

## **ZAMBIA**

### **Constitution of the Republic of Zambia**

#### **Preamble**

We, the people of Zambia, in exercise of our constituent power;  
Acknowledge the supremacy of God Almighty;  
Declare the Republic a Christian nation while upholding the right of every person to enjoy that person's freedom of conscience or religion.

#### **Part VI. Bill of Rights**

##### **Civil, Political and Cultural Rights**

**31.** (1) Every person has, subject to clause (2), the right to life, which begins at conception.

(2) A person shall not be deprived of life intentionally, except in the execution of a sentence of a court in respect of a criminal offence under the law in force of which that person has been convicted.

#### **Part XVI. Defence and National Security**

**297.** (1) There shall be established national security agencies which shall consist of the –

(a) Zambia Police Service;

(2) The Zambia Police Service shall -

(a) protect life and property;

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#### **Termination of Pregnancy Act, 13 October 1972.**

**Section 1.** This Act may be cited as the Termination of Pregnancy Act.

**Section 2.** In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires

“hospital” means any institution run as such by the Government or any other institution approved in writing for the purpose of this Act by the Permanent secretary, Ministry of Health;

“the law relating to abortion” means sections 151-153 of the Penal Code, and includes any written law or rule of law relating to the procurement of abortion;

“registered medical practitioner” means a medical practitioner registered as such under the provisions of the Medical and Allied Professions Act.

**Section 3.** (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 he and two other registered medical practitioners, one of whom has specialised in the branch of medicine in which the patient is specifically required to be examined before a conclusion could be reached that the abortion should be recommended, are of the opinion,

formed in good faith:

(a) that the continuation of the pregnancy would involve:

(i) risk to the life of the pregnant woman; or

(ii) risk of injury to the physical or mental health of the pregnant woman; or

(iii) risk of injury to the physical or mental health of any existing children of the pregnant woman;

greater than if the pregnancy were (not) terminated; or

(b) 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.

(2) In determining whether the continuation of a pregnancy would involve such risk as is mentioned in paragraph (a) of subsection (1), account may be taken of the pregnant woman's actual or reasonably foreseeable environment or of her age.

(3) Except as provided by subsection (4), any treatment for the termination of pregnancy must be carried out in a hospital.

(4) Subsection (3) and so much of subsection (1) as relates to the opinion of two registered medical practitioners, shall not apply to the termination of a pregnancy by a registered medical practitioner in a case where he is of the opinion, formed in good faith, that the termination of pregnancy is immediately necessary to save the life or to prevent grave permanent injury to the physical or mental health of the pregnant woman.

**Section 4.** (1) Subject to subsection (2), no person shall be under any duty, whether by contract or by any statutory or other legal requirement, to participate in any treatment authorised by this Act to which he has a conscientious objection:

Provided that in any legal proceedings the burden of proof of conscientious objection shall rest on the person claiming to rely on it.

(2) Nothing in subsection (1) shall affect any duty to participate in any treatment which is necessary to save the life or to prevent grave permanent injury to the physical or mental health of a pregnant woman.

(3) In any proceedings before a court, a statement on oath by any person to the effect that he has a conscientious objection to participating in any treatment authorised by this Act shall be sufficient evidence for the purpose of discharging

the burden of proof imposed upon him by subsection (1).

**Section 5.** (1) The Minister may, by statutory instrument, make regulations for the better carrying out of the provisions of this Act and, without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, such regulation may make provision for:

- (a) anything which is to be or which may be prescribed under this Act;
- (b) requiring any such opinion as is referred to in section three to be certified by the registered medical practitioner concerned in such form and at such time as may be prescribed by the regulations;
- (c) the preservation and disposal of certificates made pursuant to the regulations;
- (d) requiring any registered medical practitioner who terminates a pregnancy to give notice of the termination of pregnancy and such other information relating to the termination of pregnancy as may be prescribed;
- (e) prohibiting the disclosure, except to such persons or for such purposes as may be prescribed, of notices given or information furnished pursuant to the regulations.

(3) Any person who willfully contravenes or willfully fails to comply with the requirement of regulations made under subsection (1) shall be guilty of an offence and on conviction shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred kwacha.

**Section 6.** For the purpose of the law relating to abortion, anything done with intent to procure the miscarriage of a woman is unlawfully done unless it is done in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

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## **ZAMBIA: Termination of Pregnancy Regulations (Statutory Instrument No. 219 of 1972).**

**Section 1.** These Regulations may be cited as the Termination of Pregnancy Regulations.

**Section 2.** (1) Any opinion to which section 3 of the Act refers shall be certified in the appropriate form set out in the First Schedule.

(2) Any certificate of an opinion referred to in subsection (1) of section three of the Act shall be given before the commencement of the treatment for the termination of pregnancy to which it relates.

(3) Any certificate of an opinion referred to in subsection (4) of section three shall be given before the commencement of the treatment for the termination of pregnancy to which it relates or, if that is not reasonably practicable, not later than twenty-four hours after such termination.

(4) Any such certificate as is referred to in sub-regulations (2) and (3) shall be preserved by the practitioner who terminated the pregnancy to which it relates for a period of three years beginning with the date of such termination and may then be destroyed.

**Section 3.** (1) Any registered medical practitioner who terminates a pregnancy anywhere in Zambia shall, within seven days of the termination, give to the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Health, notice thereof and the other information relating to the termination in the form set out in the Second Schedule.

(2) Any such notice and information as is referred to in sub-regulation (1) shall be sent in a sealed envelope marked "Confidential" to the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Health, P.O. Box 205, Lusaka.

**Section 4.** A notice given or any information furnished to the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Health, in pursuance of these Regulations shall not be disclosed except that disclosures may be made:

- (a) for the purposes of carrying out his duties, to an officer of the Ministry of Health authorised by the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Health; or
- (b) for the purposes of carrying out his duties in relation to offences against the Act or the law relating to abortion, to the Director of Public Prosecutions or a member of his staff authorised by him; or
- (c) for the purposes of investigating whether an offence has been committed against the Act or the law relating to abortion, to a police officer not below the rank of Assistant Superintendent or a person authorised by him; or
- (d) for the purposes of criminal proceedings which have begun;
- (e) for the purposes of bona fide scientific research; or
- (f) to the registered medical practitioner who terminated the pregnancy; or
- (g) to a registered medical practitioner, with the consent in writing of the woman whose pregnancy was terminated.