Country Profile: Syrian Arab Republic

Region: Western Asia

Last Updated: 7 May 2017

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 General Medical Health Act:
- Law on the Exercise of Medical Professions, 1970

From Criminal / Penal Code:
- Penal Code

From EML / Registered List:
- National Drug List, 2014

Concluding Observations:
- 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

No

Legal Ground and Gestational Limit

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Economic or social reasons</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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

### Foetal impairment

- **Related documents:**
  - Penal Code (page 48)

### Rape

- **Related documents:**
  - Penal Code (page 48)

### Incest

- **Related documents:**
  - Penal Code (page 48)

### Intellectual or cognitive disability of the woman

- **Related documents:**
  - Penal Code (page 48)

### Mental health

- **Related documents:**
  - Penal Code (page 48)

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**WHO Guidance**

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

**Rape**

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.

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

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**Foetal impairment**

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.

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

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**Incest**

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)

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**Intellectual or cognitive disability of the woman**

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**Mental health**

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Physical health</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Related documents:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Penal Code (page 48)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Health</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Related documents:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Penal Code (page 48)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**WHO Guidance**

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

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Life</th>
<th>Yes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Related documents:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Law on the exercise of medical professions, Decree with the force of law no. 12/1970 (page 6)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Gestational limit applies**

**Not specified**

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

**Related documents:**

• Law on the exercise of medical professions, Decree with the force of law no. 12/1970

**WHO Guidance**

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

The human right to life requires protection by law, including when pregnancy is life-threatening or a pregnant woman’s life is otherwise endangered. Both medical and social conditions can constitute life-threatening conditions. Safe Abortion Guidelines, § 4.2.1.1.

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

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Other</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Additional Requirements to Access Safe Abortion

| Authorization of | Yes |
The law on the exercise of health professions allows an abortion to be performed by a medical specialist when continuation of the pregnancy poses a danger to the life of the woman. In this case, the performance of the abortion must also be approved by another physician. Before the operation, a record must be drawn up certifying the necessity of the abortion; and the record must be signed by the two physicians and the patient or her spouse or guardian.

Additional notes

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

Related documents:
- Law on the exercise of medical professions, Decree with the force of law no. 12/1970 (page 6)
The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.

Judicial authorization in cases of rape

Not applicable

Police report required in case of rape

Not applicable

Parental consent required for minors

Yes

Related documents:
- Law on the exercise of medical professions, Decree with the force of law no. 12/1970 (page 6)

Can another adult consent in place of a parent?

Yes

- Law on the exercise of medical professions, Decree with the force of law no. 12/1970 (page 6)

Age where consent not needed

Not specified

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

- Law on the exercise of medical professions, Decree with the force of law no. 12/1970

Spousal consent

Yes

Related documents:
- Law on the exercise of medical professions, Decree with the force of law no. 12/1970 (page 6)

WHO Guidance

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

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

Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 104)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Context</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ultrasound images or listen to foetal heartbeat required</td>
<td>Not specified</td>
<td>When there is no explicit reference to an issue covered in the questionnaire in the relevant document(s), this is noted and no interpretation was made.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Related documents:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Law on the exercise of medical professions, Decree with the force of law no. 12/1970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WHO Guidance</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion. Regulatory, policy and programmatic barriers, one example of which is the requirement for mandatory ultrasound prior to abortion, that hinder access to and timely provision of safe abortion care should be removed. Safe Abortion Guidelines, Executive Summary, Box 7 - Recommendation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Source document:</strong></td>
<td>WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 105)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compulsory counselling</td>
<td>Not specified</td>
<td>When there is no explicit reference to an issue covered in the questionnaire in the relevant document(s), this is noted and no interpretation was made.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Related documents:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Law on the exercise of medical professions, Decree with the force of law no. 12/1970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WHO Guidance</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion. Many women have made a decision to have an abortion before seeking care, and this decision should be respected without subjecting a woman to mandatory counselling. Provision of counselling to women who desire it should be voluntary, confidential, non-directive and by a trained person. Safe Abortion Guidelines, § 2.1.8.1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Source document:</strong></td>
<td>WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 19)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compulsory waiting period</td>
<td>Not specified</td>
<td>When there is no explicit reference to an issue covered in the questionnaire in the relevant document(s), this is noted and no interpretation was made.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Related documents:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Law on the exercise of medical professions, Decree with the force of law no. 12/1970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WHO Guidance</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion. States should consider eliminating waiting periods that are not medically required, and expanding services to serve all eligible women promptly. Safe Abortion Guidelines, § 4.2.2.6.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Source document:</strong></td>
<td>WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 46)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mandatory HIV screening test</td>
<td>Not specified</td>
<td>When there is no explicit reference to an issue covered in the questionnaire in the relevant document(s), this is noted and no interpretation was made.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Related documents:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Law on the exercise of medical professions, Decree with the force of law no. 12/1970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WHO Guidance</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion. Requirements for HIV and other tests that are not clinically indicated are potential service-delivery barriers. Safe Abortion Guidelines, p 88.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section</td>
<td>Status</td>
<td>Related documents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other mandatory STI screening tests</td>
<td>Not specified</td>
<td>When there is no explicit reference to an issue covered in the questionnaire in the relevant document(s), this is noted and no interpretation was made.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Related documents:</td>
<td></td>
<td>Law on the exercise of medical professions, Decree with the force of law no. 12/1970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WHO Guidance</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>Requirements for HIV and other tests that are not clinically indicated are potential service-delivery barriers. Safe Abortion Guidelines, p 88.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WHO Guidance</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prohibition of sex-selective abortion</td>
<td>Not specified</td>
<td>When there is no explicit reference to an issue covered in the questionnaire in the relevant document(s), this is noted and no interpretation was made.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Related documents:</td>
<td></td>
<td>Law on the exercise of medical professions, Decree with the force of law no. 12/1970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WHO Guidance</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restrictions on information provided to the public</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WHO Guidance</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>Offer of selling or promoting or publishing of modes or materials for abortion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restrictions on methods to detect sex of the foetus</td>
<td>No data found</td>
<td>States are 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WHO Guidance</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>Offer of selling or promoting or publishing of modes or materials for abortion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td></td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Clinical and Service-delivery Aspects of Abortion Care

**National guidelines for induced abortion**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Methods allowed</th>
<th>WHO Guidance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vacuum aspiration</strong></td>
<td>The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dilatation and evacuation</strong></td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Combination mifepristone-misoprostol</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Misoprostol only</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other (where provided)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Country recognized approval (mifepristone / mife-misoprostol)**

No

**Related documents:**
- National Drug List, 2014 (page 1)

**WHO Guidance**

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

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.
Country recognized approval (misoprostol)

Yes, for gynaecological indications

Related documents:
- National Drug List, 2014 (page 12)

**Misoprostol allowed to be sold or distributed by pharmacies or drug stores**

**Not specified**

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

- National Drug List, 2014

**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

**Related documents:**
- WHO Guidance
- WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 54)

Where can abortion services be provided

Related documents:
- Law on the exercise of medical professions, Decree with the force of law no. 12/1970

**Primary health-care centres**

Not specified

- Law on the exercise of medical professions, Decree with the force of law no. 12/1970

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

Not specified

- Law on the exercise of medical professions, Decree with the force of law no. 12/1970

**Specialized abortion care public facilities**

Not specified

- Law on the exercise of medical professions, Decree with the force of law no. 12/1970

**Private health-care centres or clinics**

Not specified

- Law on the exercise of medical professions, Decree with the force of law no. 12/1970

**NGO health-care centres or clinics**

Not specified

- Law on the exercise of medical professions, Decree with the force of law no. 12/1970

**Other (if applicable)**

**WHO Guidance**

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

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

**Related documents:**
- WHO Guidance
- WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 18)

National guidelines for post-abortion care

No data found

**WHO Guidance**

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

Standards and guidelines should be developed and updated with the intent of eliminating barriers to obtaining the highest attainable standard of sexual and reproductive health. Safe Abortion Guidelines, § 3.3. Standards and guidelines should cover: types of abortion service, where and by whom they can be provided; essential equipment, instruments, medications, supplies and facility capabilities; referral
Where can post abortion care services be provided

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Primary health-care centres</td>
<td>No data found</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary (district-level) health-care facilities</td>
<td>No data found</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specialized abortion care public facilities</td>
<td>No data found</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private health-care centres or clinics</td>
<td>No data found</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGO health-care centres or clinics</td>
<td>No data found</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (if applicable)</td>
<td>No data found</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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.

**Contraception included in post-abortion care**

No data found

**WHO Guidance**

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

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

**Insurance to offset end user costs**

No data found

**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.

**Who can provide abortion services**

- **Nurse**
  - Not specified

- **Midwife/nurse-midwife**
  - Not specified

**Related documents:**

- Law on the exercise of medical professions, Decree with the force of law no. 12/1970 (page 6)
### Conscientious Objection

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Public sector providers</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Not specified</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>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.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Related documents:**
- Law on the exercise of medical professions, Decree with the force of law no. 12/1970

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### 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)

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Referral linkages to a higher-level facility</th>
<th>Not specified</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Law on the exercise of medical professions, Decree with the force of law no. 12/1970</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Availability of a specialist doctor, including OB/GYN</th>
<th>Not specified</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Law on the exercise of medical professions, Decree with the force of law no. 12/1970</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Minimum number of beds</th>
<th>Not specified</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Law on the exercise of medical professions, Decree with the force of law no. 12/1970</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Other (if applicable)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Law on the exercise of medical professions, Decree with the force of law no. 12/1970</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

### WHO Guidance

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

Health-care professionals who claim conscientious objection must refer the woman to another willing and trained provider in the same, or another easily accessible health-care facility. Where referral is not possible, the health-care professional who objects, must provide safe abortion to save the woman’s life, to prevent serious injury to her health and provide urgent care when women present with complications from an unsafe or illegal abortion. Safe Abortion Guidelines, § 4.2.2.5.

**Source document:** WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 106)
Private sector providers

**Not specified**

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

**Related documents:**
- Law on the exercise of medical professions, Decree with the force of law no. 12/1970

**WHO Guidance**

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

Health-care professionals who claim conscientious objection must refer the woman to another willing and trained provider in the same, or another easily accessible health-care facility. Where referral is not possible, the health-care professional who objects, must provide safe abortion to save the woman’s life, to prevent serious injury to her health and provide urgent care when women present with complications from an unsafe or illegal abortion. Safe Abortion Guidelines, § 4.2.2.5.

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

Provider type not specified

**Not specified**

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

**Related documents:**
- Law on the exercise of medical professions, Decree with the force of law no. 12/1970

**WHO Guidance**

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

Health-care professionals who claim conscientious objection must refer the woman to another willing and trained provider in the same, or another easily accessible health-care facility. Where referral is not possible, the health-care professional who objects, must provide safe abortion to save the woman’s life, to prevent serious injury to her health and provide urgent care when women present with complications from an unsafe or illegal abortion. Safe Abortion Guidelines, § 4.2.2.5.

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

Neither Type of Provider Permitted

**Not specified**

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

**Related documents:**
- Law on the exercise of medical professions, Decree with the force of law no. 12/1970

**WHO Guidance**

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

Health-care professionals who claim conscientious objection must refer the woman to another willing and trained provider in the same, or another easily accessible health-care facility. Where referral is not possible, the health-care professional who objects, must provide safe abortion to save the woman’s life, to prevent serious injury to her health and provide urgent care when women present with complications from an unsafe or illegal abortion. Safe Abortion Guidelines, § 4.2.2.5.

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

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:**
- Law on the exercise of medical professions, Decree with the force of law no. 12/1970

**WHO Guidance**

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

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

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

3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio

31 (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

38.6 (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

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

5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No data</td>
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</tbody>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by age, sex and persons with disabilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.3.1 Proportion of the population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed within the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>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</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.2.3 Proportion of young women and men aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.6.2 Proportion of the population satisfied with their last experience of public services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.10.1 Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No data</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months

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

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

16.4 (2010)

Percentage of births attended by trained health professional

96.2 (2009)

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

9 (2009-2013)

Total fertility rate

2.808 (2018)

Legal marital age for women, with parental consent

17 (2009-2017)

Legal marital age for women, without parental consent

No data

Gender Inequalities Index (Value)

0.55 (2017)

Gender Inequalities Index (Rank)

136 (2017)

Mandatory paid maternity leave

yes (2020)

Median age

25.6 (2020)

Population, urban (%)

54.162 (2018)

Percentage of secondary school completion rate for girls

0.75 (2013)

Gender parity in secondary education

1.001 (2013)

Percentage of women in non-agricultural employment

15.9 (2011)
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Proportion of seats in parliament held by women</td>
<td><strong>13.2</strong> (2017)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex ratio at birth (male to female births)</td>
<td><strong>1.05</strong> (2018)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>