

SOUTH AFRICA. Choice on Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1996.

Act

To determine the circumstances in which and conditions under which the pregnancy of a woman may be terminated; and to provide for matters connected therewith.

Preamble

Recognising the values of human dignity, the achievement of equality, security of the person, non-racialism and non-sexism, and the advancement of human rights and freedoms which underlie a democratic South Africa;

Recognising that the Constitution protects the right of persons to make decisions concerning reproduction and to security in and control over their bodies;

Recognising that both women and men have the right to be informed of and to have access to safe, effective, affordable and acceptable methods of fertility regulation of their choice, and that women have the right of access to appropriate health care services to ensure safe pregnancy and childbirth;

Recognising that the decision to have children is fundamental to women's physical, psychological and social health and that universal access to reproductive health care services includes family planning and contraception, termination of pregnancy, as well as sexuality education and counselling programmes and services;

Recognising that the State has the responsibility to provide reproductive health to all, and also to provide safe conditions under which the right of choice can be exercised without fear or harm;

Believing that termination of pregnancy is not a form of contraception or population control;

This Act therefore repeals the restrictive and inaccessible provisions of the Abortion and Sterilization Act, 1975 (Act No. 2 of 1975), and promotes reproductive rights and extends freedom of choice by affording every woman the right to choose whether to have an early, safe and legal termination of pregnancy according to her individual beliefs.

Be It Enacted by the Parliament of the Republic of South Africa, as follows:-

Definitions

1. In this Act, unless the context otherwise indicates-

(i) "Director-General" means the Director-General of Health; (iii)

(ii) "gestation period" means the period of pregnancy of a woman calculated from the first day of the menstrual period which in relation to the pregnancy is the last; (iv)

(iii) "incest" means sexual intercourse between two persons who are related to each other in a degree which precludes a lawful marriage between them; (ii)

(iv) "medical practitioner" means a person registered as such under the Medical, Dental and Supplementary Health Service Professions Act, 1974 (Act No. 56 of 1974); (v)

(v) "Minister" means the Minister of Health; (viii)

(vi) "minor" means any female person under the age of 18 years; (vii)

(vii) "prescribe" means prescribe by regulation under section 9; (x)

(viii) "rape" also includes statutory rape as referred to in sections 14 and 15 of the Sexual Offences Act, 1957 (Act No. 23 of 1957); (ix)

(ix) "registered midwife" means a person registered as such under the Nursing Act, 1978 (Act No. 50 of 1978); (vi)

(x) "termination of a pregnancy" means the separation and expulsion, by medical or surgical means, of the contents of the uterus of a pregnant woman; (i)

(xi) "woman" means any female person of any age. (xi)

Circumstances in which and conditions under which pregnancy may be terminated

2. (1) A pregnancy may be terminated-

(a) upon request of a woman during the first 12 weeks of the gestation period of her pregnancy;

(b) from the 13th up to and including the 20th week of the gestation period if a medical practitioner, after consultation with the pregnant woman, is of the opinion that-

(i) the continued pregnancy would pose a risk of injury to the woman's physical or mental health; or

(ii) there exists a substantial risk that the fetus would suffer from a severe physical or mental abnormality; or

(iii) the pregnancy resulted from rape or incest; or

(iv) the continued pregnancy would significantly affect the social or economic circumstances of the woman; or

(c) after the 20th week of the gestation period if a medical practitioner, after consultation with another medical practitioner or a registered midwife, is of the opinion that the continued pregnancy-

(i) would endanger the woman's life;

(ii) would result in a severe malformation of the fetus; or

(iii) would pose a risk of injury to the fetus.

(2) The termination of a pregnancy may only be carried out by a medical practitioner, except for a pregnancy referred to in subsection (1)(a), which may also be carried out by a registered midwife who has completed the prescribed training course.

Place where surgical termination of pregnancy may take place

3. (1) The surgical termination of a pregnancy may take place only at a facility designated by the Minister by notice in the Gazette for that purpose under subsection (2).

(2) The Minister may designate any facility for the purpose contemplated in subsection (1), subject to such conditions and requirements as he or she may consider necessary or expedient for achieving the objects of this Act,

(3) The Minister may withdraw any designation under this section after giving 14 days' prior notice of such withdrawal in the Gazette.

Counselling

4. The State shall promote the provision of non-mandatory and non-directive counselling, before and after the termination of a pregnancy.

Consent

5. (1) Subject to the provisions of subsections (4) and (5), the termination of a pregnancy may only take place with the informed consent of the pregnant woman.

(2) Notwithstanding any other law or the common law, but subject to the provisions of subsections (4) and (5), no consent other than that of the pregnant woman shall be required for the termination of a pregnancy.

(3) In the case of a pregnant minor, a medical practitioner or a registered midwife, as the case may be, shall advise such minor to consult with her parents, guardian, family members or friends before the pregnancy is terminated: Provided that the termination of the pregnancy shall not be denied because such minor chooses not to consult them.

(4) Subject to the provisions of subsection (5), in the case where a woman is-

- (a) severely mentally disabled to such an extent that she is completely incapable of understanding and appreciating the nature or consequences of a termination of her pregnancy; or
- (b) in a state of continuous unconsciousness and there is no reasonable prospect that she will regain consciousness in time to request and to consent to the termination of her pregnancy in terms of section 2, her pregnancy may be terminated during the first 12 weeks of the gestation period, or from the 13th up to and including the 20th week of the gestation period on the grounds set out in section 2(1)(b)-
 - (i) upon the request of and with the consent of her natural guardian, spouse or legal guardian, as the case may be; or
 - (ii) if such persons cannot be found, upon the request and with the consent of her curator personae:

Provided that such pregnancy may not be terminated unless two medical practitioners or a medical practitioner and a registered midwife who has completed the prescribed training course consent thereto.

(5) Where two medical practitioners or a medical practitioner and a registered midwife who has completed the prescribed training course, are of the opinion that-

- (a) during the period up to and including the 20th week of the gestation period of a pregnant woman referred to in subsection (4)(a) or (b):
 - (i) the continued pregnancy would pose a risk of injury to the woman's physical or mental health; or
 - (ii) there exists a substantial risk that the fetus would suffer from a severe physical or mental abnormality; or
- (b) after the 20th week of the gestation period of a pregnant woman referred to in subsection (4)(a) or (b), the continued pregnancy-
 - (i) would endanger the woman's life;
 - (ii) would result in a severe malformation of the fetus; or
 - (iii) would pose a risk of injury to the fetus, they may consent to the termination of the pregnancy of such woman after consulting her natural guardian, spouse, legal guardian or curator personae, as the case may be: Provided that the termination of the pregnancy shall not be denied if the natural guardian, spouse, legal guardian or curator personae, as the case may be, refuses to consent thereto.

Information concerning termination of pregnancy

6. A woman who in terms of section 2(1) requests a termination of pregnancy from a medical practitioner or a registered midwife, as the case may be, shall be informed of her rights under this Act by the person concerned.

Notification and keeping of records

7. (1) Any medical practitioner, or a registered midwife who has completed the prescribed training course, who terminates a pregnancy in terms of section 2(1)(a) or (b), shall record the prescribed information in the prescribed manner and give notice thereof to the person referred to in subsection (2).

(2) The person in charge of a facility referred to in section 3 or a person designated for such purpose, shall be notified as prescribed of every termination of a pregnancy carried out in that facility.

(3) The person in charge of a facility referred to in section 3, shall, within one month of the termination of a pregnancy at such facility, collate the prescribed information and forward it by registered post confidentially to the Director-General: Provided that the name and address of a woman who has requested or obtained a termination of pregnancy, shall not be included in the prescribed information.

(4) The Director-General shall keep record of the prescribed information which he or she receives in terms of subsection (3).

(5) The identity of a woman who has requested or obtained a termination of pregnancy shall remain confidential at all times unless she herself chooses to disclose that information.

Delegation

8. (1) The Minister may, on such conditions as he or she may determine, in writing delegate to the Director-General or any other officer in the service of the State, any power conferred upon the Minister by or under this Act, except the power referred to in section 9.

(2) The Director-General may, on such conditions as he or she may determine, in writing delegate to an officer in the service of the State, any power conferred upon the Director-General by or under this Act or delegated to him or her under subsection (1).

(3) The Minister or Director-General shall not be divested of any power delegated by him or her, and may amend or set aside any decision taken by a person in the exercise of any such power delegated to him or her.

Regulations

9. The Minister may make regulations relating to any matter which he or she may consider necessary or expedient to prescribe for achieving the objects of this Act.

Offences and penalties

10. (1) Any person who-

(a) is not a medical practitioner or a registered midwife who has completed the prescribed training course and who performs the termination of a pregnancy referred to in section 2(1)(a);

(b) is not a medical practitioner and who performs the termination of a pregnancy referred to in section 2(1)(b) or (c);
or

(c) prevents the lawful termination of a pregnancy or obstructs access to a facility for the termination of a pregnancy, shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to a fine or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding 10 years.

(2) Any person who contravenes or fails to comply with any provision of section 7 shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to a fine or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months.

Application of Act

11. (1) This Act shall apply to the whole of the national territory of the Republic.

(2) This Act shall repeal-

(a) the Act mentioned in columns one and two of the Schedule to the extent set out in the third column of the Schedule; and

(b) any law relating to the termination of pregnancy which applied in the territory of any entity which prior to the commencement of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1993 (Act No. 200 of 1993), possessed legislative authority with regard to the termination of a pregnancy.

Short title and commencement

12. This Act shall be called the Choice on Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1996, and shall come into operation on a date fixed by the President by proclamation in the Gazette.

SCHEDULE

No. and year of law	Short title	Extent of repeal
Act No. 2 of 1975	Abortion and Sterilization Act, 1975	In so far as it relates to abortion

SOURCE: <http://annualreview.law.harvard.edu/population/abortion/SOUTHAFRICA.abo.htm>