 can consent themselves, except in those situations where a technique should be used that may involve a serious risk to health or life. In those cases, the assistance of their parents or people who exercise, formally or informally, roles of care, should be sought.</p>
<p>Spousal consent</p>	<p>No</p> <p>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to Voluntary Termination of Pregnancy (page 2) <p> WHO Guidance</p> <p>The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.</p> <p>Third-party authorization should not be required for women to obtain abortion services. The requirement for authorization by a spouse may violate the right to privacy and women’s access to health care on the basis of equality of men and women. Safe Abortion Guidelines, § 4.2.2.2.</p> <p>↓ Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 105)</p>
<p>Ultrasound images or listen to foetal heartbeat required</p>	<p> Not specified</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"> • Access to Voluntary Termination of Pregnancy • Comprehensive Abortion Care Guide, 2021 • Legal Standards for the interruption of pregnancy, 2021 <p> WHO Guidance</p> <p>The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.</p> <p>Regulatory, policy and programmatic barriers, one example of which is the requirement for mandatory ultrasound prior to abortion, that hinder access to and timely provision of safe abortion care should be removed. Safe Abortion Guidelines, Executive Summary, Box 7 - Recommendation.</p> <p>↓ Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 19)</p>
<p>Compulsory counselling</p>	<p> Not specified</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"> • Access to Voluntary Termination of Pregnancy • Comprehensive Abortion Care Guide, 2021 • Legal Standards for the interruption of pregnancy, 2021 <p> WHO Guidance</p> <p>The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.</p> <p>Many women have made a decision to have an abortion before seeking care, and this decision should be respected without subjecting a woman to mandatory counselling. Provision of counselling to women who desire it should be voluntary, confidential, non-directive and by a trained person. Safe Abortion Guidelines, § 2.1.8.1.</p> <p>↓ Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 46)</p>




<p>Compulsory waiting period</p>	<p> Not specified When there is no explicit reference to an issue covered in the questionnaire in the relevant document(s), this is noted and no interpretation was made.</p> <p>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to Voluntary Termination of Pregnancy • Comprehensive Abortion Care Guide, 2021 • Legal Standards for the interruption of pregnancy, 2021 <p> WHO Guidance</p> <p>The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.</p> <p>States should consider eliminating waiting periods that are not medically required, and expanding services to serve all eligible women promptly. <i>Safe Abortion Guidelines</i>, § 4.2.2.6.</p> <p>↓ Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 107)</p>
<p>Mandatory HIV screening test</p>	<p> Not specified When there is no explicit reference to an issue covered in the questionnaire in the relevant document(s), this is noted and no interpretation was made.</p> <p>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comprehensive Abortion Care Guide, 2021 <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. <i>Safe Abortion Guidelines</i>, p 88.</p> <p>↓ Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 88)</p>
<p>Other mandatory STI screening tests</p>	<p> Not specified When there is no explicit reference to an issue covered in the questionnaire in the relevant document(s), this is noted and no interpretation was made.</p> <p>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comprehensive Abortion Care Guide, 2021 <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. <i>Safe Abortion Guidelines</i>, p 88.</p> <p>↓ Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 88)</p>
<p>Prohibition of sex-selective abortion</p>	<p> Not specified When there is no explicit reference to an issue covered in the questionnaire in the relevant document(s), this is noted and no interpretation was made.</p> <p>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to Voluntary Termination of Pregnancy • Comprehensive Abortion Care Guide, 2021 • Legal Standards for the interruption of pregnancy, 2021 <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. <i>Preventing gender-biased sex selection: an interagency statement</i>, 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> Not specified When there is no explicit reference to an issue covered in the questionnaire in the relevant document(s), this is noted and no interpretation was made.</p> <p>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to Voluntary Termination of Pregnancy • Comprehensive Abortion Care Guide, 2021 • Legal Standards for the interruption of pregnancy, 2021 <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. <i>Safe Abortion Guidelines</i>, § 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> Not specified When there is no explicit reference to an issue covered in the questionnaire in the relevant document(s), this is noted and no interpretation was made.</p> <p>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to Voluntary Termination of Pregnancy • Comprehensive Abortion Care Guide, 2021 • Legal Standards for the interruption of pregnancy, 2021 <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>A woman seeking abortion where the pregnancy is the result of rape and the pregnancy has exceeded 14 weeks, must make a statement to the health professional explaining that the pregnancy is due to rape. If the girl is below 13 years of age she does not have to make a declaration to the medical professional in order to access under this ground.</p> <p>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to Voluntary Termination of Pregnancy (page 2) • Legal Standards for the interruption of pregnancy, 2021 (page 4)



Clinical and Service-delivery Aspects of Abortion Care

<p>National guidelines for induced abortion</p>	<p>Yes, guidelines issued by the government</p> <p>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comprehensive Abortion Care Guide, 2021 (page 1) <p> WHO Guidance</p> <p>The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.</p> <p>Standards and guidelines should be developed and updated with the intent of eliminating barriers to obtaining the highest attainable standard of sexual and reproductive health. Safe Abortion Guidelines, § 3.3. Standards and guidelines should cover: types of abortion service, where and by whom they can be provided; essential equipment, instruments, medications, supplies and facility capabilities; referral mechanisms; respect for women's informed decision-making, autonomy, confidentiality and privacy. Safe Abortion Guidelines, p. 63.</p> <p>↓ Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 75)</p>
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<p>Methods allowed</p>	<p>Vacuum aspiration</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>The 2021 medical aspects guidance (source 12) states that In those places where the usual practice is uterine curettage, all efforts should be directed to replace it with vacuum aspiration, in order to improve the safety and quality of care.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comprehensive Abortion Care Guide, 2021 (page 11) <p>Dilatation and evacuation</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>The 2021 medical aspects guidance does not mention dilation and evacuation as a possible method in general text, however allows for it as a possibility in one section when discussing surgical options (Where there is equipment and trained personnel, an option is dilation and evacuation (D&E)).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comprehensive Abortion Care Guide, 2021 (page 11) <p>Combination mifepristone-misoprostol</p> <p>No</p> <p>The 2021 guidance mentions the combination method because - ‘given that international organizations recommend the regime Combined menu (mifepristone + misoprostol) the scheme is also described. However, it states that Mifepristone is not registered in Argentina.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comprehensive Abortion Care Guide, 2021 (page 8) <p>Misoprostol only</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>While no limit is specified, the new 2021 medical aspects guidance states that in second trimester abortions, the drug-based and surgical methods can be combined. There is no mention of what happens after second trimester abortions in the drug-based abortions section.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comprehensive Abortion Care Guide, 2021 (page 8) <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>
<p>Country recognized approval (mifepristone / mife-misoprostol)</p>	<p>No</p> <p>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basic Health Care Package Programme Annex III (page 1) • Therapeutic Formulary (page 1) • Comprehensive Abortion Care Guide, 2021 (page 8) <p> WHO Guidance</p> <p>The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.</p> <p>The combination of mifepristone and misoprostol for medical abortion is included on the WHO model list of essential medicines. Safe Abortion Guidelines, § 2.2.5</p> <p>↓ Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 54)</p> <p>Chemists/pharmacists can help women avoid unintended pregnancy through provision of accurate contraceptive information, pregnancy tests, contraceptive methods and referral to safe abortion services. Safe Abortion Guidelines, § 3.3.1.1.</p> <p>↓ Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 13)</p>

<p>Country recognized approval (misoprostol)</p>	<p>Yes, for gynaecological indications</p> <p>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Misoprostol Regulation, 1998 (page 1) • Misoprostol Regulation, 2010 (page 1) <p>Misoprostol allowed to be sold or distributed by pharmacies or drug stores</p> <p>No</p> <p>Misoprostol was registered for the prevention of gastric ulcers in combination with diclofenac. In 1998, ANMAT - the regulatory agency- issued Disposition 3646/98, stipulating that the drug can only be sold with a registered and filed prescription. In 2010 misoprostol 25 microgr was approved for cervical ripening, and it can only be sold for institutional use. In sum, misoprostol is approved and included in the official registration list but it is not included in the essential lists of drugs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Misoprostol Regulation, 1998 (page 1) • Misoprostol Regulation, 2010 (page 1) <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>Where can abortion services be provided</p>	<p>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comprehensive Abortion Care Guide, 2021 (page 7) <p>Primary health-care centres</p> <p>Yes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comprehensive Abortion Care Guide, 2021 (page 7) <p>Secondary (district-level) health-care facilities</p> <p>Yes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comprehensive Abortion Care Guide, 2021 (page 7) <p>Specialized abortion care public facilities</p> <p>Not specified</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comprehensive Abortion Care Guide, 2021 <p>Private health-care centres or clinics</p> <p>Not specified</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comprehensive Abortion Care Guide, 2021 <p>NGO health-care centres or clinics</p> <p>Not specified</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comprehensive Abortion Care Guide, 2021 <p>Other (if applicable)</p> <p> WHO Guidance</p> <p>The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.</p> <p>Abortion 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.</p> <p>↓ Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 18)</p>
<p>National guidelines for post-abortion care</p>	<p>Yes, guidelines issued by the government</p> <p>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comprehensive Abortion Care Guide, 2021 (page 1) <p> WHO Guidance</p> <p>The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.</p> <p>Standards and guidelines should be developed and updated with the intent of eliminating barriers to obtaining the highest attainable standard of sexual and reproductive health. Safe Abortion Guidelines, § 3.3. Standards and guidelines should cover: types of abortion service, where and by whom they can be provided; essential equipment, instruments, medications, supplies and facility capabilities; referral mechanisms; respect for women's informed decision-making, autonomy, confidentiality and privacy. Safe Abortion Guidelines, p. 63.</p> <p>↓ Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 75)</p>

<p>Where can post abortion care services be provided</p>	<p>Primary health-care centres</p> <p>Yes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Post-Abortion Care Guidelines (page 12) <p>Secondary (district-level) health-care facilities</p> <p>Yes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Post-Abortion Care Guidelines (page 12) <p>Specialized abortion care public facilities</p> <p>Not specified</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Post-Abortion Care Guidelines • Comprehensive Abortion Care Guide, 2021 <p>Private health-care centres or clinics</p> <p>Not specified</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Post-Abortion Care Guidelines • Comprehensive Abortion Care Guide, 2021 <p>NGO health-care centres or clinics</p> <p>Not specified</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Post-Abortion Care Guidelines • Comprehensive Abortion Care Guide, 2021 <p>Other (if applicable)</p> <p>If a person is going through an incomplete abortion, the medical procedure can be repeated or a vacuum aspiration can be performed. This can be done at a health center that has the possibility of carrying it out.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comprehensive Abortion Care Guide, 2021 (page 11) <p> WHO Guidance</p> <p>The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.</p> <p>The facilities and skills required to manage most abortion complications are similar to those needed to care for women who have had a spontaneous abortion (miscarriage). Safe Abortion Guidelines § 2.2.6.</p> <p>↓ Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 57)</p>
<p>Contraception included in post-abortion care</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to Voluntary Termination of Pregnancy (page 2) • Comprehensive Abortion Care Guide, 2021 (page 14) <p> WHO Guidance</p> <p>The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.</p> <p>All women should receive contraceptive information and be offered counselling for and methods of post-abortion contraception, including emergency contraception, before leaving the health-care facility. Safe Abortion Guidelines, § 2.3.</p> <p>↓ Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 62)</p>
<p>Insurance to offset end user costs</p>	<p>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to Voluntary Termination of Pregnancy (page 5) <p>Induced abortion for all women</p> <p>Yes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to Voluntary Termination of Pregnancy (page 5) • Legal Standards for the interruption of pregnancy, 2021 (page 9) <p>Abortion complications</p> <p>Not specified</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to Voluntary Termination of Pregnancy • Comprehensive Abortion Care Guide, 2021 • Legal Standards for the interruption of pregnancy, 2021 <p> WHO Guidance</p> <p>The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.</p> <p>Financing of abortion services should take into account costs to the health system while ensuring that services are affordable and readily available to all women who need them. Safe Abortion Guidelines, Executive Summary, Box 6 - Recommendation. Abortion services should be mandated for coverage under insurance plans; women should never be denied or delayed because of the inability to pay. Safe Abortion Guidelines, § 3.6.2.</p> <p>↓ Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 18)</p>

<p>Who can provide abortion services</p>	<p>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to Voluntary Termination of Pregnancy (page 2) • Comprehensive Abortion Care Guide, 2021 (page 7) • https://abortion-policies.srhr.org/documents/countries/02-Argentina-Technical-Guide-Comprehensive-Abortion-Care-2010.pdf#page=8 <p>Nurse Not specified</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to Voluntary Termination of Pregnancy • Comprehensive Abortion Care Guide, 2021 • Legal Standards for the interruption of pregnancy, 2021 <p>Midwife/nurse-midwife Not specified</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to Voluntary Termination of Pregnancy • Comprehensive Abortion Care Guide, 2021 • Legal Standards for the interruption of pregnancy, 2021 <p>Doctor (specialty not specified) Yes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to Voluntary Termination of Pregnancy (page 2 12-Argentina-Comprehensive-care-for-people-with-the-right-to-voluntary-and-legal-interruption-of-pregnancy-medical-aspects-2021.pdf) <p>Specialist doctor, including OB/GYN Not specified</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to Voluntary Termination of Pregnancy • Comprehensive Abortion Care Guide, 2021 • Legal Standards for the interruption of pregnancy, 2021 <p>Other (if applicable)</p> <p> WHO Guidance</p> <p>The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.</p> <p>Subject to gestational age and method, abortion care can be safely provided by any properly trained health-care provider, including specialist doctors, non-specialist doctors; associate and advanced associate clinicians; midwives; and nurses. Health Worker Roles in Safe Abortion Care, p 33- Recommendation.</p> <p>↓ Source document: Health Worker Roles in Safe Abortion Care and Post-Abortion Contraception (page 33)</p>
<p>Extra facility/provider requirements for delivery of abortion services</p>	<p>Referral linkages to a higher-level facility Not specified</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comprehensive Abortion Care Guide, 2021 <p>Availability of a specialist doctor, including OB/GYN Not specified</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comprehensive Abortion Care Guide, 2021 <p>Minimum number of beds Not specified</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comprehensive Abortion Care Guide, 2021 <p>Other (if applicable)</p> <p> WHO Guidance</p> <p>The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.</p> <p>Abortion facilities within both the public and private sectors should be available at all levels of the health system, with appropriate referral mechanisms between facilities. Safe Abortion Guidelines, § 3.3.1.</p> <p>↓ Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 75)</p>

Conscientious Objection

Public sector providers

Related documents:

- [Legal Standards for the interruption of pregnancy, 2021 \(page 6 \)](#)
- [Supreme Court Ruling F.A.L, 2012 \(page 1 \)](#)
- [Access to Voluntary Termination of Pregnancy \(page 5\)](#)

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

Yes

If an institution does not have a health professional who is willing to provide abortion services, and they only have health professionals claiming conscientious objection, the health professional attending the woman must refer the patient to a health professional who can provide abortion services. The patient's costs of travel to the provider must be covered by the referring practitioner/institution. Health personnel may not refuse to terminate the pregnancy if the pregnant person's life is at risk or the pregnant person's health is in danger and requires immediate and urgent attention. Conscientious objection may not be employed by practitioners in order to refuse to provide postabortion health care.

- [Legal Standards for the interruption of pregnancy, 2021 \(page 9 \)](#)
- [Supreme Court Ruling F.A.L, 2012 \(page 1 \)](#)



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

Health personnel may not refuse to terminate the pregnancy if the pregnant person's life is at risk or the pregnant person's health is in danger and requires immediate and urgent attention. Conscientious objection may not be employed by practitioners in order to refuse to provide postabortion health care.

Private sector providers

Related documents:

- [Legal Standards for the interruption of pregnancy, 2021 \(page 6 \)](#)
- [Supreme Court Ruling F.A.L, 2012 \(page 1 \)](#)
- [Access to Voluntary Termination of Pregnancy \(page 5\)](#)

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

Yes

If an institution does not have a health professional who is willing to provide abortion services, and they only have health professionals claiming conscientious objection, the health professional attending the woman must refer the patient to a health professional who can provide abortion services. The patient's costs of travel to the provider must be covered by the referring practitioner/institution. Health personnel may not refuse to terminate the pregnancy if the pregnant person's life is at risk or the pregnant person's health is in danger and requires immediate and urgent attention. Conscientious objection may not be employed by practitioners in order to refuse to provide postabortion health care.

- [Legal Standards for the interruption of pregnancy, 2021 \(page 9 \)](#)
- [Supreme Court Ruling F.A.L, 2012 \(page 1 \)](#)



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

Health personnel may not refuse to terminate the pregnancy if the pregnant person's life is at risk or the pregnant person's health is in danger and requires immediate and urgent attention. Conscientious objection may not be employed by practitioners in order to refuse to provide postabortion health care.

<p>Provider type not specified</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal Standards for the interruption of pregnancy, 2021 (page 6) • Supreme Court Ruling F.A.L, 2012 (page 1) • Access to Voluntary Termination of Pregnancy (page 5) <p>Individual health-care providers who have objected are required to refer the woman to another provider</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>If an institution does not have a health professional who is willing to provide abortion services, and they only have health professionals claiming conscientious objection, the health professional attending the woman must refer the patient to a health professional who can provide abortion services. The patient's costs of travel to the provider must be covered by the referring practitioner/institution. Health personnel may not refuse to terminate the pregnancy if the pregnant person's life is at risk or the pregnant person's health is in danger and requires immediate and urgent attention. Conscientious objection may not be employed by practitioners in order to refuse to provide postabortion health care.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal Standards for the interruption of pregnancy, 2021 (page 9) • Supreme Court Ruling F.A.L, 2012 (page 1) <p> WHO Guidance</p> <p>The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.</p> <p>Health-care professionals who claim conscientious objection must refer the woman to another willing and trained provider in the same, or another easily accessible health-care facility. Where referral is not possible, the health-care professional who objects, must provide safe abortion to save the woman's life, to prevent serious injury to her health and provide urgent care when women present with complications from an unsafe or illegal abortion. Safe Abortion Guidelines, § 4.2.2.5.</p> <p>↓ Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 106)</p> <p> Additional notes</p> <p>Health personnel may not refuse to terminate the pregnancy if the pregnant person's life is at risk or the pregnant person's health is in danger and requires immediate and urgent attention. Conscientious objection may not be employed by practitioners in order to refuse to provide postabortion health care.</p>
<p>Neither Type of Provider Permitted</p>	<p>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal Standards for the interruption of pregnancy, 2021 (page 6) • Supreme Court Ruling F.A.L, 2012 (page 1) • Access to Voluntary Termination of Pregnancy (page 5) <p>Individual health-care providers who have objected are required to refer the woman to another provider</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>If an institution does not have a health professional who is willing to provide abortion services, and they only have health professionals claiming conscientious objection, the health professional attending the woman must refer the patient to a health professional who can provide abortion services. The patient's costs of travel to the provider must be covered by the referring practitioner/institution. Health personnel may not refuse to terminate the pregnancy if the pregnant person's life is at risk or the pregnant person's health is in danger and requires immediate and urgent attention. Conscientious objection may not be employed by practitioners in order to refuse to provide postabortion health care.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal Standards for the interruption of pregnancy, 2021 (page 9) • Supreme Court Ruling F.A.L, 2012 (page 1) <p> WHO Guidance</p> <p>The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.</p> <p>Health-care professionals who claim conscientious objection must refer the woman to another willing and trained provider in the same, or another easily accessible health-care facility. Where referral is not possible, the health-care professional who objects, must provide safe abortion to save the woman's life, to prevent serious injury to her health and provide urgent care when women present with complications from an unsafe or illegal abortion. Safe Abortion Guidelines, § 4.2.2.5.</p> <p>↓ Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 106)</p> <p> Additional notes</p> <p>Health personnel may not refuse to terminate the pregnancy if the pregnant person's life is at risk or the pregnant person's health is in danger and requires immediate and urgent attention. Conscientious objection may not be employed by practitioners in order to refuse to provide postabortion health care.</p>
<p>Public facilities</p>	<p>No</p> <p>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to Voluntary Termination of Pregnancy (page 5) • Legal Standards for the interruption of pregnancy, 2021 (page 6) <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> Additional notes</p> <p>If an institution does not have a health professional who is willing to provide abortion services, and they only have health professionals claiming conscientious objection, the health professional attending the woman must refer the patient to a health professional who can provide abortion services. The patient's costs of travel to the provider must be covered by the referring practitioner/institution. The legal standards state - Conscientious objection is always individual.</p>

<p>Private facilities</p>	<p>No</p> <p>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to Voluntary Termination of Pregnancy (page 5) • Legal Standards for the interruption of pregnancy, 2021 (page 6) <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> Additional notes</p> <p>If an institution does not have a health professional who is willing to provide abortion services, and they only have health professionals claiming conscientious objection, the health professional attending the woman must refer the patient to a health professional who can provide abortion services. The patient's costs of travel to the provider must be covered by the referring practitioner/institution. The legal standards state - Conscientious objection is always individual.</p>
<p>Facility type not specified</p>	<p>No</p> <p>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to Voluntary Termination of Pregnancy (page 5) • Legal Standards for the interruption of pregnancy, 2021 (page 6) <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> Additional notes</p> <p>If an institution does not have a health professional who is willing to provide abortion services, and they only have health professionals claiming conscientious objection, the health professional attending the woman must refer the patient to a health professional who can provide abortion services. The patient's costs of travel to the provider must be covered by the referring practitioner/institution. The legal standards state - Conscientious objection is always individual.</p>
<p>Neither Type of Facility Permitted</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to Voluntary Termination of Pregnancy (page 5) • Legal Standards for the interruption of pregnancy, 2021 (page 6) <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> Additional notes</p> <p>If an institution does not have a health professional who is willing to provide abortion services, and they only have health professionals claiming conscientious objection, the health professional attending the woman must refer the patient to a health professional who can provide abortion services. The patient's costs of travel to the provider must be covered by the referring practitioner/institution. The legal standards state - Conscientious objection is always individual.</p>

Indicators

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

Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere

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

No data

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

No data

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

No data

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

3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio	39 (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	63.8 (2015-2020)
3.8.2 Number of people covered by health insurance or a public health system per 1,000 population	No data
3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution	No data
Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	
4.1.1 Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex	No data
Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	
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
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Additional Reproductive Health Indicators

Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	No data
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	99.6 (2014)
Percentage of women aged 20-24 who gave birth before age 18	12 (2009-2013)
Total fertility rate	2.261 (2018)
Legal marital age for women, with parental consent	16 (2009-2017)
Legal marital age for women, without parental consent	18 (2009-2017)
Gender Inequalities Index (Value)	0.36 (2017)
Gender Inequalities Index (Rank)	81 (2017)
Mandatory paid maternity leave	No (2020)
Median age	31.5 (2020)

Population, urban (%)

91.87 (2018)

Percentage of secondary school completion rate for girls

1.04 (2013)

Gender parity in secondary education

1.059 (2015)

Percentage of women in non-agricultural employment

48.13 (2018)

Proportion of seats in parliament held by women

38.9 (2017)

Sex ratio at birth (male to female births)

1.04 (2018)