Country Profile: New Zealand

Region: Oceania

Last Updated: 08 August 2022

Identified policies and legal sources related to abortion:

- ✓ Reproductive Health Act
- General Medical Health Act
- Constitution
- Criminal / Penal Code
- Civil Code
- Ministerial Order / Decree
- ✓ Case Law
- ✓ Health Regulation / Clinical Guidelines
- ✓ EML / Registered List
- Medical Ethics Code
- ✓ Document Relating to Funding
- ✓ Abortion Specific Law
- ✓ Law on Medical Practicioners
- Law on Health Care Services
- ✓ Other

Related Documents

From Reproductive Health Act:

- Abortion Legislation Act 2020
- Contraception Sterilisation and Abortion Safe Areas Amendment Act, 2022

From Case Law:

- Halligan & Anor v. Medical Council of NZ

From Health Regulation / Clinical Guidelines:

- Guidelines for the use of Mifepristone for Medical Abortion in New Zealand
- Abortion Clinical Guideline, 2021

From EML / Registered List:

- New Zealand Pharmaceutical Schedule including Hospital Medicines List

From Document Relating to Funding:

- Eligibility for publicly funded maternity services
- Studentsafe - University Policy Wording

From Abortion Specific Law:

- Contraception Sterilisation and Abortion Act, 1977
- Abortion Legislation Act, 2020

From Law on Medical Practicioners:

- Health Practitioners Competence Assurance Act, 2003

From Other:

- Care of Children Act, 2004 (38)(1) and (2)
- Code of Health and Disability Services Consumers' Rights, 1996

List of ratified human rights treaties:

- ✓ CERD
- ✓ CCPR
- ✓ Xst OP
- ✓ 2nd OP
- ✓ CESCR
- CESCR-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

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: 20 weeks**

Legal Ground and Gestational Limit

Economic or social reasons	There are no legal restrictions on abortion up to 20 weeks as abortion services form part of medically required health services provision and are regulated as such. After 20 weeks a health practitioner can provide abortion services if it is considered clinically appropriate in the circumstances, after consulting with one other practitioner and having regard to all relevant legal, professional, and ethical standards to which the qualified health practitioner is subject, as well as the woman's: physical health; and mental health; and overall well-being; and the gestational age of the fetus. **WHO Guidance** The following descriptions were extracted from WHO Abortion Care Guideline. Where there is a specific Recommendation, this is stated. Otherwise, these are excerpts. Health grounds shall reflect WHO's definitions of health, which entails a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity. Abortion Care Guideline § 2.2.2. **Source document**: WHO Abortion Care Guideline (page 16) **Related documents:** • Abortion Legislation Act, 2020 • Contraception Sterilisation and Abortion Act, 1977 (page 8)
Foetal impairment	There are no legal restrictions on abortion up to 20 weeks as abortion services form part of medically required health services provision and are regulated as such. After 20 weeks a health practitioner can provide abortion services if it is considered clinically appropriate in the circumstances, after consulting with one other practitioner and having regard to all relevant legal, professional, and ethical standards to which the qualified health practitioner is subject, as well as the woman's: physical health; and mental health; and overall well-being; and the gestational age of the fetus. **WHO Guidance** The following descriptions were extracted from WHO Abortion Care Guideline. Where there is a specific Recommendation, this is stated. Otherwise, these are excerpts. Grounds-based approaches to restricting access to abortion should be revised in favour of making abortion available on the request of the woman, girl or other pregnant person. The Abortion Care Guideline recommends against laws and other regulations that restrict abortion by grounds. The guideline recommends abortion be available on the request of the woman, girl or other pregnant person. Until they are replaced with abortion on request, any existing grounds should be formulated and applied in a manner consistent with international human rights law. This requires that abortion is available when carrying a pregnancy to term would cause the woman, girl or other pregnant person substantial pain or suffering, including but not limited to situations where the pregnancy is not viable. Grounds-based approaches that require fetal impairments to be fatal for abortion to be lawful frustrate providers and leave women no choice but to continue with pregnancy. Being required to continue with a pregnancy that causes significant distress violates numerous human rights. Abortion Care Guideline § 2.2.2. **Source document**: WHO Abortion Care Guideline (page 64) **Related documents:** • Abortion Legislation Act, 2020 • Contraception Sterilisation and Abortion Act, 1977 (page 8)
Rape	There are no legal restrictions on abortion up to 20 weeks as abortion services form part of medically required health services provision and are regulated as such. After 20 weeks a health practitioner can provide abortion services if it is considered clinically appropriate in the circumstances, after consulting with one other practitioner and having regard to all relevant legal, professional, and ethical standards to which the qualified health practitioner is subject, as well as the woman's: physical health; and mental health; and overall well-being; and the gestational age of the fetus. **WHO Guidance** The following descriptions were extracted from WHO Abortion Care Guideline. Where there is a specific Recommendation, this is stated. Otherwise, these are excerpts. Grounds-based approaches to restricting access to abortion should be revised in favour of making abortion available on the request of the woman, girl or other pregnant person. The Abortion Care Guideline recommends against laws and other regulations that restrict abortion by grounds. The guideline recommends abortion be available on the request of the woman, girl or other pregnant person. Until they are replaced with abortion on request, any existing grounds should be formulated and applied in a manner consistent with international human rights law. This requires that abortion is available when carrying a pregnancy to term would cause the woman, girl or other pregnant person substantial pain or suffering, including but not limited to situations where the pregnancy is the result of rape or incest Abortion Care Guideline § 2.2.2. **Source document**: WHO Abortion Care Guideline (page 64) **Related documents:** • Abortion Legislation Act, 2020 • Contraception Sterilisation and Abortion Act, 1977 (page 8)
Incest	There are no legal restrictions on abortion up to 20 weeks as abortion services form part of medically required health services provision and are regulated as such. After 20 weeks a health practitioner can provide abortion services if it is considered clinically appropriate in the circumstances, after consulting with one other practitioner and having regard to all relevant legal, professional, and ethical standards to which the qualified health practitioner is subject, as well as the woman's: physical health; and mental health; and overall well-being; and the gestational age of the fetus. **WHO Guidance** The following descriptions were extracted from WHO Abortion Care Guideline. Where there is a specific Recommendation, this is stated. Otherwise, these are excerpts. Grounds-based approaches to restricting access to abortion should be revised in favour of making abortion available on the request of the woman, girl or other pregnant person. The Abortion Care Guideline recommends against laws and other regulations that restrict abortion by grounds. The guideline recommends abortion be available on the request of the woman, girl or other pregnant person. Until they are replaced with abortion on request, any existing grounds should be formulated and applied in a manner consistent with international human rights law. This requires that abortion is available when carrying a pregnancy to term would cause the woman, girl or other pregnant person substantial pain or suffering, including but not limited to situations where the pregnancy is the result of rape or incest. Abortion Care Guideline § 2.2.2. **Source document**: WHO Abortion Care Guideline (page 64) **Related documents:** • Abortion Legislation Act, 2020 • Contraception Sterilisation and Abortion Act, 1977 (page 8)

Intellectual or cognitive disability of the woman	There are no legal restrictions on abortion up to 20 weeks as abortion services form part of medically required health services provision and are regulated as such. After 20 weeks a health practitioner can provide abortion services if it is considered clinically appropriate in the circumstances, after consulting with one other practitioner and having regard to all relevant legal, professional, and ethical standards to which the qualified health practitioner is subject, as well as the woman's: physical health; and mental health; and overall well-being; and the gestational age of the fetus. **Related documents:** • Abortion Legislation Act, 2020 • Contraception Sterilisation and Abortion Act, 1977 (page 8)
Mental health	There are no legal restrictions on abortion up to 20 weeks as abortion services form part of medically required health services provision and are regulated as such. After 20 weeks a health practitioner can provide abortion services if it is considered clinically appropriate in the circumstances, after consulting with one other practitioner and having regard to all relevant legal, professional, and ethical standards to which the qualified health practitioner is subject, as well as the woman's: physical health; and mental health; and overall well-being; and the gestational age of the fetus. **WHO Guidance** The following descriptions were extracted from WHO Abortion Care Guideline. Where there is a specific Recommendation, this is stated. Otherwise, these are excerpts. Health grounds shall reflect WHO's definitions of health, which entails a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity. Abortion Care Guideline § 2.2.2. **Source document**: WHO Abortion Care Guideline (page 16) **Related documents:** • Abortion Legislation Act, 2020 • Contraception Sterilisation and Abortion Act, 1977 (page 8)
Physical health	There are no legal restrictions on abortion up to 20 weeks as abortion services form part of medically required health services provision and are regulated as such. After 20 weeks a health practitioner can provide abortion services if it is considered clinically appropriate in the circumstances, after consulting with one other practitioner and having regard to all relevant legal, professional, and ethical standards to which the qualified health practitioner is subject, as well as the woman's: physical health; and mental health; and overall well-being; and the gestational age of the fetus. **WHO Guidance** The following descriptions were extracted from WHO Abortion Care Guideline. Where there is a specific Recommendation, this is stated. Otherwise, these are excerpts. Health grounds shall reflect WHO's definitions of health, which entails a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity. Abortion Care Guideline § 2.2.2. **Source document**: WHO Abortion Care Guideline (page 16) **Related documents:** • Abortion Legislation Act, 2020 • Contraception Sterilisation and Abortion Act, 1977 (page 8)
Health	There are no legal restrictions on abortion up to 20 weeks as abortion services form part of medically required health services provision and are regulated as such. After 20 weeks a health practitioner can provide abortion services if it is considered clinically appropriate in the circumstances, after consulting with one other practitioner and having regard to all relevant legal, professional, and ethical standards to which the qualified health practitioner is subject, as well as the woman's: physical health; and mental health; and overall well-being; and the gestational age of the fetus. **WHO Guidance** The following descriptions were extracted from WHO Abortion Care Guideline. Where there is a specific Recommendation, this is stated. Otherwise, these are excerpts. Health grounds shall reflect WHO's definitions of health, which entails a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity. Abortion Care Guideline § 2.2.2. **Source document**: WHO Abortion Care Guideline (page 16) **Related documents:** • Abortion Legislation Act, 2020 • Contraception Sterilisation and Abortion Act, 1977 (page 8)
Life	There are no legal restrictions on abortion up to 20 weeks as abortion services form part of medically required health services provision and are regulated as such. After 20 weeks a health practitioner can provide abortion services if it is considered clinically appropriate in the circumstances, after consulting with one other practitioner and having regard to all relevant legal, professional, and ethical standards to which the qualified health practitioner is subject, as well as the woman's: physical health; and mental health; and overall well-being; and the gestational age of the fetus. **WHO Guidance** The following descriptions were extracted from WHO Abortion Care Guideline. Where there is a specific Recommendation, this is stated. Otherwise, these are excerpts. Grounds-based approaches to restricting access to abortion should be revised in favour of making abortion available on the request of the woman, girl or other pregnant person. The Abortion Care Guideline recommends against laws and other regulations that restrict abortion by grounds. The guideline recommends abortion be available on the request of the woman, girl or other pregnant person. Until they are replaced with abortion on request, any existing grounds should be formulated and applied in a manner consistent with international human rights law. This requires that abortion is available where the life and health of the woman, girl or other pregnant person is at risk. Abortion Care Guideline § 2.2.2. **Source document**: WHO Abortion Care Guideline (page 64) **Related documents:** • Abortion Legislation Act, 2020 • Contraception Sterilisation and Abortion Act, 1977 (page 8)
Other	

Additional Requirements to Access Safe Abortion

Authorization of health professional(s)	No **Related documents:** • Abortion Legislation Act, 2020 • Contraception Sterilisation and Abortion Act, 1977 (page 8) **WHO Guidance** The following descriptions were extracted from WHO Abortion Care Guideline. Where there is a specific Recommendation, this is stated. Otherwise, these are excerpts. Third-party authorization requirements are incompatible with international human rights law, which provides that States may not restrict women's access to health services on the ground that they do not have the authorization of husbands, partners, parents or health authorities, because they are unmarried, or because they are women. The Abortion Care Guideline recommends that abortion be available on the request of the woman, girl or other pregnant person without the authorization of any other individual, body or institution. Abortion Care Guideline § 3.3.2. **Source document**: WHO Abortion Care Guideline (page 81) **Additional notes** After 20 weeks a health practitioner can provide abortion services if it is considered clinically appropriate in the circumstances, after consulting with one other practitioner and having regard to all relevant legal, professional, and ethical standards to which the qualified health practitioner is subject, as well as the woman's: physical health; and mental health; and overall well-being; and the gestational age of the fetus.
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:** • Contraception Sterilisation and Abortion Act, 1977 • Abortion Legislation Act, 2020 • Abortion Clinical Guideline, 2021 **WHO Guidance** The following descriptions were extracted from WHO Abortion Care Guideline. Where there is a specific Recommendation, this is stated. Otherwise, these are excerpts. To establish an enabling environment, there is a need for abortion care to be integrated into the health system across all levels (including primary, secondary and tertiary) – and supported in the community – to allow for expansion of health worker roles, including self-management approaches. To ensure both access to abortion and achievement of Universal Health Coverage (UHC), abortion must be centred within primary health care (PHC), which itself is fully integrated within the health system, facilitating referral pathways for higher-level care when needed. Abortion Care Guideline § 1.4.1. **Source document**: WHO Abortion Care Guideline (page 52)
Judicial authorization for minors	No **Related documents:** • Care of Children Act, 2004 (38)(1) and (2) (page 37) **WHO Guidance** The following descriptions were extracted from WHO Abortion Care Guideline. Where there is a specific Recommendation, this is stated. Otherwise, these are excerpts. The Abortion Care Guideline recommends that abortion be available on the request of the woman, girl or other pregnant person without the authorization of any other individual, body or institution. Abortion Care Guideline § 3.3.2. **Source document**: WHO Abortion Care Guideline (page 81)
Judicial authorization in cases of rape	Not applicable **WHO Guidance** The following descriptions were extracted from WHO Abortion Care Guideline. Where there is a specific Recommendation, this is stated. Otherwise, these are excerpts. There shall be no procedural requirements to "prove" or "establish" satisfaction of grounds, such as requiring judicial orders or police reports in cases of rape or sexual assault (for sources to support this information). These restrictions subject the individual to unnecessary trauma, may put them at increased risk from the perpetrator, and may cause women to resort to unsafe abortion. The Abortion Care Guideline recommends abortion be available on the request of the woman, girl or other pregnant person. Abortion Care Guideline § 2.2.2. **Source document**: WHO-Safe-Abortion-Guidance-2012.pdf#page=104
Police report required in case of rape	Not applicable **WHO Guidance** The following descriptions were extracted from WHO Abortion Care Guideline. Where there is a specific Recommendation, this is stated. Otherwise, these are excerpts. There shall be no procedural requirements to "prove" or "establish" satisfaction of grounds, such as requiring judicial orders or police reports in cases of rape or sexual assault (for sources to support this information). These restrictions subject the individual to unnecessary trauma, may put them at increased risk from the perpetrator, and may cause women to resort to unsafe abortion. The Abortion Care Guideline recommends abortion be available on the request of the woman, girl or other pregnant person. Abortion Care Guideline § 2.2.2. **Source document**: WHO Abortion Care Guideline (page 64)

Parental consent required for minors	No **Related documents:** • Care of Children Act, 2004 (38)(1) and (2) (page 37) **WHO Guidance** The following descriptions were extracted from WHO Abortion Care Guideline. Where there is a specific Recommendation, this is stated. Otherwise, these are excerpts. While parental or partner involvement in abortion decision-making can support and assist women, girls or other pregnant persons, this must be based on the values and preferences of the person availing of abortion and not imposed by third-party authorization requirements. Third-party authorization requirements are incompatible with international human rights law, which provides that States may not restrict women's access to health services on the ground that they do not have the authorization of husbands, partners, parents or health authorities, because they are unmarried, or because they are women. The Abortion Care Guideline recommends that abortion be available on the request of the woman, girl or other pregnant person without the authorization of any other individual, body or institution. Abortion Care Guideline § 3.3.2. **Source document**: WHO Abortion Care Guideline (page 81)
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:** • Contraception Sterilisation and Abortion Act, 1977 • Abortion Legislation Act, 2020 • Abortion Clinical Guideline, 2021 **WHO Guidance** The following descriptions were extracted from WHO Abortion Care Guideline. Where there is a specific Recommendation, this is stated. Otherwise, these are excerpts. While parental or partner involvement in abortion decision-making can support and assist women, girls or other pregnant persons, this must be based on the values and preferences of the person availing of abortion and not imposed by third-party authorization requirements. Third-party authorization requirements are incompatible with international human rights law, which provides that States may not restrict women's access to health services on the ground that they do not have the authorization of husbands, partners, parents or health authorities, because they are unmarried, or because they are women. The Abortion Care Guideline recommends that abortion be available on the request of the woman, girl or other pregnant person without the authorization of any other individual, body or institution. Abortion Care Guideline § 3.3.2. **Source document**: WHO Abortion Care Guideline (page 81)
Ultrasound images or listen to foetal heartbeat required	No **Related documents:** • Abortion Clinical Guideline, 2021 (page 13) **WHO Guidance** The following descriptions were extracted from WHO Abortion Care Guideline. Where there is a specific Recommendation, this is stated. Otherwise, these are excerpts. The right to refuse information, including the right to refuse viewing ultrasound images, must be respected. The Abortion Care Guideline recommends against the use of ultrasound scanning as a prerequisite for providing abortion services for both medical and surgical abortion. Abortion Care Guideline § 3.3.5. **Source document**: WHO Abortion Care Guideline (page 85)
Compulsory counselling	No **Related documents:** • Contraception Sterilisation and Abortion Act, 1977 (page 8) • Abortion Legislation Act, 2020 • Abortion Clinical Guideline, 2021 (page 53) **WHO Guidance** The following descriptions were extracted from WHO Abortion Care Guideline. Where there is a specific Recommendation, this is stated. Otherwise, these are excerpts. While counselling should be made available and accessible, it should always be voluntary for women to choose whether or not they want to receive it. The right to refuse counselling when offered must be respected. Where provided, counselling must be available to individuals in a way that respects privacy and confidentiality. Counselling should be person-centred and may need to be tailored according to the needs of the individual; young people, survivors of sexual and gender-based violence or members of marginalized groups may have different information or counselling requirements. The content of and approach to counselling will need to be adjusted depending on the reason for seeking abortion services. Therefore, it is important for the counsellor to be aware of and sensitive to the individual's situation and needs. Abortion Care Guideline § 3.2.2. **Source document**: WHO Abortion Care Guideline (page 77)

Compulsory waiting period	**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:** • Contraception Sterilisation and Abortion Act, 1977 • Abortion Legislation Act, 2020 • Abortion Clinical Guideline, 2021 **WHO Guidance** The following descriptions were extracted from WHO Abortion Care Guideline. Where there is a specific Recommendation, this is stated. Otherwise, these are excerpts. Mandatory waiting periods delay access to abortion, sometimes to the extent that women's access to abortion or choice of abortion method is restricted. The Abortion Care Guideline recommends against mandatory waiting periods for abortion. Abortion Care Guideline § 3.3.1. **Source document**: WHO Abortion Care Guideline (page 79)
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:** • Contraception Sterilisation and Abortion Act, 1977 • Abortion Legislation Act, 2020 • Abortion Clinical Guideline, 2021 **WHO Guidance** The following descriptions were extracted from WHO Abortion Care Guideline. Where there is a specific Recommendation, this is stated. Otherwise, these are excerpts. Regulatory, policy and programmatic barriers – as well as barriers in practice – that hinder access to and timely provision of quality abortion care should be removed. Abortion Care Guideline § Box 2.1. **Source document**: WHO Abortion Care Guideline (page 59)
Other mandatory STI screening tests	No **Related documents:** • Abortion Clinical Guideline, 2021 (page 14) **WHO Guidance** The following descriptions were extracted from WHO Abortion Care Guideline. Where there is a specific Recommendation, this is stated. Otherwise, these are excerpts. Regulatory, policy and programmatic barriers – as well as barriers in practice – that hinder access to and timely provision of quality abortion care should be removed. Abortion Care Guideline § Box 2.1. **Source document**: WHO Abortion Care Guideline (page 59)
Prohibition of sex-selective abortion	**Not specified** When there is no explicit reference to an issue covered in the questionnaire in the relevant document(s), this is noted and no interpretation was made. **Related documents:** • Contraception Sterilisation and Abortion Act, 1977 • Abortion Legislation Act, 2020 • Abortion Clinical Guideline, 2021 **WHO Guidance** The following descriptions were extracted from WHO Abortion Care Guideline. Where there is a specific Recommendation, this is stated. Otherwise, these are excerpts. 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. **Source document**: Preventing Gender-Biased Sex Selection (page 17)
Restrictions on information provided to the public	No data found **WHO Guidance** The following descriptions were extracted from WHO Abortion Care Guideline. Where there is a specific Recommendation, this is stated. Otherwise, these are excerpts. Dissemination of misinformation, withholding of information and censorship should be prohibited. Information should be accessible and understandable, including formats catering to low-literacy and differently abled populations. Different modalities exist for the provision of information on abortion, e.g. remote access via hotlines and telemedicine, and through approaches such as harm reduction and community-based outreach, as well as in-person interactions with health workers. Abortion Care Guideline § 3.2.1. **Source document**: WHO Abortion Care Guideline (page 74)

Restrictions on methods to detect sex of the foetus	**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:** • Contraception Sterilisation and Abortion Act, 1977 • Abortion Legislation Act, 2020 **WHO Guidance** The following descriptions were extracted from WHO Abortion Care Guideline. Where there is a specific Recommendation, this is stated. Otherwise, these are excerpts. A woman is entitled to know the status of her pregnancy and to act on this information. Prenatal tests and other medical diagnostic services cannot legally be refused because the woman may decide to terminate her pregnancy. Safe Abortion Guidelines § 4.2.1.4. **Source document**: WHO-Safe-Abortion-Guidance-2012.pdf#page=103
Other	

Clinical and Service-delivery Aspects of Abortion Care

National guidelines for induced abortion	Yes, guidelines issued by the government **Related documents:** • Guidelines for the use of Mifepristone for Medical Abortion in New Zealand (page 1) • Abortion Clinical Guideline, 2021 (page 1) **WHO Guidance** The following descriptions were extracted from WHO Abortion Care Guideline. Where there is a specific Recommendation, this is stated. Otherwise, these are excerpts. National standards and guidelines for abortion care should be evidence based and periodically updated and should provide the necessary guidance to achieve equal access to comprehensive abortion care. Leadership should also promote evidence-based SRH services according to these standards and guidelines. Abortion Care Guideline § 1.3.3. **Source document**: WHO Abortion Care Guideline (page 50)

Methods allowed

Vacuum aspiration

Yes (14 WEEKS)

- Guidelines for the use of Mifepristone for Medical Abortion in New Zealand (page 1)
- Abortion Clinical Guideline, 2021 (page 29)

Dilatation and evacuation

Yes (After 15 WEEKS)

- Guidelines for the use of Mifepristone for Medical Abortion in New Zealand (page 1)
- Abortion Clinical Guideline, 2021 (page 29)

Combination mifepristone-misoprostol

Yes

- Guidelines for the use of Mifepristone for Medical Abortion in New Zealand (page 1)
- Abortion Clinical Guideline, 2021 (page 29)

Misoprostol only

Not specified

- Guidelines for the use of Mifepristone for Medical Abortion in New Zealand
- Abortion Clinical Guideline, 2021

Other (where provided)

Feticide

After 22 weeks

- Guidelines for the use of Mifepristone for Medical Abortion in New Zealand (page 1)
- Abortion Clinical Guideline, 2021 (page 29)
- Abortion Clinical Guideline, 2021 (page 34)

WHO Guidance

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

Vacuum aspiration is recommended for surgical abortions at or under 14 weeks to be provided by traditional and complementary medicine professionals, nurses, midwives, associate/advanced associate clinicians, generalist medical practitioners and specialist medical practitioners.

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

Source document: WHO Abortion Care Guideline (page 101)

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

Source document: WHO Abortion Care Guideline (page 103)

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

Source document: WHO Abortion Care Guideline (page 106)

The Abortion Care Guideline recommends the use of misoprostol alone, with a regime that differs by gestational age. Evidence demonstrates that the use of combination mifepristone plus misoprostol is more effective than misoprostol alone. Abortion Care Guideline § 3.4.2.

Source document: WHO Abortion Care Guideline (page 106)

Country recognized approval (mifepristone / mife-misoprostol)	Yes **Related documents:** • Guidelines for the use of Mifepristone for Medical Abortion in New Zealand (page 5) • New Zealand Pharmaceutical Schedule including Hospital Medicines List (page 58) **Pharmacy selling or distribution** No • Guidelines for the use of Mifepristone for Medical Abortion in New Zealand (page 11) **WHO Guidance** The following descriptions were extracted from WHO Abortion Care Guideline. Where there is a specific Recommendation, this is stated. Otherwise, these are excerpts. Mifepristone and misoprostol should be listed in relevant national EMLs (NEMLs) or their equivalent and should be included in the relevant clinical care/service delivery guidelines. Inclusion in the NEML is one important component of ensuring that quality medicines are available. For induced abortion, Mifepristone (200 mg) and misoprostol (200 µg), are recommended in the WHO EML. The EML specifically mentions the following co-packaged formulation: 1 tablet mifepristone (200 mg) + 4 tablets misoprostol (200 µg). Restrictions on prescribing authority for some categories of health workers may need to be modified or other mechanisms put in place to make the medicines available for these health workers within the regulatory framework of the health system. Abortion Care Guideline § 1.4.4. **Source document**: WHO Abortion Care Guideline (page 55) Mifepristone and misoprostol should be listed in relevant national EMLs (NEMLs) or their equivalent and should be included in the relevant clinical care/service delivery guidelines. Inclusion in the NEML is one important component of ensuring that quality medicines are available. For induced abortion, Mifepristone (200 mg) and misoprostol (200 µg), are recommended in the WHO EML. The EML specifically mentions the following co-packaged formulation: 1 tablet mifepristone (200 mg) + 4 tablets misoprostol (200 µg). Restrictions on prescribing authority for some categories of health workers may need to be modified or other mechanisms put in place to make the medicines available for these health workers within the regulatory framework of the health system. Abortion Care Guideline § 1.4.4. **Source document**: WHO Abortion Care Guideline (page 55)
Country recognized approval (misoprostol)	Yes, for non-gynaecological indications only **Related documents:** • Guidelines for the use of Mifepristone for Medical Abortion in New Zealand (page 6) • New Zealand Pharmaceutical Schedule including Hospital Medicines List (page 17) **Misoprostol allowed to be sold or distributed by pharmacies or drug stores** No • Guidelines for the use of Mifepristone for Medical Abortion in New Zealand (page 7) **WHO Guidance** The following descriptions were extracted from WHO Abortion Care Guideline. Where there is a specific Recommendation, this is stated. Otherwise, these are excerpts. Mifepristone and misoprostol should be listed in relevant national EMLs (NEMLs) or their equivalent and should be included in the relevant clinical care/service delivery guidelines. Inclusion in the NEML is one important component of ensuring that quality medicines are available. For induced abortion, Mifepristone (200 mg) and misoprostol (200 µg) are recommended in the WHO EML. The EML specifically mentions the following co-packaged formulation: 1 tablet mifepristone (200 mg) + 4 tablets misoprostol (200 µg). Restrictions on prescribing authority for some categories of health workers may need to be modified or other mechanisms put in place to make the medicines available for these health workers within the regulatory framework of the health system. Abortion Care Guideline § 1.4.4. **Source document**: WHO Abortion Care Guideline (page 55)

Where can abortion services be provided	**Related documents:** • Abortion Clinical Guideline, 2021 (page 5) **Primary health-care centres** Not specified • Abortion Clinical Guideline, 2021 **Secondary (district-level) health-care facilities** Not specified • Abortion Clinical Guideline, 2021 **Specialized abortion care public facilities** Not specified • Abortion Clinical Guideline, 2021 **Private health-care centres or clinics** Not specified • Abortion Clinical Guideline, 2021 **NGO health-care centres or clinics** Not specified • Abortion Clinical Guideline, 2021 **Other (if applicable)** Abortion post 20 weeks' gestation should be performed in settings with access to specialist support, an operating theatre and blood products. Access to admission should be possible at any time. • Abortion Clinical Guideline, 2021 (page 5) **WHO Guidance** The following descriptions were extracted from WHO Abortion Care Guideline. Where there is a specific Recommendation, this is stated. Otherwise, these are excerpts. Where it is lawful, abortion must be accessible in practice. This requires both ensuring that health-care facilities, commodities and services are accessible (including sufficient providers), and that law and policy on abortion is formulated, interpreted and applied in a way that is compatible with human rights. Abortion Care Guideline § 1.3.1. **Source document**: WHO Abortion Care Guideline (page 48)
National guidelines for post-abortion care	Yes, guidelines issued by the government **Related documents:** • Guidelines for the use of Mifepristone for Medical Abortion in New Zealand (page 1) • Abortion Clinical Guideline, 2021 (page 1) **WHO Guidance** The following descriptions were extracted from WHO Abortion Care Guideline. Where there is a specific Recommendation, this is stated. Otherwise, these are excerpts. National standards and guidelines for abortion care should be evidence based and periodically updated and should provide the necessary guidance to achieve equal access to comprehensive abortion care. Leadership should also promote evidence-based SRH services according to these standards and guidelines. Abortion Care Guideline § 1.3.3. **Source document**: WHO Abortion Care Guideline (page 50)

Where can post abortion care services be provided	**Primary health-care centres** Not specified • Contraception Sterilisation and Abortion Act, 1977 • Abortion Legislation Act, 2020 • Abortion Clinical Guideline, 2021 **Secondary (district-level) health-care facilities** Not specified • Contraception Sterilisation and Abortion Act, 1977 • Abortion Legislation Act, 2020 • Abortion Clinical Guideline, 2021 **Specialized abortion care public facilities** Not specified • Contraception Sterilisation and Abortion Act, 1977 • Abortion Legislation Act, 2020 • Abortion Clinical Guideline, 2021 **Private health-care centres or clinics** Not specified • Contraception Sterilisation and Abortion Act, 1977 • Abortion Legislation Act, 2020 • Abortion Clinical Guideline, 2021 **NGO health-care centres or clinics** Not specified • Contraception Sterilisation and Abortion Act, 1977 • Abortion Legislation Act, 2020 • Abortion Clinical Guideline, 2021 **WHO Guidance** The following descriptions were extracted from WHO Abortion Care Guideline. Where there is a specific Recommendation, this is stated. Otherwise, these are excerpts. The Abortion Care Guideline recommends the option of telemedicine as an alternative to in-person interactions with the health worker to deliver medical abortion services in whole or in part. Telemedicine services should include referrals (based on the woman's location) for medicines (abortion and pain control medicines), any abortion care or post-abortion follow-up required (including for emergency care if needed), and for post-abortion contraceptive services. Abortion Care Guideline § 3.6.1. **Source document**: WHO Abortion Care Guideline (page 133)
Contraception included in post-abortion care	Yes **Related documents:** • Guidelines for the use of Mifepristone for Medical Abortion in New Zealand (page 21) • Abortion Clinical Guideline, 2021 (page 41) **WHO Guidance** The following descriptions were extracted from WHO Abortion Care Guideline. Where there is a specific Recommendation, this is stated. Otherwise, these are excerpts. All contraceptive options may be considered after an abortion. For individuals undergoing surgical abortion and wishing to use contraception, Abortion Care Guideline recommends the option of initiating the contraception at the time of surgical abortion. For individuals undergoing medical abortion, for those who choose to use hormonal contraception, the Abortion Care Guideline suggests that they be given the option of starting hormonal contraception immediately after the first pill of the medical abortion regimen. For those who choose to have an IUD inserted, Abortion Care Guideline suggests IUD placement at the time that success of the abortion procedure is determined. Abortion Care Guideline § 3.5.4. **Source document**: WHO Abortion Care Guideline (page 126) **Additional notes** Discussion of post-abortion contraception is also part of the pre-abortion assessment.

Insurance to offset end user costs

Yes

Related documents:

- Eligibility for publicly funded maternity services (page 2)

Induced abortion for all women

Yes

- Eligibility for publicly funded maternity services (page 2)

Induced abortion for poor women only

No

- Eligibility for publicly funded maternity services (page 1)

Abortion complications

Yes

- Eligibility for publicly funded maternity services (page 1)

Private health coverage

The research for this database identified one particular private insurance plan: "UltraCare" is the most comprehensive plan of Southern Cross Health Insurance. It specifically excludes termination of pregnancy. See: HTTPS://WWW.SOUTHERNCROSS.CO.NZ/

PORTALS/0/SOCIETY/EFULFILLMENT/

PRODUCT/BS_ULTRACARE.PDF

Other (if applicable)

Women who meet certain income thresholds may apply for travel support if required. Non-residents are not covered under public health care, including seasonal migrant women and international students. Under the Code of Practice for the Pastoral Care of International Students, international students are required to have health-care coverage, but health-care plans do not, as a general rule, cover induced abortion.

Women with financial difficulties may apply to WINZ (http://www.workandincome.govt.nz/individuals/a-z-benefits/special-needs-grant.html) for travel grants to cover up to NZD300 in travel costs, if needed. For example, some local facilities only provide abortion up to 13 weeks LMP. If the woman is over this limit she will be referred to a larger hospital, in which case her travel costs could be covered by a WINZ Special Needs Grant.

- Student safe - University Policy Wording (page 11)

WHO Guidance

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

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

Source document: WHO Abortion Care Guideline (page 53)

Additional notes

Abortion is free in New Zealand for any person eligible for funded health care.

Who can provide abortion services

Related documents:

- Abortion Clinical Guideline, 2021 (page 14)
- Contraception Sterilisation and Abortion Act, 1977 (page 9)
- Abortion Legislation Act, 2020 (page 5)

Nurse

Not specified

- Contraception Sterilisation and Abortion Act, 1977
- Abortion Legislation Act, 2020
- Abortion Clinical Guideline, 2021

Midwife/nurse-midwife

Not specified

- Contraception Sterilisation and Abortion Act, 1977
- Abortion Legislation Act, 2020
- Abortion Clinical Guideline, 2021

Doctor (specialty not specified)

Yes

- Abortion Clinical Guideline, 2021 (page 14)
- Contraception Sterilisation and Abortion Act, 1977 (page 9)
- Abortion Legislation Act, 2020 (page 5)

Specialist doctor, including OB/GYN

Not specified

- Contraception Sterilisation and Abortion Act, 1977
- Abortion Legislation Act, 2020
- Abortion Clinical Guideline, 2021

Other (if applicable)

Health practitioner

- Abortion Clinical Guideline, 2021 (page 14)
- Contraception Sterilisation and Abortion Act, 1977 (page 9)
- Abortion Legislation Act, 2020 (page 5)

WHO Guidance

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

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

Source document: WHO Abortion Care Guideline (page 97)

Extra facility/provider requirements for delivery of abortion services

Referral linkages to a higher-level facility

Not specified

- Abortion Clinical Guideline, 2021

Availability of a specialist doctor, including OB/GYN

Not specified

- Abortion Clinical Guideline, 2021

Minimum number of beds

Not specified

- Abortion Clinical Guideline, 2021

Other (if applicable)

For people having an abortion post 20 weeks' gestation, advanced analgesic care should be available.Abortion post 20 weeks' gestation should be performed in settings with access to specialist support, an operating theatre and blood products. Access to admission should be possible at any time.

- Abortion Clinical Guideline, 2021 (page 37)

WHO Guidance

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

There is no single recommended approach to providing abortion services. The choice of specific health worker(s) (from among the recommended options) or management by the individual themself, and the location of service provision (from among recommended options) will depend on the values and preferences of the woman, girl or other pregnant person, available resources, and the national and local context. A plurality of service-delivery approaches can co-exist within any given context. Given that service-delivery approaches can be diverse, it is important to ensure that for the individual seeking care, the range of service-delivery options taken together will provide access to scientifically accurate, understandable information at all stages; access to quality-assured medicines (including those for pain management); back-up referral support if desired or needed; linkages to an appropriate choice of contraceptive services for those who want post-abortion contraception. Best Practice Statement 49 on service delivery. Abortion Care Guideline § 3.6.1.

Source document: WHO Abortion Care Guideline (page 132)

Conscientious Objection

Public sector providers

Related documents:

- Contraception Sterilisation and Abortion Act, 1977 (page 10)
- Abortion Legislation Act, 2020
- Health Practitioners Competence Assurance Act, 2003 (page 62)
- Halligan & Anor v. Medical Council of NZ (page 1)

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

Yes

If a health practitioner has a conscientious object they must tell the patient at the earliest opportunity of their objection and how to access the contact details of another person who is the closest provider of the service requested. According to the new law, the closest provider is to be determined taking into account— (a) the physical distance between the providers; and (b) the date and time that B makes the request under subsection (1); and (c) the operating hours of the provider of the service requested.

- Abortion Clinical Guideline, 2021 (page 1)
- Health Practitioners Competence Assurance Act, 2003 (page 62)
- Halligan & Anor v. Medical Council of NZ (page 1)
- Abortion Legislation Act, 2020 (page 7)
- Contraception Sterilisation and Abortion Act, 1977 (page 10)

WHO Guidance

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

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

Source document: WHO Abortion Care Guideline (page 98)

Private sector providers

Related documents:

- Contraception Sterilisation and Abortion Act, 1977 (page 10)
- Abortion Legislation Act, 2020
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Source document: WHO Abortion Care Guideline (page 98)

Provider type not specified

Yes

Related documents:

- Contraception Sterilisation and Abortion Act, 1977 (page 10)
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- Abortion Clinical Guideline, 2021 (page 1)
- Health Practitioners Competence Assurance Act, 2003 (page 62)
- Halligan & Anor v. Medical Council of NZ (page 1)
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- Contraception Sterilisation and Abortion Act, 1977 (page 10)

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Source document: WHO Abortion Care Guideline (page 98)

Neither Type of Provider Permitted

Related documents:

- Contraception Sterilisation and Abortion Act, 1977 (page 10)
- Abortion Legislation Act, 2020
- Health Practitioners Competence Assurance Act, 2003 (page 62)
- Halligan & Anor v. Medical Council of NZ (page 1)

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- Abortion Clinical Guideline, 2021 (page 1)
- Health Practitioners Competence Assurance Act, 2003 (page 62)
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WHO Guidance

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Source document: WHO Abortion Care Guideline (page 98)

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:

- Contraception Sterilisation and Abortion Act, 1977
- Abortion Legislation Act, 2020
- Abortion Clinical Guideline, 2021

WHO Guidance

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

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

Source document: WHO Abortion Care Guideline (page 48)

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 interpretation was made.

Related documents:

- Contraception Sterilisation and Abortion Act, 1977
- Abortion Legislation Act, 2020
- Abortion Clinical Guideline, 2021

WHO Guidance

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Source document: WHO Abortion Care Guideline (page 48)

Facility type not specified

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:

- Contraception Sterilisation and Abortion Act, 1977
- Abortion Legislation Act, 2020
- Abortion Clinical Guideline, 2021

WHO Guidance

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

Source document: WHO Abortion Care Guideline (page 48)

Neither Type of Facility Permitted	**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:** • Contraception Sterilisation and Abortion Act, 1977 • Abortion Legislation Act, 2020 • Abortion Clinical Guideline, 2021 **WHO Guidance** The following descriptions were extracted from WHO Abortion Care Guideline. Where there is a specific Recommendation, this is stated. Otherwise, these are excerpts. Where it is lawful, abortion must be accessible in practice. This requires both ensuring that health-care facilities, commodities and services are accessible (including sufficient providers), and that law and policy on abortion is formulated, interpreted and applied in a way that is compatible with human rights. Abortion Care Guideline § 1.3.1. **Source document**: WHO Abortion Care Guideline (page 48)

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	**9** (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	**20** (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 1829 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	**96.3** (2015)
Percentage of women aged 20-24 who gave birth before age 18	No data
Total fertility rate	**1.71** (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)	**0.14** (2017)
Gender Inequalities Index (Rank)	**34** (2017)
Mandatory paid maternity leave	**yes** (2020)
Median age	**38.0** (2020)
Population, urban (%)	**86.538** (2018)
Percentage of secondary school completion rate for girls	**1** (2013)
Gender parity in secondary education	**1.061** (2016)
Percentage of women in non-agricultural employment	**47.2** (2013)
Proportion of seats in parliament held by women	**38.3** (2017)
Sex ratio at birth (male to female births)	**1.06** (2018)