

Country Profile: New Zealand

Last Updated: 9 April 2020

Region: Oceania



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 Reproductive Health Act:

- [Abortion Legislation Act 2020](#)

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](#)
- [Standards of Care for Women Requesting Induced Abortion in New Zealand, 2018](#)

From EML / Registered List:

- [New Zealand Pharmaceutical Schedule including Hospital Medicines List](#)

From Medical Ethics Code:

- [Health and Disability Code of Practice](#)

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 Practitioners:

- [Health Practitioners Competence Assurance Act, 2003](#)

From Other:

- [Care of Children Act, 2004 \(38\)\(1\) and \(2\)](#)



List of ratified human rights treaties:

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

<p>Economic or social reasons</p>	<p>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.</p> <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>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abortion Legislation Act, 2020 • Contraception Sterilisation and Abortion Act, 1977 (page 8)
<p>Foetal impairment</p>	<p>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.</p> <p> WHO Guidance</p> <p>The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.</p> <p>A woman is entitled to know the status of her pregnancy and to act on this information; 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>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abortion Legislation Act, 2020 • Contraception Sterilisation and Abortion Act, 1977 (page 8)
<p>Rape</p>	<p>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.</p> <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>

↓ **Source document:** [WHO Safe Abortion Guidance \(page 102\)](#)

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 and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.

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

↓ **Source document:** [WHO Safe Abortion Guidance \(page 102\)](#)

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 and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.

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

↓ **Source document:** [WHO Safe Abortion Guidance \(page 102\)](#)

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 and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.

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



↓ **Source document:** [WHO Safe Abortion Guidance \(page 102\)](#)







Related documents:








- [Abortion Legislation Act, 2020](#)









<p>Health</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contraception Sterilisation and Abortion Act, 1977 (page 8) <p>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.</p> <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>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abortion Legislation Act, 2020 • Contraception Sterilisation and Abortion Act, 1977 (page 8)
<p>Life</p>	<p>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.</p> <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>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abortion Legislation Act, 2020 • Contraception Sterilisation and Abortion Act, 1977 (page 8)
<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"> • Abortion Legislation Act, 2020 • Contraception Sterilisation and Abortion Act, 1977 (page 8) <p> WHO Guidance</p> <p>The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.</p> <p>Third-party authorization should not be required for women to obtain abortion services. The requirement for authorization by hospital authorities may violate the right to privacy and women's access to health care on the basis of equality of men and women. Safe Abortion Guidelines, § 4.2.2.2.</p> <p>↓ Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 105)</p> <p> Additional notes</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>Authorization in</p>	

<p>specialty licensed facilities only</p>	<p> Not specified</p> <p>When there is no explicit reference to an issue covered in the questionnaire in the relevant document(s), this is noted and no interpretation was made.</p> <p>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contraception Sterilisation and Abortion Act, 1977 • Abortion Legislation Act, 2020 <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>Judicial authorization for minors</p>	<p>↓ Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 106)</p> <p>No</p> <p>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Care of Children Act, 2004 (38)(1) and (2) (page 37) <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>Judicial authorization in cases of rape</p>	<p>Not applicable</p> <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>Police report required in case of rape</p>	<p>Not applicable</p> <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>No</p> <p>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Care of Children Act, 2004 (38)(1) and (2) (page 37) <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>Spousal consent</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"> • Contraception Sterilisation and Abortion Act, 1977 • Abortion Legislation Act, 2020 <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"> • Contraception Sterilisation and Abortion Act, 1977 • Abortion Legislation Act, 2020 <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>No</p> <p>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contraception Sterilisation and Abortion Act, 1977 (page 8) • Abortion Legislation Act, 2020 <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</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"> • Contraception Sterilisation and Abortion Act, 1977 • Abortion Legislation Act, 2020 <p> WHO Guidance</p> <p>The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.</p> <p>States should consider eliminating waiting periods that are not medically required, and expanding services to serve all eligible women promptly. Safe Abortion Guidelines, § 4.2.2.6.</p>

<p>Mandatory HIV screening test</p>	<p>↓ Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 107)</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"> • Contraception Sterilisation and Abortion Act, 1977 • Abortion Legislation Act, 2020 <p> WHO Guidance</p> <p>The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.</p> <p>Requirements for HIV and other tests that are not clinically indicated are potential service-delivery barriers. Safe Abortion Guidelines, p 88.</p> <p>↓ Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 88)</p>
<p>Other mandatory STI screening tests</p>	<p> Not specified When there is no explicit reference to an issue covered in the questionnaire in the relevant document(s), this is noted and no interpretation was made.</p> <p>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contraception Sterilisation and Abortion Act, 1977 • Abortion Legislation Act, 2020 <p> WHO Guidance</p> <p>The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.</p> <p>Requirements for HIV and other tests that are not clinically indicated are potential service-delivery barriers. Safe Abortion Guidelines, p 88.</p> <p>↓ Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 88)</p>
<p>Prohibition of sex-selective abortion</p>	<p> Not specified When there is no explicit reference to an issue covered in the questionnaire in the relevant document(s), this is noted and no interpretation was made.</p> <p>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contraception Sterilisation and Abortion Act, 1977 • Abortion Legislation Act, 2020 <p> WHO Guidance</p> <p>The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.</p> <p>In situations where abortion is restricted for sex selection purposes, terminating a pregnancy for this reason is likely to involve an unsafe procedure carrying high risks. Any policies or guidelines on the use of technology in obstetric and fetal medicine should take into account the need to ensure women's access to safe abortion and other services - efforts to manage or limit sex selection should also not hamper or limit access to safe abortion services. Preventing gender-biased sex selection: an interagency statement, p 10 - Recommendation.</p> <p>↓ Source document: Preventing Gender-Biased Sex Selection (page 17)</p>
<p>Restrictions on information provided to the public</p>	<p>No data found</p> <p> WHO Guidance</p> <p>The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.</p> <p>States should refrain from limiting access to means of maintaining sexual and reproductive health, including censoring, withholding or intentionally misrepresenting health-related information. Safe Abortion Guidelines, § 4.2.2.7.</p> <p>↓ Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 107)</p>
<p>Restrictions on methods to detect sex of the fetus</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</p>

interpretation was made.

Related documents:

- [Contraception Sterilisation and Abortion Act, 1977](#)
- [Abortion Legislation Act, 2020](#)



WHO Guidance

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

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

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

Other

Clinical and Service-delivery Aspects of Abortion Care

National guidelines for induced abortion

Yes, guidelines issued by a professional body or non-governmental organization that are endorsed by the government

Related documents:

- [Standards of Care for Women Requesting Induced Abortion in New Zealand, 2018 \(page 1\)](#)



WHO Guidance

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

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

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



Additional notes

Medical abortion guidelines exist in the form of the New Zealand Standards of Care for Women Seeking Abortion, but it should be noted that they are from 2018, so pre-date the reforms adopted in 2020. This means the 2018 guidelines are not aligned with the 2020 legal framework. They remain of relevance pending new clinical guidelines being issued. The Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists (a medical professional association) has issued "Termination of Pregnancy: A resource for health professionals."

Methods allowed

Vacuum aspiration

Yes (14-15 WEEKS)

- [Standards of Care for Women Requesting Induced Abortion in New Zealand, 2018 \(page 40\)](#)

Dilatation and evacuation

Yes

- [Standards of Care for Women Requesting Induced Abortion in New Zealand, 2018 \(page 46\)](#)

Combination mifepristone-misoprostol

Yes

- [Standards of Care for Women Requesting Induced Abortion in New Zealand, 2018 \(page 42\)](#)

Misoprostol only

Not specified

- [Guidelines for the use of Mifepristone for Medical Abortion in New Zealand](#)
- [Standards of Care for Women Requesting Induced Abortion in New Zealand, 2018](#)

Other (where provided)



WHO Guidance

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

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

↓ **Source document:** [WHO Safe Abortion Guidance \(page 123\)](#)

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

↓ **Source document:** [WHO Safe Abortion Guidance \(page 123\)](#)

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

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

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

↓ **Source document:** [WHO Safe Abortion Guidance \(page 14\)](#)

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 \(page 11 \)](#)
- [Standards of Care for Women Requesting Induced Abortion in New Zealand, 2018 \(page 42\)](#)



WHO Guidance

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

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

↓ **Source document:** [WHO Safe Abortion Guidance \(page 54\)](#)

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

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

Country recognized approval (misoprostol)

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 \(page 7 \)](#)
- [Standards of Care for Women Requesting Induced Abortion in New Zealand, 2018 \(page 42\)](#)



WHO Guidance

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

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

↓ **Source document:** [WHO Safe Abortion Guidance \(page 54\)](#)

Where can abortion services be provided

Related documents:

- [Contraception Sterilisation and Abortion Act, 1977](#)
- [Abortion Legislation Act, 2020](#)

Primary health-care centres

Not specified

- [Contraception Sterilisation and Abortion Act, 1977](#)
- [Abortion Legislation Act, 2020](#)
- [Standards of Care for Women Requesting Induced Abortion in New Zealand, 2018](#)

Secondary (district-level) health-care facilities

Not specified

- [Contraception Sterilisation and Abortion Act, 1977](#)
- [Abortion Legislation Act, 2020](#)
- [Standards of Care for Women Requesting Induced Abortion in New Zealand, 2018](#)

Specialized abortion care public facilities

Not specified

- [Contraception Sterilisation and Abortion Act, 1977](#)
- [Abortion Legislation Act, 2020](#)
- [Standards of Care for Women Requesting Induced Abortion in New Zealand, 2018](#)

Private health-care centres or clinics

Not specified

- [Contraception Sterilisation and Abortion Act, 1977](#)
- [Abortion Legislation Act, 2020](#)
- [Standards of Care for Women Requesting Induced Abortion in New Zealand, 2018](#)

NGO health-care centres or clinics

Not specified

- [Contraception Sterilisation and Abortion Act, 1977](#)
- [Abortion Legislation Act, 2020](#)
- [Standards of Care for Women Requesting Induced Abortion in New Zealand, 2018](#)



WHO Guidance

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

Abortion services should be available at primary-care level, with referral systems in place for all required higher-level care. Safe Abortion Guidelines, Executive Summary, Box 6- Recommendation.

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

National guidelines for post-abortion care

Yes, guidelines issued by a professional body or non-governmental organization that are endorsed by the government

Related documents:

- [Standards of Care for Women Requesting Induced Abortion in New Zealand, 2018 \(page 1\)](#)



WHO Guidance

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

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

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



Additional notes

Medical abortion guidelines exist in the form of the New Zealand Standards of Care for Women Seeking Abortion, but it should be noted that they are from 2018, so pre-date the reforms adopted in 2020. This means the 2018 guidelines are not aligned with the 2020 legal framework. They remain of relevance pending new clinical guidelines being issued. The Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists (a medical professional association) has issued "Termination of Pregnancy: A resource for health professionals."

Where can post abortion care services be provided

Primary health-care centres

Not specified

The RANZCOG document 'Termination of Pregnancy: a resource for health professionals' refers practitioners to the RCOG guidelines and the WHO guidelines for detailed aspects of abortion care.

The 'Standards of Care for Women Requesting Induced Abortion in New Zealand: Report of a Standards Committee to the Abortion Supervisory Committee' (October 2009) covers aftercare but could not be accessed in an official version.

The Health and Disability Code of Practice (13) also outlines the rights of patients, stipulating that support must be provided (Right 8).

- [Contraception Sterilisation and Abortion Act, 1977](#)
- [Abortion Legislation Act, 2020](#)
- [Standards of Care for Women Requesting Induced Abortion in New Zealand, 2018](#)
- [Health and Disability Code of Practice \(page 5\)](#)

Secondary (district-level) health-care facilities

Not specified

The RANZCOG document 'Termination of Pregnancy: a resource for health professionals' refers practitioners to the RCOG guidelines and the WHO guidelines for detailed aspects of abortion care.

The 'Standards of Care for Women Requesting Induced Abortion in New Zealand: Report of a Standards Committee to the Abortion Supervisory Committee' (October 2009) covers aftercare but could not be accessed in an official version.

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- [Health and Disability Code of Practice \(page 5\)](#)

Specialized abortion care public facilities

Not specified

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- [Contraception Sterilisation and Abortion Act, 1977](#)
- [Abortion Legislation Act, 2020](#)
- [Standards of Care for Women Requesting Induced Abortion in New Zealand, 2018](#)
- [Health and Disability Code of Practice \(page 5\)](#)

Private health-care centres or clinics

Not specified

The RANZCOG document 'Termination of Pregnancy: a resource for health professionals' refers practitioners to the RCOG guidelines and the WHO guidelines for detailed aspects of abortion care.

The 'Standards of Care for Women Requesting Induced Abortion in New Zealand: Report of a Standards Committee to the Abortion Supervisory Committee' (October 2009) covers aftercare but could not be accessed in an official version.

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- [Abortion Legislation Act, 2020](#)
- [Standards of Care for Women Requesting Induced Abortion in New Zealand, 2018](#)
- [Health and Disability Code of Practice \(page 5\)](#)

NGO health-care centres or clinics

Not specified

The RANZCOG document 'Termination of Pregnancy: a resource for health professionals' refers practitioners to the RCOG guidelines and the WHO guidelines for detailed aspects of abortion care.

The 'Standards of Care for Women Requesting Induced Abortion in New Zealand: Report of a Standards Committee to the Abortion Supervisory Committee' (October 2009) covers aftercare but could not be accessed in an official version.

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- [Contraception Sterilisation and Abortion Act, 1977](#)
- [Abortion Legislation Act, 2020](#)
- [Standards of Care for Women Requesting Induced Abortion in New Zealand, 2018](#)
- [Health and Disability Code of Practice \(page 5\)](#)



WHO Guidance

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

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

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

included in post-abortion care

Related documents:

- [Guidelines for the use of Mifepristone for Medical Abortion in New Zealand \(page 21 \)](#)
- [Standards of Care for Women Requesting Induced Abortion in New Zealand, 2018 \(page 28\)](#)



WHO Guidance

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

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

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



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 \(page 2 \)](#)
- [Standards of Care for Women Requesting Induced Abortion in New Zealand, 2018 \(page 17\)](#)

Induced abortion for all women

Yes

- [Eligibility for publicly funded maternity services \(page 2 \)](#)
- [Standards of Care for Women Requesting Induced Abortion in New Zealand, 2018 \(page 17\)](#)

Induced abortion for poor women only

No

- [Eligibility for publicly funded maternity services \(page 1 \)](#)
- [Standards of Care for Women Requesting Induced Abortion in New Zealand, 2018 \(page 17\)](#)

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/](https://www.southerncross.co.nz/portals/0/society/efulfillment/product/bs_ultracare.pdf)

[PORTALS/0/SOCIETY/EFULLFILLMENT/](https://www.southerncross.co.nz/portals/0/society/efulfillment/product/bs_ultracare.pdf)

[PRODUCT/BS_ULTRACARE.PDF](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 and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.

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

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



Additional notes

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

Who can provide abortion services

Related documents:

- [Contraception Sterilisation and Abortion Act, 1977 \(page 9 \)](#)
- [Abortion Legislation Act, 2020](#)

Nurse

Not specified

- [Contraception Sterilisation and Abortion Act, 1977](#)
- [Abortion Legislation Act, 2020](#)
- [Standards of Care for Women Requesting Induced Abortion in New Zealand, 2018](#)

Midwife/nurse-midwife

Not specified

- [Contraception Sterilisation and Abortion Act, 1977](#)
- [Abortion Legislation Act, 2020](#)
- [Standards of Care for Women Requesting Induced Abortion in New Zealand, 2018](#)

Doctor (specialty not specified)

Yes

- [Contraception Sterilisation and Abortion Act, 1977](#)
- [Abortion Legislation Act, 2020](#)

Specialist doctor, including OB/GYN

Not specified

- [Contraception Sterilisation and Abortion Act, 1977](#)
- [Abortion Legislation Act, 2020](#)
- [Standards of Care for Women Requesting Induced Abortion in New Zealand, 2018](#)



WHO Guidance

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

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

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

Extra facility/provider requirements for delivery of abortion services

Referral linkages to a higher-level facility

Not specified

- [Contraception Sterilisation and Abortion Act, 1977](#)
- [Abortion Legislation Act, 2020](#)
- [Standards of Care for Women Requesting Induced Abortion in New Zealand, 2018](#)

Availability of a specialist doctor, including OB/GYN

Not specified

- [Contraception Sterilisation and Abortion Act, 1977](#)
- [Abortion Legislation Act, 2020](#)
- [Standards of Care for Women Requesting Induced Abortion in New Zealand, 2018](#)

Minimum number of beds

Not specified

- [Contraception Sterilisation and Abortion Act, 1977](#)
- [Abortion Legislation Act, 2020](#)
- [Standards of Care for Women Requesting Induced Abortion in New Zealand, 2018](#)

Other (if applicable)





WHO Guidance

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

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

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

<p>Public sector providers</p>	<p>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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) <p>Individual health-care providers who have objected are required to refer the woman to another provider</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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) <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>Private sector providers</p>	<p>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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) <p>Individual health-care providers who have objected are required to refer the woman to another provider</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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) <p> WHO Guidance</p> <p>The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.</p> <p>Health-care professionals who claim conscientious objection must refer the woman to another willing and trained provider in the same, or another easily accessible health-care facility. Where referral is not possible, the health-care professional who objects, must provide safe abortion to save the woman’s life, to prevent serious injury to her health and provide urgent care when women present with complications from an unsafe or illegal abortion. Safe Abortion Guidelines, § 4.2.2.5.</p> <p>↓ Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 106)</p>
<p>Provider type not specified</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Related documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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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- [Contraception Sterilisation and Abortion Act, 1977 \(page 10 \)](#)
- [Abortion Legislation Act, 2020](#)
- [Health Practitioners Competence Assurance Act, 2003 \(page 62 \)](#)
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WHO Guidance

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

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 \(page 62 \)](#)
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↓ **Source document:** [WHO Safe Abortion Guidance \(page 106\)](#)

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](#)
- [Standards of Care for Women Requesting Induced Abortion in New Zealand, 2018](#)



WHO Guidance

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

The respect, protection and fulfilment of human rights require that governments ensure abortion services, that are allowable by law, are accessible in practice. Safe Abortion Guidelines, § 4.2.2.5.

	<p>↓ Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 106)</p>
Private facilities	<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"> • Contraception Sterilisation and Abortion Act, 1977 • Abortion Legislation Act, 2020 • Standards of Care for Women Requesting Induced Abortion in New Zealand, 2018 <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>
Facility type not specified	<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"> • Contraception Sterilisation and Abortion Act, 1977 • Abortion Legislation Act, 2020 • Standards of Care for Women Requesting Induced Abortion in New Zealand, 2018 <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>
Neither Type of Facility Permitted	<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"> • Contraception Sterilisation and Abortion Act, 1977 • Abortion Legislation Act, 2020 • Standards of Care for Women Requesting Induced Abortion in New Zealand, 2018 <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>

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 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
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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
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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
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Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	96.3 (2015)
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Percentage of women aged 20-24 who gave birth before age 18	No data
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Total fertility rate	1.71 (2018)
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Legal marital age for women, with parental consent	16 (2009-2017)
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Legal marital age for women, without parental consent	18 (2009-2017)
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Gender Inequalities Index (Value)	0.14 (2017)
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Gender Inequalities Index (Rank)	34 (2017)
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Mandatory paid maternity leave	yes (2020)
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Median age	38.0 (2020)
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Population, urban (%)	86.538 (2018)
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Percentage of secondary school completion rate for girls	1 (2013)
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Gender parity in secondary education	1.061 (2016)
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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)