
Adopted by the National Assembly at its session of 24 January 2003. The law provides for full access to reproductive health services without discrimination. It also deals with HIV and recognises special treatment for persons who declare their HIV status.

Excerpts

Article 2: The right to reproductive health is universal
All individuals are equal in rights and dignity in terms of health and reproduction. The right to reproductive health is a universal right, fundamentally guaranteed to all human beings, during the entire course of his life, in every situation and in every place. No individual shall be denied this right of which he shall benefit without any discrimination based on age, sex, wealth, religion, ethnicity, marital status.

Article 7: The right to non-discrimination
Patients are entitled to receive full reproductive health treatment without discrimination based on sex, marital status, sanitary status or any other status, ethnic group, religion, age or the ability to pay. [...]

Article 8: Confidentiality
No information concerning a patient’s or any public service user’s health may be disclosed without his due authorisation. Moreover, a patient has the right to be informed of information related to his health at the possession of the health service provider. Health service providers shall not withhold any information against the will of patients.

Article 10: Duties and responsibilities
The state, local organisations, community groups and other moral persons, via their representatives, shall ensure the safety, promotion and protection of the right of any human being to reproductive health. They shall actively seek to improve communication between men and women so that they may better understand their common responsibilities and become equal partners in their public and private lives.

Every couple, every individual has the obligation to contribute to the safety and harmony of the family, to the protection and promotion of the welfare of children, of his partner, of the elderly and of any other person close to him or her.

CHAPTER 4 - Contraception, voluntary interruption of pregnancy, rights of persons affected by STDs/AIDS and criminal justice

Article 18: Persons living with sexually transmissible diseases and HIV/AIDS
Any person infected with a sexually transmissible disease (STD), and by HIV/AIDS in particular, shall enjoy without any discrimination his civil, political and social (housing, education, employment, health, social protection et cetera.) rights. Any such person has the right to benefit from particular assistance, basic health, treatment and be ensured that the confidentiality in his relationships with the socio-sanitary personnel is guaranteed.

Persons suffering from AIDS or infected by HIV, and who declare it, shall benefit from a particular assistance in terms of psycho-social support, counselling and other services, and receive appropriate medical care.

A decree taken by the Council of Ministers shall specify the conditions and modalities of this special treatment.

Article 19: Criminal justice
The following acts shall be considered violations of the rights to sexual and reproductive health and shall be punishable in conformity with the criminal laws of the State:
- all forms of sexual violence of which women and children are generally the victims,
- female genital mutilations and paedophilia,
- voluntary transmission of HIV
- exploitation, in all its forms, of the forced prostitution of women and children; forced marriages.

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