

EGYPT

Code of Ethics, Regulation No. 238, 21 March 2003, Ministry of Health & Population.

Article 29. A physician may not perform an abortion except for reasons of a medical threat to the health of the mother, certified in writing by two doctors, specialists; and in urgent cases in which there are practical reasons to save the life of the woman, the physician must write a detailed report on the situation attached to the medical record.

Penal Code of 31 July 1937.

Article 260. Whoever intentionally causes the abortion of a pregnant woman by beating or other like types of injury shall be punished with temporary hard labor.

Article 261. Whoever intentionally causes the miscarriage of a pregnant woman by giving her medicines or by using methods leading to abortion, or by indicating them to her, whether with or without her consent, shall be punished with detention.

Article 262. A woman who knowingly agrees to take the medicines or use the aforementioned methods, or enables another to use these methods for her, and as a result miscarriage occurs, shall be punished with the aforementioned penalty.

Article 263. If the person causing the abortion is a physician, surgeon, pharmacist, or midwife, he or she shall be punished with temporary hard labor.

Article 264. No penalty shall be imposed on attempted miscarriage.

مادة (29) :

ذلك ويكون أمال صحة تهدد طبية لدواعى إلإ إجهاض عملية إجراء للطبيب يجوز لالعملية فيها تتم الالى إلإعاجلة إلإحالات وفى متخصصين، طبيبين من ككتابية بشهادة يرفق إلإحالة عن مفصل تقرير تحرير المعالج الطبيب على يجب إلإحياة إنقاذ لدواعى الالعالج بتذكرة .