

**States not allowing abortion on demand (13 Member States)**

	<b>States / Current legislation</b>	<b>Time limit for an abortion on demand and without motive</b>	<b>Exceptions to the legal time limit</b>
1	<p>Albania</p> <p><u>Law No. 8045, dated 7 December 1995 “On termination of pregnancy”</u></p>	<p>No provision under law for an abortion without specific justification. Albanian law provides this general principle (Art. 1): “The law guarantees the respect of every human being from the beginning of life.” It then provides for exceptions.</p>	<p>From Art. 9: Pregnancy may be terminated for medical reasons up to the <b>twenty-second week</b> of pregnancy, provided that a commission of three doctors, upon examination and consultation, judges that the continuation of pregnancy and/or childbirth would endanger the life or health of the woman. However, if the commission deems that the fetus either has malformations incompatible with life or disabling diseases lacking a safe treatment, it may decide to terminate the pregnancy <b>at any time</b>.</p> <p>From Art. 10: In cases where a woman feels her pregnancy is causing her psychosocial problems, the pregnancy may be terminated up to the <b>twelfth week</b> of pregnancy.</p> <p>From Art. 11: Pregnancy may also be terminated up to the <b>twenty-second week</b> for “social reasons” if a commission consisting of three specialists, after examination and consultation, deems that the pregnancy is the result of rape or another sexual crime, and when other social reasons are established.</p>
2	<p>Andorra</p> <p><u>Law 9/2005, of 21 February, qualified by the Penal Code</u></p>	<p>Art. 107-108-109: Prohibited</p>	<p>Although the law does not contain explicit exceptions to the prohibition, general criminal law principles of necessity provide a legal basis for abortions when necessary to save the life of the mother.</p>
3	<p>Bulgaria</p> <p><u>Decree No. 2 of 1 February 1990 on the conditions and procedures for the artificial termination of pregnancy » Retrieved 2 January 2013</u></p>		<p>From Art. 7: Any pregnant woman is entitled to an abortion on request either if</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. her pregnancy is of not more than 12 weeks gestation; or</li> <li>2. she suffers from an illness which her abortion may aggravate, thus endangering her health and life. These illnesses are listed in Addendum 1.</li> </ol> <p>From Art. 12. (1) A medically indicated abortion is performed on the request of the pregnant woman if she suffers from an illness proved beyond any doubt, which during pregnancy or at birth may endanger her health and life, as well as that of the offspring; this</p>

			<p>illness should be listed in Addendum No. 2 and the pregnancy should <b>not be of more than 20 weeks'</b> gestation. If the illness is not listed in Addendum No. 2, the abortion may be allowed as an exception.</p> <p>(2) If the pregnancy has lasted more than <b>20 weeks</b>, the abortion is allowed only if the woman's life is in danger or in the case of severe morphological changes or if the fetus is severely genetically harmed.</p>
4	<p>Hungary</p> <p><u>Act LXXIX on 'the Protection of the Life of the Foetus' (17 December 1992)</u></p> <p>Amended by the <u>Act LXXXVII of 2000</u></p>		<p>From <u>Act LXXIX</u>, Art. 5:</p> <p>1. Pregnancy may be terminated only in case of danger or in the event of a serious crisis of the pregnant woman, under the conditions specified in this Act.</p> <p>2. A serious crisis situation is one which causes physical or psychological distress or social incapacity.</p> <p>From <u>Act LXXIX</u>, Art. 6:</p> <p>1. Pregnancy may be terminated up to the twelfth week if</p> <p>(a) it is justified by a serious danger to the health of the pregnant woman;</p> <p>(b) the fetus is medically likely to be severely disabled or otherwise injured;</p> <p>(c) as a consequence of the pregnancy offence; or</p> <p>(d) in the event of a serious crisis for a pregnant woman.</p> <p>2. Pregnancy may be terminated up to the eighteenth week if the circumstances in paragraph 1 hold, and either:</p> <p>(a) the pregnant woman is incapacitated or disabled; or</p> <p>(b) the pregnancy either:</p> <p>(i) was not recognized earlier, due either health reasons beyond her control or to a medical error, or</p> <p>(ii) has exceeded the time limit set out in paragraph 1 due to the failure of a health facility or authority.</p> <p>3. Pregnancy may be terminated up to the twentieth week in the case of a prolonged diagnostic procedure, or up to the twenty-fourth week if the probability of genetic and teratological damage to the fetus reaches fifty percent.</p>

			<p>4. Pregnancy may be terminated regardless of its duration:</p> <p>(a) for health reasons that endanger the life of a pregnant woman; or</p> <p>(b) in the presence of an abnormality in the fetus that is incompatible with life after delivery.</p>
5	<p>Italy</p> <p>Norms for the social protection of maternity and on the voluntary interruption of pregnancy.</p> <p><u>Law 22 may 1978, n. 194</u></p>		<p>From Art. 4: A woman may voluntarily terminate her pregnancy within the first <b>ninety days</b> if she feels circumstances for which the continuation of pregnancy, childbirth or maternity would involve a serious danger to her physical or mental health, in relation either</p> <p>(a) to her state of health,</p> <p>(b) to her economic, social, or family conditions,</p> <p>(c) to the circumstances in which conception took place, or</p> <p>(d) to forecasts of anomalies or malformations of the conception</p> <p>(approximately 12,8 weeks of pregnancy)</p> <p>From Art. 7: Voluntary termination of pregnancy, after the first ninety days, may be practiced</p> <p>(a) when the pregnancy or childbirth involves a serious danger to the life of the woman; or</p> <p>b) when pathological processes are established, including those relating to major abnormalities or malformations of the unborn child, which demonstrate a serious danger to the physical or mental health of the woman.</p>
6	<p>Liechtenstein</p> <p><u>Criminal Code Liechtenstein, Art. 96</u></p>	<p>Art. 96.1-3 prohibited</p>	<p>From Art. 96: 4. Abortion shall not be punishable if the abortion</p> <p>1. is necessary to avert a serious danger to the life or serious damage to the health of the pregnant woman which cannot be avoided in any other way, or if the pregnant woman was a minor at the time of fertilization, or if the pregnant woman was a victim of rape (§ 200), sexual assault (§ 201), or sexual abuse of a defenseless or mentally deficient person (§ 204) and the pregnancy is based on such an act, provided furthermore in all these cases that the abortion is performed by a physician, or</p> <p>2. is performed to save the pregnant woman from an immediate danger to her life that cannot be avoided in any other way, in circumstances where medical assistance cannot be obtained in time.</p>

7	<p>Macedonia</p> <p>Law on termination of pregnancy (Official Gazette of RM no. 87 of 2013)</p>	Prohibited	<p>From Art. 3: In order to protect the health of the pregnant woman, termination of pregnancy may be performed up to ten weeks from the day of conception, with the written consent of the pregnant woman. . . . except that pregnancy may not be terminated even before the end of ten weeks from the day of conception if it is particularly harmful to the health of the pregnant woman.</p> <p>From Art. 4: Possible after 10 weeks in case of rape, incest, fetal malformation, for socio-economic reasons or in case of medical problem during pregnancy</p>
8	<p>Malta</p> <p><u>Criminal Code, Arts. 241-243</u></p>	Prohibited	
9	<p>Monaco</p> <p><u>Law No. 1.359 of April 20, 2009 creating a prenatal coordination and family support center</u></p>	Art. 5.I: Prohibited	<p>From Art. 5.II: The interruption of a pregnancy is not classified as an illegal abortion provided that</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. the pregnancy presents a risk to the life or physical health of the pregnant woman,</li> <li>2. prenatal examinations and other medical data demonstrate a high probability of serious and irreversible disorders of the fetus or an incurable condition threatening its life, or</li> <li>3. there is a sufficient presumption that the pregnancy is the consequence of a criminal act and that less than twelve weeks have elapsed since the beginning of the pregnancy.</li> </ol>
10	<p>Poland</p> <p><u>ACT on Family Planning, Protection of the Human Fetus and Conditions for the Permissibility of Termination of Pregnancy (January 7, 1993)</u></p> <p><u>Constitutional Court - judgment of 22</u></p>	Prohibited	<p>From Art. 4.a.</p> <p>1. Termination of pregnancy may be carried out only by a doctor, in case when</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) the pregnancy constitutes a threat to the life or health of the pregnant woman; or</li> <li>(b) there is a justified suspicion that the pregnancy resulted from a prohibited act, provided that no more than twelve weeks have elapsed since the beginning of pregnancy.</li> </ol> <p>The judgment of the Constitutional Court delivered on the 22 October 2020 in case K 1/20 excluded eugenic abortion from the scope of Art. 4.a. in order to protect the right to life and the dignity of the human being before birth.</p>

	<u>October 2020, delivered in case K 1/20</u>		
11	United Kingdom <u>Abortion Act 1967</u>	Prohibited	From Art. 1: (1) Subject to the provisions of this section, a person shall not be guilty of an offence under the law relating to abortion when a pregnancy is terminated by a registered medical practitioner if two registered medical practitioners are of the opinion, formed in good faith (a) that the pregnancy has not exceeded its twenty-fourth week and that the continuance of the pregnancy would involve risk, greater than if the pregnancy were terminated, of injury to the physical or mental health of the pregnant woman or any existing children of her family; or (b) that the termination is necessary to prevent grave permanent injury to the physical or mental health of the pregnant woman; or (c) that the continuance of the pregnancy would involve risk to the life of the pregnant woman, greater than if the pregnancy were terminated; or (d) that there is a substantial risk that if the child were born it would suffer from such physical or mental abnormalities as to be seriously handicapped.
12	San Marino <u>Law No. 17 of February 25, 1974 (published in the Government Building bulletin board on March 1, 1974)</u>	Art. 153-154: Prohibited	
13	Switzerland <u>Swiss Penal Code</u>	Art. 119: Prohibited	From Art. 119: 1. Termination of pregnancy is not punishable if medical advice demonstrates that it is necessary to avert the danger of serious physical harm or profound distress to the pregnant woman. The more advanced the pregnancy, the greater the danger. 2. The termination of pregnancy is also not punishable if, upon written request of the woman who claims that she is in a state of distress, it is performed during the twelve weeks following the onset of the last menstrual period by a physician authorized to practice his profession.

**States allowing abortion on demand up to 10 weeks (8 Members States)**

	<b>States / Current legislation</b>	<b>Time limit for an abortion on demand and without motive</b>	<b>Exceptions to the legal time limit</b>
1	Bosnia Herzegovia  ( <a href="#">United Nations sources</a> )	permissible on demand within ten weeks of gestation (with parental consent for minors)	Between 10 and 20 weeks, an abortion must be approved by a committee and is permitted when the woman's life or health is threatened, when the fetus is severely debilitated, when the pregnancy is the result of a crime, and for psychosocial reasons. After 20 weeks of gestation, abortion may be allowed only to save the life or health of a woman who is seriously endangered.
2	Croatia  Law on health measures for exercising the right to free decision-making on the birth of children ( <a href="#">NN 18/78 i 88/09</a> )	Art. 15: permissible on demand within ten weeks of gestation	From Art. 15: After the expiration of ten weeks from the day of conception, termination of pregnancy may be performed only with the approval of the commission, and under the conditions and according to the procedure established by this law.
3	Ireland  <a href="#">Health (Regulation of Termination of Pregnancy) Act 2018</a>	Art. 12.1-5: permissible on demand within ten weeks of gestation (or in the first twelve weeks of amenorrhea)	From Section 9. A termination of pregnancy may be carried out in accordance with this section where two medical practitioners, having examined the pregnant woman, are of the reasonable opinion formed in good faith that (a) there is a risk to the life, or of serious harm to the health, of the pregnant woman, (b) the fetus has not reached viability, and (c) it is appropriate to carry out the termination of pregnancy in order to avert the risk referred to in paragraph (a).  From Section 10. Notwithstanding the generality of section 9, or any determination made or pending pursuant to section 16 of an application under section 13 (2), a termination of pregnancy may be carried out in accordance with this section by a medical practitioner where, having examined the pregnant woman, he or she is of the reasonable opinion formed in good faith that (a) there is an immediate risk to the life, or of serious harm to the health, of the pregnant woman, and

			<p>(b) it is immediately necessary to carry out the termination of pregnancy in order to avert that risk.</p> <p>From Section 11. A termination of pregnancy may be carried out in accordance with this section where two medical practitioners, having examined the pregnant woman, are of the reasonable opinion formed in good faith that there is present a condition affecting the fetus that is likely to lead to the death of the fetus either before, or within twenty-eight days of, birth.</p>
4	<p>Montenegro</p> <p><u>Law on Conditions and Procedure for Abortion (No. 53/2009)</u></p>	<p>Art. 4: permissible on demand within ten weeks of gestation</p>	<p>From Art. 4: Abortion can be performed after ten weeks from the day of conception, but not after thirty-two weeks.</p> <p>From Art. 6: Abortion can be performed between ten and twenty weeks from the day of conception only if either the mother's life or health is at risk, the child is expected to be born with severe disabilities, the pregnancy is the result of a crime, or the woman could face difficult personal or family circumstances during the pregnancy or after the birth.</p> <p>From Art. 7: Between twenty and thirty-two weeks, abortions must be approved by an ethics committee and are granted only for medical reasons or in cases of severe fetal anomalies</p> <p>From Art. 8: In cases where an emergency intervention is necessary to save the life of a pregnant woman, a pregnancy may be terminated even when such termination would otherwise violate Art. 6 or Art. 7 of this law.</p>
5	<p>Portugal</p> <p><u>Criminal Code Decree-Law No. 48/95</u></p>	<p>Art. 142.1.e: permissible on demand within ten weeks of gestation</p>	<p>From Art. 142.1. An abortion performed by a medical doctor or under his direction, in an official or officially recognized medical establishment, and with the mother's consent, is permissible if</p> <p>b. it is indicated to avert danger of death or of serious and lasting harm to the physical integrity or to the physical or mental health of the pregnant woman and is performed during the first twelve weeks of pregnancy;</p> <p>c. there are valid reasons to foresee that the unborn child will suffer incurably from a serious disease or congenital malformation, and the termination is performed within the first twenty-four weeks of pregnancy, except in the case of non-viable fetuses, in</p>

			<p>which case the termination may be performed at any time; or</p> <p>d. the pregnancy has resulted from a crime against sexual freedom and self-determination and the termination is performed within the first sixteen weeks.</p>
6	<p>Serbia</p> <p><u>Law on the procedure of termination of pregnancy in a health care institution - Official Gazette of RS, no. 16 of 12 May 1995, 101 of 21 November 2005</u></p>	<p>Art. 6: permissible on demand within ten weeks of gestation</p>	<p>From Art. 6: Exceptionally, termination of pregnancy may be performed after the tenth week of pregnancy</p> <p>1) when it is determined on the basis of medical indications that the life or elimination of a serious violation of the health of a woman cannot be saved in any other way;</p> <p>2) when, on the basis of scientific and medical knowledge, a child can be expected to be born with serious physical or mental defects; or</p> <p>3) when the conception took place while committing a criminal offense (rape, adultery on an incompetent person, adultery on a minor, adultery with abuse of position, seduction, or incest).</p>
7	<p>Slovenia</p> <p><u>Law on Health Measures in the Exercise of the Right to Free Choice in Childbirth (Official Gazette of the SRS, No. 11/77, 42/86 and Official Gazette of the RS, No. 70/00 - ZZNPOB)</u></p>	<p>Art. 17: permissible on demand within ten weeks of gestation</p>	<p>From Art. 18: Artificial termination of a pregnancy of more than ten weeks' gestation may be carried out at the request of the pregnant woman only if the risk of the intervention to the life and health of the pregnant woman and to her future maternity is less than the risk to the pregnant woman or to the child of the continuation of the pregnancy and of the childbirth.</p> <p>From Art. 19: The procedure for artificial termination of pregnancy after the tenth week of pregnancy shall be conducted and the request of the pregnant woman's decided by the first- and second-level committees for artificial termination of pregnancy (hereinafter referred to as the "first-level committee" and "second-level committee," respectively).</p>
8	<p>Turkey</p> <p><u>Population Planning Law (24/5/1983)</u></p> <p><u>Turkish Criminal law</u></p>	<p>Population Planning Law, Art. 5: permissible on demand within ten weeks of gestation</p>	<p>From Population Planning Law, Art. 5: Permitted after 10 weeks of pregnancy if it threatens the life of the mother or will result in a serious disability for the unborn child</p> <p>Criminal Law: From Art. 99.6: If a woman becomes pregnant as a result of a crime committed against her, the a medical professional shall not be punished for an abortion performed with the mother's consent in a hospital environment within twenty weeks.</p>



### States allowing abortion on demand up to 11 weeks (1 Member State)

	States / Current legislation	Time limit for an abortion on demand and without motive	Exceptions to the legal time limit
1	<p>Estonia</p> <p><u>Abortion and Sterilization Act</u>            Vastu võetud 25.11.1998  <u>RT I 1998, 107, 1766</u>            jõustumine 21.12.1998</p>	<p>Art. 6. 1: permissible on demand within eleven weeks of gestation</p>	<p>From Art. 6. 2: Pregnancy that has lasted more than eleven weeks and up to twenty-one weeks may be terminated if:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) the pregnancy endangers the health of the pregnant woman;</li> <li>2) the unborn child may have serious mental or physical damage to its health;</li> <li>3) an illness or health problem of the pregnant woman hinders the raising of a child;</li> <li>4) the pregnant woman is under fifteen years of age; or</li> <li>5) the pregnant woman is over forty-five years of age.</li> </ol>

### States allowing abortion on demand up to 12 weeks (20 Members States)

	States / Current legislation	Time limit for an abortion on demand and without motive	Exceptions to the legal time limit
1	<p>Germany</p> <p><u>Criminal Code (StGB) § 218</u>  <u>Abortion of pregnancy</u></p> <p><u>Pregnancy and Family Assistance Amendment Act</u>            (21 août 1995).</p>	<p>Prohibition in the criminal code § 218: Anyone who cancels a pregnancy will be punished with imprisonment for up to three years or with a fine</p> <p>§ 218a: (1) The fact of § 218 is not realized if [...] no more than <b>twelve weeks</b> have passed since conception.</p>	<p>§ 218a: (4) The pregnant woman is not punishable by law in accordance with § 218 if the abortion has been carried out by a doctor after consultation (§ 219) and no more than <b>twenty-two weeks</b> have passed since conception. The court may waive punishment in accordance with § 218 if the pregnant woman was in particular distress at the time of the procedure.</p>
2	<p>Armenia</p>	<p>Art. 15: permissible on demand within</p>	<p>After 12 weeks:            From Art. 11: Medical indications for abortion are due to pathologies incompatible with the life of the</p>

	<u>Law of February 23, 2017 N 180-N</u>	twelve weeks of gestation	pregnant woman or the fetus (child) or to defects/diseases that cannot be corrected From Art. 13: social indications
3	Austria <u>Criminal Code (StGB)</u>  <u>General Civil Code (ABGB)</u>	Art. 97 Criminal Code: The act is not punishable under Art. 96, 1. if the abortion is performed by a physician within the first three months after the beginning of the pregnancy  Art. 22 General Civil Code: Even unborn children are entitled to the protection of the law from the moment of conception	Criminal Code:  The act is not punishable under Art. 96, 2. if the abortion is necessary to avoid a serious danger to life that cannot be avoided or serious harm to the physical or mental health of the pregnant woman, or if there is a serious risk that the child will suffer serious mental or physical harm, or if the pregnant woman was a minor at the time of fertilization and in all these cases the abortion is performed by a physician; or  3. If the abortion is performed to save the pregnant woman from immediate danger to her life which cannot otherwise be avoided, under circumstances where timely medical assistance cannot be obtained.
4	Azerbaijan 1955 edict and regulations of the USSR ( <u>United Nations sources</u> )	Permissible on demand within twelve weeks of gestation	After twelve weeks' gestation, induced abortion is available within <b>twenty-eight weeks</b> from conception on judicial, genetic, vital, or broad medical and social grounds, as well as for personal reasons if authorized by a commission of local physicians.
5	Belgium <u>Law of October 15, 2018 (2018014460)</u>	Art. 2.1: permissible on demand within twelve weeks of gestation	From Art. 2.2: Beyond the twelve-week period, extended if necessary on the principle that a physician must wait six days from a consultation before performing the procedure, the pregnancy may, when certain information has been provided to the pregnant woman regarding her options and rights, be terminated voluntarily only if the continuation of the pregnancy would seriously endanger the health of the woman or if it is certain that the unborn child will be affected by a particularly serious condition recognized as incurable at the time of diagnosis.
6	Cyprus <u>Penal Code (Art. 169A)</u>	Art. 169A: a. permissible on demand within twelve weeks of gestation	From Art. 169A: A pregnancy may be terminated within the first nineteen weeks of gestation if b. the pregnancy was a result of rape, abuse of a minor, abuse of a handicapped woman, or incest, and

			<p>the pregnant woman or her legal guardian declares such in writing before a medical practitioner;</p> <p>c. there is evidence suggesting abnormalities of the fetus that would lead to the birth of a pathological new-born; or</p> <p>d. there is an unavoidable risk to the life of the pregnant woman, or a serious risk to her physical and mental health.</p>
7	<p>Denmark</p> <p><u>Ordinance of the Health Act LBK nr 95 af 07/02/2008</u></p>	<p>Art. 92: permissible on demand within twelve weeks of gestation</p>	<p>From Art. 93: After the twelfth week of pregnancy, a woman may have her pregnancy terminated without special authorization if the intervention is necessary to avert danger to her life or serious deterioration in her physical or mental health and this danger is based exclusively or predominantly on medical grounds.</p> <p>From Art. 94: After the twelfth week of pregnancy, a woman may have her pregnancy terminated with authorization if:</p> <p>(1) the pregnancy, birth, or care of the child carries a risk of deterioration of the mother's health, due to present or threatened mental or physical illness, or other circumstances; . . .</p> <p>(3) the child is at risk of developing a serious physical or mental condition;</p> <p>(4) the woman is unable to care for her child adequately because of illness or intellectual disability;</p> <p>(5) the woman is too young or not mature enough to care for a child; or</p> <p>(6) the pregnancy, childbirth, or care of the child is likely to cause a significant burden on the woman.</p>
8	<p>Finland</p> <p>Law on the termination of pregnancy <u>24.3.1970/239</u></p>	<p>Art. 5: permissible on demand within twelve weeks of gestation <u>(14.7.1978/564)</u></p>	<p>From Art. 5: Pregnancy may only be terminated after the twelfth week of pregnancy due to illness or physical defect <i>of the mother</i> (emphasis added) However, the Health Insurance Center may authorize the termination of a pregnancy if an amniocentesis, ultrasound, serological or other similar reliable test has revealed a serious disease or abnormality of the fetus, but <b>not after the twenty-fourth week of pregnancy</b>.</p>
9	<p>France</p> <p><u>Public Health Code Arts. L2212-1 to L2212-11</u></p>	<p><u>Art. L2212-1</u>: permissible on demand within twelve weeks of gestation</p>	<p><u>From Art. L2213-1</u>: A pregnancy may be terminated at any time if it poses a serious threat to the woman's health or if there is a high probability that the unborn child will suffer from a serious condition that is recognized as incurable at the time of diagnosis.</p>

10	<p>Georgia</p> <p>Order of the Minister of Labor, Health and Social Affairs of Georgia</p> <p><u>N°01-74 / n</u> <u>October 7, 2014</u></p>	<p>From Appendix 1, par. 2, A: permissible on demand within twelve weeks of gestation</p>	<p>From Appendix 1, par. 2, B: Abortion is permitted within the first twenty-two weeks for medical reasons.</p> <p>From Appendix 4, par 1: After twenty-two weeks, abortions may be performed only by approval of a three-member medical committee.</p>
11	<p>Greece</p> <p>Law on artificial termination of pregnancy and protection of women's health and other provisions. <u>Law 1609</u> <u>Government Gazette AD86 /</u> <u>3.7.1986</u></p>	<p>Art. 2.a: permissible on demand within twelve weeks of gestation.</p>	<p>From Art. 2.b: Abortion is permissible within twenty-four weeks of gestation in the case of fetal pathology.</p> <p>From Art. 2.c: Abortion is permissible in the case of a threat to the life or health of the woman.</p> <p>From Art. 2.d: Abortion is permissible if the pregnancy is the result of rape, seduction of a minor, incest or abuse of a woman who is unable to resist and if the pregnancy <b>is less than nineteen weeks old.</b></p>
12	<p>Latvia</p> <p><u>Sexual and Reproductive Health Law</u> <u>(31.01.2002)</u></p>	<p>Art. 25: permissible on demand within twelve weeks of gestation, with a referral from a physician</p>	<p>From Art. 26: 2. Termination of pregnancy due to medical indications is permitted up to the twenty-fourth week of pregnancy. Termination of pregnancy due to rape is permitted up to the twelfth week of pregnancy.</p> <p>The termination of pregnancy either for medical indications or as a result of rape may only be performed by a gynecologist or obstetrician in an inpatient medical treatment facility.</p>
13	<p>Lithuania</p> <p><u>Resolution of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Lithuania No. 50 "Procedure for performing abortion surgery"</u> <u>(January 28, 1994)</u></p>	<p>Art. 1.1: permissible on demand within twelve weeks of gestation</p>	<p>From Art. 1.1: Termination of a pregnancy of more than twelve weeks is permitted when the pregnancy is dangerous to the life and health of the woman.</p> <p>From Art. 2.1. If a pregnancy endangers the life and health of the mother, it shall be terminated regardless of its duration (Pregnancy shall only be terminated under Article 2.1 when there is a real threat to the health and life of the mother. It is still recommended to terminate the pregnancy within the first twelve weeks).</p>

14	<p>Luxembourg</p> <p><u>Law of December 17, 2014, relating to sexual information, the prevention of clandestine abortion, and the regulation of voluntary termination of pregnancy.</u></p>	<p>Art. 12: Abortion is permissible on demand within twelve weeks of gestation (or in the first fourteen weeks of amenorrhea)</p>	<p>From Art. 12.4: It is not an offence to terminate a pregnancy after the end of the twelfth week of pregnancy and after the end of the fourteenth week of amenorrhea, provided two qualified physicians certify in writing that there is a serious threat to the health or life of the pregnant woman or the unborn child.</p>
15	<p>Norway</p> <p><u>Abortion law (Jun, 13 1975 (No 50))</u></p>	<p>Art. 2: Abortion is permissible on demand within twelve weeks of gestation.</p>	<p>From Art. 2: Abortion is permissible between twelve and eighteen weeks if either pregnancy, birth, or the care of a child would harm the mother's physical or mental health; if pregnancy, birth, or the care of a child would harm the mother socially; if it is expected that the child will be born with severe disabilities; or if the pregnancy is the result of a crime.</p> <p>After the end of the eighteenth week of pregnancy, a pregnancy can only be terminated for particularly compelling reasons. If there is reason to believe that the fetus is viable, permission for abortion cannot be granted.</p> <p>From Art. 10: If the pregnancy involves imminent danger to the life or health of the woman, it may be terminated without regard to the above provisions.</p>
16	<p>Republic of Moldova</p> <p><u>Law No. 411 of 28-03-1995 on Health protection</u></p> <p><u>Standard on Termination of Pregnancy Safe Termination - Ministry of Health, Labour</u></p>	<p>Law No. 411, Art. 32: Abortion is permissible on demand within twelve weeks of gestation.</p>	<p>From Law No. 411, Art. 32.3: The procedure for performing this operation after the first 12 weeks of pregnancy shall be determined by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Social Protection.</p> <p>Standard on Termination of Pregnancy Safe Termination: Chapter 1.3: 2) Voluntary termination of pregnancy after twelve weeks may be carried out for medical or social reasons until the end of the twenty-first week of gestation, and in cases of fetal malformations incompatible with life, throughout pregnancy, with approval of a representative Medical Council of the Institute of Mother and Child.</p>

	<u>and Social Protection on 03.07.2020</u>		
17	<p>Czech Republic</p> <p><u>Law No. 66/1986 Coll. of the Czech National Council on abortion</u></p> <p><u>Decree No. 75/1986 Coll. of the Ministry of Health of the Czech Socialist Republic implementing Act of the Czech National Council No. 66/1986 Coll., On abortion</u></p>	<p>Law No. 66/1986, Art. 4: Abortion is permissible on demand within twelve weeks of gestation.</p>	<p>From Law No. 66/1986, Art. 5: Abortion is permitted for medical reasons if the mother's life or health or the healthy development of the fetus is endangered or if the fetus is genetically defective.</p> <p>From Decree No. 75/1986: 2.(2) Abortions due to mere genetic defects of the fetus must be performed within the first twenty-four weeks of pregnancy.</p>
18	<p>Russia</p> <p><u>Federal Law No. 323-FZ of November 21, 2011 "On the Fundamentals of Public Health Protection in the Russian Federation</u></p>	<p>Art. 56.2: Abortion is permissible on demand within twelve weeks of gestation.</p>	<p>From Art. 56.4: Abortion is permissible for social reasons within the first twenty-two weeks, or for medical reasons at any time.</p>
19	<p>Slovakia</p> <p><u>Law No. 73/1986 Coll. of the Slovak National Council on abortion of pregnancy</u></p>	<p>Law No. 73/1986, Art. 4: Abortion is permissible on demand within twelve weeks of gestation.</p>	<p>From Law No. 73/1986, Art. 5: A woman may have her pregnancy terminated artificially for medical reasons with her consent or on her own initiative if her life or health or the healthy development of the fetus is endangered or if the fetus is genetically defective.</p>

20	Ukraine <u>Law of Ukraine - Fundamentals of Ukrainian legislation on health care (Vidomosti Verkhovnoi Rady Ukrainy (VVR), 1993, № 4, p.19)</u>	Art. 50: Abortion is permissible on demand within twelve weeks of gestation.	From Art. 50: Abortion may be permitted under law in certain extenuating circumstances up to twenty-two weeks of gestation.
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### States allowing abortion on demand up to 14 weeks (2 Members States)

	States / Current legislation	Time limit for an abortion on demand and without motive	Exceptions to the legal time limit
1	Spain <u>Organic Law 2/2010, of March 3, 2010, on sexual and reproductive health and the voluntary interruption of pregnancy</u>	Art. 14: Abortion is permissible on demand within fourteen weeks of gestation.	From Art. 15: Abortion is permissible within fourteen weeks of gestation in case of fetal pathology or significant health risks for the mother (physical or psychological). Abortions may be performed after twenty-two weeks of gestation only in case of extremely serious and incurable fetal anomalies or diseases.
2	Romania <u>Penal code, Art. 201</u>	Art. 201.1.c: Abortion is permissible on demand within fourteen weeks of gestation.	From Art. 201.6: It shall not be an offence for an obstetrician-gynecologist to terminate a pregnancy for therapeutic purposes up to twenty-four weeks of pregnancy or to terminate a pregnancy for therapeutic purposes in the interest of the mother or the fetus.

### States allowing abortion on demand up to 18 and 24 weeks

	States / Current legislation	Time limit for an abortion on demand and without motive	Exceptions to the legal time limit
1	Sweden <u>Abortion Law (1974:595)</u>	Section 1: Abortion is permissible on demand within eighteen weeks of gestation.	From Section 3: After the end of the eighteenth week of pregnancy, abortion may be performed only upon government authorization, provided that exceptional justification exists for the

		<p>abortion and the fetus cannot reasonably be believed to be viable.</p> <p>From Section 6: If it can be assumed that the pregnancy, due to an illness or physical deficiency of the woman, presents a serious danger to her life or health, the National Board of Health and Welfare may permit an abortion after the eighteenth week of gestation and regardless of the viability of the fetus. If delay in the procedure could cause immediate risk of harm to the mother, such an abortion may be performed without board authorization.</p>
3	<p>Iceland</p> <p><u>Abortion law 1507/149</u></p>	<p>Art. 4: Abortion is permissible on demand within twenty-two weeks of gestation, but such procedure must in principle be performed as soon as possible, preferably within the first twelve weeks.</p> <p>From Art. 4: Abortion may only be performed after the end of the twenty-second week of gestation if the life of the pregnant woman is threatened by the continuation of the pregnancy or if the fetus is not considered permanently viable. Confirmation from two physicians must be available that the fetus is not considered permanently viable.</p>
3	<p>Netherlands</p> <p><u>Termination of Pregnancy Law (May 1, 1981)</u></p> <p><u>Instructions for termination of life without request and late termination of pregnancy Official Journal of the Kingdom of the Netherlands (06-03-2007)</u></p>	<p>Criminal code Art. 82.a: Depriving another, or a child at or shortly after birth, of life shall be understood to mean killing a fetus that can reasonably be expected to be capable of remaining alive outside the mother's body.</p> <p>No time limit specified in the Termination of Pregnancy Law</p> <p>According to the interpretation of the different texts, an abortion can be performed up to the moment when the fetus is viable outside the mother's body (this</p> <p>Instructions for termination of life without request (06-03-2007):</p> <p>4.1 Definition of late termination of pregnancy</p> <p>In this guideline late termination of pregnancy is understood as a treatment aimed at terminating the pregnancy of a viable fetus (after twenty-four weeks) because of serious fetal disorders, with the intended result of the death of the unborn. From the legislative history of Art. 296 of the Dutch Penal Code it appears that, according to medical scientific opinion, the limit of viability lies at a pregnancy length of 24 weeks or more and that limit is therefore widely used as a starting point.</p> <p>4.2: Abortion is permitted after twenty-four weeks if (1) the unborn child has untreatable conditions that are expected to lead inescapably to death during or immediately after birth; or (2) the unborn child has conditions that lead to severe and irreparable functional impairment, with a (mostly limited) chance of survival.</p>



<p><u>Criminal Code</u> Art. 82a, 289 and 296</p>	<p>moment is fixed at 24 weeks). <u>This interpretation is the one officially presented by the government on its website.</u></p>	
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