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# **The impact of COVID-19 on abortion access: insights from the European Union and the United Kingdom**

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## HIGHLIGHTS

- COVID-19 has affected access to abortion care, with difficulties reported across the world
- Many European countries adjusted policies and protocols related to abortion access
- These adjustments either facilitate abortion care or make it more restricted
- Telemedicine supported early medical abortion can make abortion more accessible

## The impact of COVID-19 on abortion access: insights from the European Union and the United Kingdom

### Abstract

Government policies on abortion are a longstanding topic of heated political debates. The COVID-19 pandemic shook health systems to the core adding further to the complexity of this topic, as imposed national lockdowns and movement restrictions affected access to timely abortion for millions of women across the globe. In this paper, we examine how countries within the European Union and the United Kingdom responded to challenges brought by the COVID-19 crisis in terms of access to abortion. By combining information from various sources, we have explored different responses according to two dimensions: changes in policy and protocols, and reported difficulties in access. Our analysis shows significant differences across the observed regions and salient debates around abortion. While some countries made efforts to maintain and facilitate abortion care during the pandemic through the introduction or expansion of use of telemedicine and early medical abortion, others attempted to restrict it further. The situation was also diverse in the countries where governments did not change policies or protocols. Based on our data analysis, we provide a framework that can help policy makers improve abortion access.

## Introduction

On March 11<sup>th</sup> 2020, the World Health Organization (WHO) declared the state of pandemic for the novel coronavirus (COVID-19)[1], with Europe considered as the epicenter of the outbreak. By April 3<sup>rd</sup> 2020, more than 3.9 billion people (half of the world's population) were placed in some manner of lockdown or quarantine, as governments in more than 90 countries called on their citizens to stay at home to prevent the spread of the virus[2]. The year 2020 will likely be marked in history books as the time when a global pandemic shook modern health systems worldwide and changed our perceptions of healthcare[3,4].

COVID-19 not only presented itself as a health hazard, but also as a cause for great social and economic impact, especially for women[5]. Among the many areas affected by COVID-19, Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR) have faced significant disruption. The family-planning organization Marie Stopes International estimates that there could be up to 2.7 million additional unsafe abortions performed as a consequence of COVID-19[5]. The organization reports that increased barriers to abortions appeared everywhere due to lockdowns, restrictions of movement, lack of information, overwhelmed health system and supply chain disruptions. The time-sensitive nature of access to abortion was highlighted as a particular concern in a joint report by the European Parliamentary Forum (EPF) for reproductive rights and the International Planned Parenthood Federation European Network (IPPF EN)[6]. According to the report, over 5.633 static and mobile clinics, and community-based care outlets across 64 countries were closed because of COVID-19 restrictions, directly affecting access to abortion. Similar events have led the United Nations Population Fund to raise concern over a global surge of up to 7 million unwanted pregnancies as a consequence of lockdowns and lack of access to contraceptives[7].

Access to abortion and public policy related to SRHR have been the subject of heated debates between various actors for decades[8,9]. Many have a claim in this discussion, including governments, policy makers, patients, the medical community, religious institutions, patient advocacy groups and other interest groups. Furthermore, policy decisions “do not happen in a vacuum” of a nation state, but in a transnational setting[9]. Looking into the settings such as the European Union (EU) or the United Kingdom (UK), in which member states share certain goals, decisions and resources, is important for understanding policy decisions and public debates around abortion during the time of crisis that COVID-19 imposed.

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4 Policy making is said to be path dependent[10], so to understand how and why certain  
5 countries changed, or decided not to change their policy on abortion access, previous policy  
6 decisions need to be taken into account. Previous studies explored the topic of abortion access and  
7 its evolution in the EU and the UK) before the pandemic[9,11]; and certain studies analyze policy  
8 responses during the pandemics, partially covering EU countries and the UK[12–17]. Keeping this  
9 in consideration, we decided to explore the following research questions: What were the reported  
10 difficulties to abortion access during the COVID-19 pandemic in the EU and the UK? How did  
11 relevant actors approach the difficulties, and what kind of policy or protocol changes were made  
12 (or not) on access to abortion? What kind of public debate followed these reported difficulties or  
13 changes?  
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23 Generally, Europe is considered to be among the most advanced regions in the world for  
24 issues of SRHR. Abortion policy in Europe has been gradually developing since 1960s, making  
25 access to abortion more liberal[9]. According to a recent report by the Center for Reproductive  
26 Rights, “over 95% of women of reproductive age live in countries that allow abortion on request  
27 or on broad social grounds”[18]. However, the situation between European countries is disparate,  
28 and different levels of restrictions are in place in various countries. Several studies compare  
29 abortion access and public policy in Western Europe, and have found that approaches range from  
30 very permissive to very restrictive[9,19]. There are different dimensions to this issue, such as the  
31 autonomy of the medical community, the dimension of patient access and the dimension of public  
32 health care coverage[19].  
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41 Over the past decades, abortion care has seen developments that have facilitated the  
42 practice of “medical abortion” through pharmacological drugs such as mifepristone and  
43 misoprostol, enabling more convenient early abortion procedures[11]. The use of medical abortion  
44 offers access to safe, effective and acceptable abortion care[11,20–22]. Further, the advent of  
45 digital technologies opened up the possibility of telemedicine, which allows provision of  
46 healthcare services without having health professionals and patients in the same place. In the  
47 context of abortion care, telemedicine is being used for counselling, distributing abortion  
48 medication prescriptions, and guidance on the abortion process[23]. The use of technology is a  
49 further step towards making early medical abortion (EMA) easier and more accessible, presenting  
50 a service option where some or all of the abortion care can take place remotely[24].  
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Regardless of the overall ease of access to abortion in the EU, the COVID-19 crisis made public health policy disparities more visible[15]. We explore these disparities further.

**Materials and Methods**

**Data Collection**

We conducted a cross-national exploratory study of abortion policy responses and issues related to abortion access in the field during the COVID-19 sanitary crisis in the EU and the UK. The EU consists of 27 member states, with the estimated population of nearly 448 million in 2020[25] and almost 1.7 million practicing physicians as of 2018[26]. As of 31<sup>st</sup> January 2020, the UK left the EU. However, considering that the transition period lasted until the 31<sup>st</sup> December 2020, we expanded the analysis to include measures taken within the UK. Data collection predominantly took place between March and November 2020 (where applicable some important information has been updated in January 2021). In March 2020, most countries had entered a state of emergency lockdown (or equivalent term), progressively relaxing restrictions during the summer period. Majority of countries in Europe have entered a second-wave of pandemic around October 2020[27].

We collected the data from seven main types of sources: 1) current national legislations; 2) local policy decisions; 3) global and regional organizations’ synthetic reports; 4) bulletin reports from NGOs; 5) international media coverage; 6) published peer-reviewed academic studies; and 7) administrative data and statistics (population statistics, GDP per capita, state of telemedicine services and healthcare system structures), extracted from their respective official sources[26,28,29]. In all cases, we used the latest available information, and disclosed where no information was available.

**Data analysis**

As a starting point, we consulted the legislation of individual countries which was in place prior to the pandemic, in order to comprehend the state of affairs on abortion access before the pandemic took place. We then proceeded to look into changes of abortion regulations by examining policy decisions taken across the countries. We used official documents issued by governments and relevant ministries, which we downloaded and translated where necessary. This allowed us to analyze the nature, mechanisms, and duration of the different governmental

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4 measures. We consulted synthetic reports produced by different global and regional organizations  
5 and bodies such as WHO, EPF, IPPF EN, and others. We specifically focused on reports published  
6 in the wake of the pandemic, such as a joint report by EPF & IPPF EN on “Sexual and  
7 Reproductive Health and Rights during the COVID-19 pandemic”. We also consulted information  
8 published by different NGOs, such as bulletin reports provided by The Center for Reproductive  
9 Rights, an institution that continually monitors the treatment of sexual and reproductive health care  
10 in Europe. We corroborated these findings with recently published studies that covered access to  
11 abortion during COVID-19. The European countries’ media coverage on abortion helped us  
12 understand more closely whether abortion remained accessible during the sanitary crisis, as well  
13 as to pinpoint specific issues in the field in case of disrupted access.  
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### 23 **Findings**

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26 We started our analysis by examining the state of abortion access in the pre-pandemic times  
27 for each country (including access to both surgical abortion and EMA), the reported difficulties in  
28 access during pandemic, the actions of policy-makers and reported changes in protocols and  
29 practices. Details for each country are summarized in Table 1.  
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37 As a result of further analysis, we found two dimensions by which the explored countries  
38 differed in relation to abortion access during the COVID-19 pandemic: the extent of changes to  
39 policies and protocols within the country, and the extent of difficulty in access to abortion during  
40 the pandemic. Based on these two dimensions, we identified four groups of countries: (1)  
41 Countries that initiated or implemented policy or protocol changes that facilitated access to  
42 abortion, (2) Countries that initiated or implemented policy or protocol changes that restricted the  
43 access to abortion, (3) Countries with no policy or protocol change, with no or minor reported  
44 difficulties in abortion access indicated in the sources during COVID-19, and (4) Countries with  
45 no policy or protocol change with reported difficulties in abortion access during COVID-19  
46 Figure 1 illustrates these dimensions and groups. We note that for some countries we could not find  
47 substantial data, therefore we labeled them as “unclassified”, as we could not categorize them in  
48 any of the above-mentioned groups.  
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Each of these categories is described in further detail in the sections below.

## **1. Countries that initiated or implemented policy or protocol changes that facilitate access to abortion**

This group includes countries that recognized the shortcomings of current procedures and policies to abortion care during the pandemic and implemented policy or protocol changes to facilitate access to abortion. The main changes identified in this group relate to one or a combination of the following measures: replacing face-to-face visits with the introduction of different types of telemedicine options (e.g. France, England, Wales, Scotland, Ireland, Germany, Austria, Portugal, Belgium), first-time introduction of EMA (e.g. Northern Ireland, with a note that abortion regulation changes were adopted before the pandemic, while the implementation of these coincided with the period of the pandemic), further facilitation of access to EMA in countries where it already existed by allowing self-administration of both medical pills at home (e.g. France, England, Wales, Scotland, Ireland), postal delivery of EMA medications (e.g. England, Wales, Scotland), extension of the gestational limit for EMA (e.g. Scotland, France, Italy, Belgium, Finland - Helsinki region), elimination of mandatory waiting period (e.g. Portugal), and others. We summarize the situation in individual countries below.

In pre-pandemic France, surgical abortion was available on request until the 12<sup>th</sup> week of pregnancy (7<sup>th</sup> week for EMA). The lockdown initiated concerns about women not being able to follow gestational limits due to the challenges that travelling presented during lockdown[30]. France implemented measures to prolong access to EMA at home from 7 to 9 weeks of pregnancy and allowed doctors and midwives to prescribe medicine by teleconsultation during the pandemic[31]. The amendments to the existing regulation came into effect with the *Decree of Minister of Solidarity and Health* adopted on April 14<sup>th</sup> 2020[32]. Furthermore, a detailed set of recommendations called “*COVID-19 rapid responses*” were published by the High Health Authority on how to conduct EMA in 8<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> week of pregnancy outside of the hospital setting[33]. In addition, the abortion medicaments could now be acquired in pharmacies[14]. The debate around access to abortion continued after the first lockdown. In October 2020, the French Parliament re-initiated a debate about the new abortion regulations (which was previously delayed in 2019) that would extend the gestational limit from 12 to 14 weeks, enable midwives to conduct surgical abortion up to the 10<sup>th</sup> week, and remove the clause by which doctors and providers could

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4 deny abortion care based on personal beliefs [34]. On January 20<sup>th</sup> 2021, the Senate rejected the  
5 proposed extension of the gestational limit and the bill was sent back to the National Assembly for  
6 further examination[35].  
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10 In England, Wales and Scotland, the grounds on which abortion is considered lawful are  
11 stipulated in the Abortion Act 1967[36] and require two doctors to certify that one of the grounds  
12 has been met, to justify the termination of the pregnancy [37]. British Pregnancy Advisory Services  
13 (BPAS) reported in March 2020 that nearly one quarter of their abortion clinics were forced to  
14 shut down due to staff sickness[38]. On March 30<sup>th</sup> 2020, the UK Department of Health and Social  
15 Care issued the Approval Order[39] to facilitate access to abortion care in England, while similar  
16 Approval Orders followed from Welsh[40] and Scottish governments[41] on March 31<sup>st</sup> 2020.  
17 These policy changes introduced telemedicine consultations via phone, video call or other  
18 electronic means, as well as facilitated access to EMA by allowing self-administration at home of  
19 both mifepristone and misoprostol (previously possible for misoprostol only). For England and  
20 Wales this was allowed until up to 9 weeks and 6 days of pregnancy[12], while for Scotland it was  
21 extended to 11 weeks and 6 days of gestation[42]. Additionally, postal delivery of the “home  
22 package” containing abortion medications is now possible, once home abortion has been  
23 approved[14]. The duration of the above-mentioned Approvals for England[39] and Wales[36] is  
24 limited to two years or until the expiry of the temporary provisions of the *Coronavirus Act 2020*;  
25 while the Scottish Government did not set an expiration date, but merely indicated its limited time  
26 validity until such a time that there is no longer need for a pandemic response, at which point the  
27 previous Approval (from October 2017) will be reinstated [41]. It should be noted that public  
28 consultations are underway in England[43] and Wales[44]to keep the Approval Orders in place  
29 permanently, while they have already been finalized in Scotland[45].  
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48 Northern Ireland (NI) is also placed in this group in the light of the recent implementation  
49 of the new abortion legislation, which finally decriminalized abortions. Although the bill was  
50 approved in July 2019, the fact that it came into force in the wake of the pandemic seemed as a  
51 very relevant step when it comes to facilitating abortion access in the country. Abortions in NI  
52 were previously illegal and only permitted if there was a risk to the woman’s life. The new  
53 legislation[46] legalizes surgical abortion within the first 12 weeks of pregnancy, and it introduces  
54 EMA up to 9 weeks and 6 days gestation, with the possibility for self-administration of misoprostol  
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4 at home. The law came into force on March 31<sup>st</sup> 2020, however abortion services were not  
5 routinely available in the region before April 9<sup>th</sup> and there were reported difficulties in access. The  
6 NI health authorities initially declined to order the health services to provide abortions,  
7 commission information campaigns, which left some women with the only option to travel to  
8 England for the procedure during the early days of lockdown in March 2020[47]. In addition, the  
9 government has decided not to follow the emergency measures introduced in the other UK  
10 countries concerning the use of telemedicine. This caused several abortion providers to openly  
11 express their intention to help pregnant women in NI[12]. In partnership with NI healthcare  
12 professionals, the BPAS launched the Emergency Abortion Pills by Post for women in NI[48].  
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21 The government of Ireland has also facilitated access to abortion procedures. There was no  
22 change to the abortion regulation as such, but an implementation of the revised model of care to  
23 the existing legislation in section 12[49], as it previously did not exclude the possibility of the  
24 examination through telemedicine or video conference[50]. Two mandatory personal visits to  
25 general practitioners were waived by allowing remote consultations prior to abortion, as well as  
26 self-administration at home of the two EMA pills during the pandemic, up to 9 weeks of pregnancy  
27 (home-use previously possible for misoprostol only). However, obtaining the *Home Care Pack*  
28 was still subject to collection from a clinic[51].  
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37 In Italy, the oversaturation of medical facilities was particularly evident, as the country was  
38 one of the hardest hit EU countries by the pandemic. Although the Italian ministry of Health  
39 published the *Guidelines on Organization of Hospital and Territorial Services during an*  
40 *emergency COVID-19*[52] in March 2020, clarifying that abortion should not be postponed, it  
41 failed to explain how to preserve access to voluntary interruption of pregnancy[53]. According to  
42 the pre-pandemic abortion legislation, EMA is allowed, but requires hospitalization throughout the  
43 entire procedure[54]. Before the pandemic, the EMA accounted less than one fifth of abortions  
44 done in Italy[53]. The Pro-Choice Network[55], an Italian contraception and abortion NGO, urged  
45 the government to favor EMA by extending the limit for drug administration from 7 to 9 weeks,  
46 as well as to de-hospitalize EMA to consultants and outpatient clinics to reduce risk of infection  
47 and congestion in hospitals, but the authorities firstly rejected to do so. Nevertheless, on August  
48 13<sup>th</sup> 2020, Italian Ministry of Health introduced the updated *Guidelines*[56] regarding EMA,  
49 removing the obligatory 3-day stay at the hospital, increasing the limit for EMA to 9 weeks, and  
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4 allowing for them to take place outside of the hospital setting - in local, public health centers and  
5 family planning services[57].  
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9 Surgical abortion in Spain is legal and available on request until 14 weeks of pregnancy,  
10 with a mandatory waiting period of 3 days[58], while EMA is possible in a hospital or clinical  
11 setting, or at home for the self-administration of the 2<sup>nd</sup> pill[59]. Since the beginning of the health  
12 crisis, reports indicate that abortions were treated as essential healthcare, without delays in  
13 consultations or cancellations of appointments[60]. Abortion clinics in the country, continued to  
14 operate during the state of the emergency[61]. However, the process to request abortion was not  
15 sufficiently streamlined in terms of the amount of paperwork and the number of visits required.  
16 Spanish women normally need 3 or 4 in-person appointments with healthcare providers before  
17 being cleared for the procedure[62]. One of such appointments is called “face-to-face information  
18 package” during which a woman needs to collect in person an envelope containing prepared  
19 information, and then there is legal requirement of a 3-day mandatory waiting period. This was  
20 particularly problematic for women who had to travel long distances during the national lockdown  
21 to reach abortion clinics. Most of the country continued following existing procedures requiring  
22 physical visits except for Catalonia, which enabled electronic delivery of the “face-to-face  
23 information package” since early April[63]. According to the latest reports in the media, the  
24 Spanish government wants to amend the abortion legislation to allow 16 and 17-year-olds to seek  
25 an abortion without parental permission[59].  
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40 Current legislation in Germany allows abortions on request following mandatory  
41 counseling and an obligatory waiting period of 3 days[64]. During the COVID-19 pandemic,  
42 different organizations and parliamentary groups appealed to the government to recognize surgical  
43 abortion as an essential procedure, allow EMA at home, and waive the mandatory waiting period  
44 and counseling requirement[65]. Telemedicine support for counseling was introduced to regulate  
45 the situation, in a modality via phone with a digital certification[14,66]. Despite these measures,  
46 access to abortion was still reported as restricted across the country as many doctors had to close  
47 their practices since they belonged to the high-risk age group, and many hospitals refused  
48 procedures due to being overwhelmed with COVID-19 patients, with reports of waiting time for  
49 an abortion appointment rising up to two weeks[67].  
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4 In Austria, surgical abortion was available on request before COVID-19. While EMA was also  
5 available, the pill mifepristone had to be taken at the hospital or a dedicated abortion clinic[68]. During  
6 COVID-19, already existing issues with abortion access were highlighted, such as traveling to a  
7 designated clinic and access to abortion in rural areas[69,70]. In addition, as Austria is one of the rare  
8 EU countries where abortion is payed out-of-pocket, the financial and economic crisis in the pandemic  
9 presented an additional burden[71]. Reports indicated that only five hospitals in Austria continued to  
10 provide abortions[72]. Family-planning centers, women-rights and pro-choice organizations mobilized  
11 the political actors to propose a parliamentary motion and allow the delivery of mifepristone by  
12 gynecologists at their practice[73]. Federal Office for Safety in Health Care has granted approval and  
13 since July 2<sup>nd</sup> 2020 it is possible to take the abortion pill at the gynecologists, a practice which  
14 facilitates access[74].  
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24 Abortions in Belgium before the pandemic were allowed on request, but a woman had to go  
25 through a waiting period and mandatory counseling[18]. Just before the lockdown, Belgium was about  
26 to vote on the modernization of abortion regulations, but this was postponed[75,76]. Abortions are  
27 usually handled in hospitals and family panning centers, the latter being the dominant provider,  
28 with only 25% of the procedures done in hospitals[77]. Belgium maintained access via family  
29 planning centers, which have focused all their available resources on abortion care and urgent  
30 gynecological consultations during the pandemic[78]. As explained by Caroline Watillon, project  
31 manager at the Secular Federation of Family Planning Centers, *"in general, we practice the drug  
32 method for up to 7 weeks in the centers. The woman receives a drug and can take it at home. We  
33 have received, in particular from the Erasmus hospital, a new protocol which would favor this  
34 method up to 10 weeks of pregnancy, because of the current crisis. Each planning center will  
35 choose its approach"*[78]. Another new practice was introducing telemedicine for prescriptions  
36 and abortion counseling pre-meetings[79].  
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48 Reports indicate that the number of pregnancy terminations in public hospitals and private  
49 clinics in Portugal decreased by 40% in the period from March to June 2020, in comparison to the  
50 same period in the previous year[80]. Although there was no official policy change[14] with  
51 regards to abortion access facilitation, the Portuguese Society of Contraception and Clinicians  
52 issued in March 2020 a set of recommendations with proposed strategies for health professionals  
53 for ensuring access to abortion as essential health care[81]. These included elimination of face-to  
54 face visits and encouragement of telemedicine options, postponement of post-abortion visits or  
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4 making them available via telemedicine, and the option to eliminate mandatory 3-day waiting  
5 period (to be decided between the doctor and the user). Reports indicate that hospitals in the  
6 National Health System (NHS) were not using uniform approaches – some decided to temporarily  
7 suspend abortion consultations to make room for other, more urgent procedures and directed  
8 patients towards the private clinics, according to the NHS protocol[80].  
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14 Under the current law, abortion in Finland is available on broad social grounds, and a  
15 woman is required (except in specific cases) to justify her decision to terminate pregnancy with a  
16 testimonial from two doctors and social or financial justification[82]. A citizen initiative gathered  
17 more than 50.000 signatures during the COVID-19 crisis to support the regulation change[83].  
18 During the pandemic, there had been a change in the local practice for the region of Helsinki,  
19 where the home-use of misoprostol is now allowed up to 10 weeks (previously 9 weeks) [14].  
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## 26 **2. Countries that initiated or implemented protocol changes that restrict access to abortion**

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28 This group is characterized by the fact that abortion access during the pandemic was  
29 severely disrupted or even completely blocked for women due to actions of the government. In  
30 summary, the governments of Poland[84] and Slovakia[85] have initiated legislation changes to  
31 further restrict abortion access during the COVID-19 pandemic, while in Romania[86] and  
32 Lithuania[87] the procedure was not considered essential healthcare, implying that hospitals could  
33 simply refuse to conduct interventions during the pandemic, which many of them did.  
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40 Poland has one of the most restrictive abortion laws in the EU. It is one of the two EU  
41 member states where abortion on request or broad social grounds is not permitted (along with  
42 Malta) [88]. Prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, abortion was considered illegal, except in  
43 circumstances such as fetal abnormality, risk to the mother’s health, or when the pregnancy results  
44 from rape or incest[89]. Even then, finding a doctor willing to conduct the procedure remains  
45 complicated. In the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic, Polish Parliament debated a “Stop  
46 Abortion” legislative proposal, which attempts to additionally limit access to abortion care. This  
47 government initiative has generated massive online protests in the country in April 2020, accusing  
48 the Polish government of taking advantage of the pandemic to pass this controversial bill[84]. On  
49 October 22<sup>nd</sup> 2020, the Polish Constitutional Tribunal ruled in favor of the motion initiated by the  
50 deputies of the ruling “Law and Justice” party, confirming that abortions on the grounds of fetal  
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4 abnormality are no longer considered constitutional[90]. This almost completely blocks abortion  
5 access to women in the country, taking into account that abortions on the grounds of fetal  
6 abnormality represented nearly 98% of all abortion procedures in Poland in 2017[91]. The ruling  
7 triggered massive protests, assembling over 100,000 people in Warsaw[92], which culminated in  
8 the violence between the protestors and the police forces. Although the government initially  
9 delayed the publication and the implementation of the Tribunal’s ruling, it came into effect on  
10 January 27<sup>th</sup> 2021, three months after the initial ruling [93].  
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18 Similar trends were present in Slovakia and Lithuania. One of the measures to deal with  
19 the COVID-19 pandemic was to postpone all non-essential procedures in hospitals and abortion  
20 was not labeled as “life-saving procedure”[85]. The consequence of such action was that many  
21 hospitals in both countries stopped providing them. Controversial rhetoric from government  
22 officials accompanied their public addresses. Lithuanian health minister declared that this could  
23 be an opportunity for women to “*reconsider their choice*” [87], while the Slovakian health  
24 minister warned that he “*does not recommend*” having an abortion during the crisis[94]. As a  
25 response to the restricted access to abortion services, representatives of the civil society and the  
26 Slovak Ombudsperson have urged the health minister to ensure women’s access to safe and timely  
27 abortion care[95]. The debate became more intense as several members of the parliament from the  
28 current Prime Minister Igor Matovic’s party, announced their intentions to push for a full ban on  
29 abortions in Slovakia[85]. In September 2020, four legislative proposals aiming to further restrict  
30 abortion access in the country were sent to the Parliament[96]. Three proposals advocated for a  
31 complete ban of abortions on request, but were not approved for further negotiations. The final  
32 proposal (no. 154) came from the ruling OLANO party, with amendments to the existing Health  
33 Care Act and Abortion Act. Among other things, the amendments targeted the increase of the  
34 mandatory waiting period to 96h (instead of current 48h), introduction of two mandatory medical  
35 opinions when resorting to abortion due to medical reasons (instead of one), as well as an  
36 obligation for women to disclose the reason for the requested abortion, along with other private  
37 information[97]. On October 20<sup>th</sup> 2020, the Slovak Parliament rejected the proposal by one  
38 vote[98].  
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57 Different reports indicate that access to abortion remains restricted during the pandemic in  
58 Romania[31]. Under normal conditions, abortion on request is possible within the first 14 weeks  
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4 of pregnancy, while the Medical College's Code of Medical Ethics allows doctors to refuse the  
5 procedure on the basis of “conscientious objection” [99]. As part of COVID-19 emergency  
6 measures, the Ministry of the Interior issued the Order on March 23<sup>rd</sup> 2020, suspending all non-  
7 essential medical procedures, hospitalizations and consultations in public health facilities[86]. On  
8 April 7<sup>th</sup> 2020, the Order was updated, expanding the suspension to private health facilities.  
9 Consequently, numerous abortion and ob-gyn services were discontinued in hospitals in early  
10 April 2020. On 15<sup>th</sup> April 2020, a group of pro-choice Romanian advocates called upon Romanian  
11 Ministry of Health to reinstate abortions as part of essential health care on a national level[100].  
12 As a response to this public outcry, the Obstetrics & Gynecology Commission of the Romanian  
13 Ministry of Health issued a circular to all District Health Authorities, with a recommendation to  
14 include abortion among the emergency services to be provided during the pandemic. However,  
15 this recommendation was apparently a subject to free interpretation by health institutions since  
16 only 11% of public hospitals in the country were providing abortions on request in April 2020  
17 [101]. The BBC news confirmed that the situation continued throughout the month of May 2020  
18 [102], with the latest media reports from November 2020 indicating that only 40% of state  
19 hospitals in Romania provide abortions on request. Reasons for refusal are related to COVID-19  
20 pandemic, inadequate equipment, but “conscientious objection” seemed to be the main cause to  
21 deny women the right to abortion[103].

### 3. Countries with no policy or protocol change where no or minor reported difficulties in abortion access during COVID-19

22 A series of countries did not make major policy changes, while maintaining abortion  
23 accessible during the pandemic, at least partially in the same way that it would under normal  
24 circumstances. However, within these countries, there are still differences, mostly due to the state  
25 of abortion care before the pandemic, and availability and familiarity with EMA.

26 In the Czech Republic, the authorities have ordered that the provision of health services  
27 should be limited to essential and necessary, but “the measure did not explicitly prohibit  
28 abortions”, as the representatives of the Ministry of Health indicated[104]. Reports state that some  
29 hospitals may have stopped abortion care for a while due to focus on COVID-19 patients, but  
30 indicated that this did not seem to have a big negative impact, as a large part of abortions was



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4 already done through EMA, and doctors were encouraged to use telemedicine to conduct necessary  
5 consultations[105].  
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9 In Estonia, both medical and surgical abortion remained accessible, as confirmed by major  
10 health clinics in the country[106]. In order to reduce risk of contagion, women were encouraged  
11 to prioritize EMA when possible, as indicated in the “*Frequently Asked Questions for COVID-19*”  
12 on the website of the East Tallinn Central Hospital[107]. However, some organizations criticized  
13 the Estonian government for not providing enough elaborated information for women seeking  
14 abortions and pregnant women in general, while the elaboration on other health issues on the state  
15 website kriis.ee was notable[108].  
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22 Abortions were considered as an emergency procedure in Slovenia, and the National  
23 Institute of Public Health confirmed that no major difficulties are encountered[109]. It has to be  
24 noted that differences in approach depending on judgement calls from the healthcare provider  
25 could be observed in the field, as one doctor pointed out: “*in some cases, we issue an e-referral*  
26 *for hospital treatment, while in others the woman undergoes a preliminary examination by her*  
27 *gynecologist*” [110].  
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34 In Denmark and Sweden, where EMA constitutes at least 70% of all abortion procedures[6]  
35 the situation was less debated. In both countries abortion was supported by telemedicine, in  
36 Sweden for Stockholm region specifically even prior to pandemic[14], with no major reports  
37 during COVID-19 on difficulties in access.  
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41 The Netherlands is one of the countries with lowest abortion rates in the world[111]. Surgical  
42 abortions are performed on request until 24 weeks of pregnancy with a mandatory 5-day waiting  
43 period [112]. EMA is allowed up to 9 weeks[113] of pregnancy using a 2-pill combination, and  
44 the first one needs to be taken in clinics. Although there were no major reported problems in access,  
45 in the wake of the pandemic calls were made to the authorities to liberalize the current regulations  
46 and use the support of telemedicine[114]. There was an instance in which two women who wanted  
47 to have an EMA presented a case against the Dutch government on the grounds that the imposed  
48 national lockdown and movement restrictions do not permit women to access their abortion  
49 rights[115]. The matter reached the Court of Hague when two pro-abortion organizations joined  
50 the legal proceeding. One of the women in the lawsuit, for example, could not leave her household  
51 to reach the clinic since her family member was infected with COVID-19 and she was quarantined  
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4 as a result of it. The plaintiffs requested for an alternative solution to be enabled, such as receiving  
5 abortion pills via post, or making them available in pharmacies or with general practitioners. The  
6 Court of Hague rejected the case by publishing the *judgment*[116]in which it refused to allow  
7 access to EMAvia alternative methods and invited the plaintiffs to comply with the existing  
8 abortion regulations.Abortions in Greece are available on request until the 12<sup>th</sup> week of pregnancy.  
9 It has been reported that during the pandemic, many Greek women choose to see a private  
10 gynecologist to avoid delays that are common with the public system[117]. Difficulties for migrant  
11 woman in access are also highlighted [118].However, even though Greece does not have official  
12 data on abortions, reports indicate that EMA was a method that many women used with the  
13 possibility to buy the prescribed medication in the pharmacy and take it at home[119].  
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#### 23 **4. Countries with no policy or protocol changes, with many reported difficulties in abortion** 24 **access during COVID-19 crisis** 25

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27 In this group, we find countries in which there were no policy changes initiated during the  
28 health crisis to make abortion more accessible, and the already existing difficulties remained and  
29 became more complex due to the national lockdowns and disruptions of health systems.  
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34 Malta is the only EU member state where there are no instances in which abortion is legally  
35 permitted. Estimates indicate that over 500 women in Malta find ways to access abortions each  
36 year[15], either by travelling abroad or ordering medical abortion pills online. A report from the  
37 Doctors of Choice organization highlights that around 200 women in the country purchase medical  
38 abortion pills online each year[120]. However, due to the COVID-19 pandemic the probability for  
39 higher rates of unsafe abortions has risen, as women had to resort to alternative practices[15].  
40 There has also been evidence of unreliable and potentially dangerous online websites selling fake  
41 abortion pills, with symptomatic emergence of these vendors between March and May 2020[121].  
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49 Even before the pandemic, the access to abortion in Hungary was problematic, following  
50 several controversies in the period between 2010 and 2013. These controversies include instances  
51 by the government, such as different anti-abortion campaigns, modification of the Constitution to  
52 include right to protection of life since conception, obstructions to the licensing of abortion pill,  
53 and providing state funding to hospitals who agreed not to perform abortions[122]. Hungarian law  
54 allows pregnancy to be terminated up to the 12<sup>th</sup> week if the woman's life is in danger, if there is  
55 fetal impairment, a situation of a crisis for a woman or if the pregnancy is outcome of a criminal  
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4 act. Before the abortion, a woman has to go to Family Planning center twice to receive information  
5 about state support and adoption. During the pandemic, the government did not ease these  
6 requirements. Furthermore, Hungary was one of the two EU countries (along Poland) that signed  
7 an US-led anti-abortion declaration in October 2020[123]. Hungary’s Family Affairs Minister  
8 reportedly said that Hungary joined to “show the value of life” [124].  
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14 As pointed out by the Open Democracy organization, the Balkans region has been  
15 particularly affected by clinic closures, and reports from the IPPF EN and the EPF found that some  
16 services for Roma girls and women have been suspended across Bulgaria[125]. Additionally, it is  
17 stated that the number of abortions decreased in the country in comparison with the same time last  
18 year, which was attributed to difficulties in access[126]. In Croatia, local media inform of rising  
19 difficulties, predominantly as a result of increasing abortion fees and rising number of refusals of  
20 care by individual providers, as well as hospitals[127]. The abortion policy during COVID-19  
21 times in Cyprus was not elaborated. However, the challenges in accessing abortions remained,  
22 since although abortions on request are allowed in Cyprus, only private hospitals perform these  
23 procedures, and they were demanded to also treat the COVID-19 patients[128].  
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### 32 33 **Unclassified countries**

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36 Academic studies indicate that abortion access was difficult in Latvia and Luxembourg in  
37 a way that women who were suffering from COVID-19 were denied access to hospitals[14].  
38 Luxembourg allows termination of pregnancy only for risks related to physical and mental health  
39 since 1978[129]. In Latvia, surgical abortion is allowed on request until the 12th week and EMA  
40 is available. No other specific information was found on the access during COVID-19 crisis, and  
41 no major debates were found in the media. Hence, due to a lack of evidence these countries  
42 remained unclassified within the four groups.  
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### 49 **Discussion**

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51 In this paper, we set out to explore the state of abortion access within the EU and the UK  
52 during the COVID-19 pandemic. By comparing the countries within this transnational setting, we  
53 identified the diverse impact of COVID-19 on abortion access and the policy measures that  
54 countries can take to facilitate abortion access.  
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## Impact of COVID-19 on Abortion Access

Abortion has always been a political issue [9], and COVID-19 affected how EU member states and the UK carried on with their public health policies in various ways, making access to abortion differ even more than before. Obstacles to safe abortion have existed in normal times, but particular social, political and geographical barriers have risen in several EU countries during the pandemic, in contrasts with other member states. This makes the impact of COVID-19 to the lives of women seeking abortion differ significantly. The differences between right and left, conservative and liberal, pro-choice and against, became more explicit during the COVID-19 crisis, while inequities to abortion access were highlighted, and the debates around abortion heated up.

On one hand, the COVID-19 pandemic acted as a trigger in some countries to update their abortion policy to a more liberal version during and potentially even beyond the pandemic. As our analysis shows, policy changes such as those implemented or initiated in Austria, Finland, Belgium, Italy, England, Wales, Scotland and France can significantly improve lives of women seeking abortion during and after pandemic. On the other hand, several EU countries, such as Slovakia and Poland pushed for restrictions. Some of the previous attempts to restrict the abortion access were renewed during the pandemic, for example in Slovakia where after six bill drafts concerning abortion rights were rejected in 2019, four of them again found their way into parliament in this crisis period. It is also important to note that the lockdown and borders closure affected access in unexpected ways since women from more restricted countries could not travel to countries with liberal access. Medical tourism, that is traveling to another country for medical care[130], was a common solution for these women before the lockdown (for example from Poland and Slovakia to Czech Republic, Austria and Germany; from Croatia to Slovenia). Access to safe abortion became impossible for women from Malta who then resorted to imported “abortion pills”[15].

Media backlashes emerged from feminist, women rights and pro-choice organizations, warning about “conservative revolution” and leading to protests of abortion activists after the lockdown in the streets[131]. Over 100 organizations united in a joint civil society initiative to draft an open letter to EU policymakers to denounce actions that further endanger women’s rights, and potentially put their lives at risk[132]. Reactions were coming also from other countries within

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4 the EU, such as for example from Czech Republic and Denmark, where certain organizations and  
5 parliament members asked from their governments to facilitate abortion access for Polish women  
6 in these countries[133].  
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10 Nevertheless, even countries with more liberal policies saw difficulties in abortion access.  
11 While the lack of reaction from certain countries clearly shows that the governments did not place  
12 a high priority to solving the issues of women seeking abortions, even in countries that took steps  
13 to ensure the normal functioning of service and provision, women still experienced many  
14 difficulties, as our findings have shown.  
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### 19 20 **Policy Recommendations for Improving access to abortion** 21

22 Through our analysis of the reactions of different countries to COVID-19 in terms of access  
23 to abortion, and the reported difficulties in the field, we found three kinds of policy measures that  
24 countries can decide to pursue and combine to make abortion more accessible during (and beyond)  
25 a pandemic situation. We illustrate these measures in Figure 2. This framework can help policy  
26 makers to identify areas where the abortion access can be facilitated.  
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35 The first measure is declaring abortion as part of essential healthcare. Many countries have  
36 proclaimed that the provision of care during the pandemic will be limited to essential and urgent  
37 procedures. While some explicitly included abortion as such (e.g. France, England and Wales,  
38 Scotland, Ireland, Italy, Spain, Portugal), others failed to do so (e.g. Germany, Austria, Croatia,  
39 Romania), or even claimed that abortion should not be counted among the essential procedures  
40 (e.g. Slovakia, Lithuania). Abortion is a time-sensitive procedure, and by classifying it as “non-  
41 essential”, or failing to classify it as “essential” limits reproductive choices of women and  
42 endangers their situation[134]. This is especially important in cases where abortion cannot be done  
43 through EMA, and a woman needs surgical intervention.  
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51 The second measure refers to the introduction or prioritization and facilitation of EMA. As  
52 our data show, the access to abortion was easier within countries in which EMA was a standard  
53 before the pandemic. These countries did not have to go through major changes in policy and  
54 protocols. However, in some EU countries EMA is still not regulated (e.g. Lithuania, Poland,  
55 Slovakia, Malta, and Hungary). Policy makers in these countries could improve access if they  
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4 recognize medical abortion as a highly effective and safe procedure[11,20,21]. During pandemic  
5 times, EMA can save time and resources at the level of the healthcare system, while providing  
6 necessary care for women in a timely and safe manner[135]. The third set of measures relates to  
7 improving accessibility to abortion by removing impediments to timely and secure access, and  
8 introducing innovations to facilitate abortion. In many of the EU countries women must go through  
9 mandatory waiting periods, counseling, mandatory hospital stays or efforts to obtain necessary  
10 justifications for abortion. During the pandemic, these types of barriers can mean unnecessary  
11 exposure to unsafe environments or prolonging the procedure to the point where the potential  
12 abortion falls out of the legal gestational period. Some countries recognized these issues, and either  
13 reduced or removed completely different kinds of obstacles, such as gestational limit (e.g.  
14 Scotland, France, Italy, Belgium, and Finland - Helsinki region extended gestational limit for  
15 EMA), mandatory waiting period (e.g. Portugal), mandatory hospitalization for EMA (e.g. Italy)  
16 or mandatory visits (e.g. Ireland), or facilitated the process through telemedicine counseling (e.g.  
17 Belgium, Portugal, Germany, Austria). Conscientious objection from healthcare workers is  
18 recognized within some EU countries, such as Italy and Spain, but its rise was also reported in  
19 Croatia during COVID-19 crisis. These are issues that health policy makers need to tackle.  
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34 In addition to introducing or prioritizing EMA, health institutions can facilitate access to  
35 EMA through support of telemedicine. This can minimize the need for women to travel from home,  
36 facilitate medication prescription, or introduce the model of care that enable abortion at home (e.g.  
37 in England, Wales, Scotland, France, Ireland). Studies on abortion through telemedicine services  
38 found that the need for surgical intervention, the presence of adverse events, and overall patient  
39 satisfaction are not statistically different to face-to-face care[136]. In fact, patients often prefer  
40 telemedicine-supported services because of the decreased travel and greater availability[137].  
41 However, while evidence suggests that telemedicine abortion services are safe and highly  
42 acceptable to those who use it[138], women must seek medical treatment locally if any  
43 complications arise. Hospitalization is very rare, but extreme circumstances can require blood  
44 transfusions and antibiotic treatments, which, if left untreated, can be life threatening[139].  
45 Availability of telemedicine-supported abortion at home could also potentially facilitate abortion  
46 within EU countries where the access is restricted or got restricted during the pandemic.  
47 Nevertheless, while clinical aspects of telemedicine are being explored[23], the regulatory issues  
48 lag behind[140,141]. When legal local abortion services are not available, women travel to other  
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4 countries or recur to online purchasing of abortion pills[142]. Transnational trade agreements on  
5 services cover situations in which the service itself crosses a border. Under the EU law, at least in  
6 theory, health professionals from one country can provide service to patients in another  
7 country[140]. In this way, a patient seeking to terminate a pregnancy could use an online medical  
8 service to be prescribed abortion pills, which could be then shipped to them. Nevertheless, this is  
9 an area that still requires clarification and elaboration from the regulatory bodies. Going further  
10 with telemedicine will also require making sure that this does not creates more inequities, as the  
11 access to such services may be limited across different social groups. Important actions in  
12 facilitating access also lie in the existence and communication of clear, transparent, and detailed  
13 protocols and policies, and careful monitoring and adapting to the reported challenges in the field.  
14 Through conducting this study, we found that not many countries had explicit instructions on what  
15 a woman can do if she needs an abortion during a pandemic situation, while information on many  
16 other health procedures was provided. It is easy to imagine that the lack of information can be  
17 confusing, and that it could impede women from properly understanding how to access abortion..  
18 Issues such as sexual and reproductive health care are important, and require more efforts,  
19 communication, and coordination. Furthermore, as the reported challenges from this study show,  
20 the difficulties in abortion access were very much present even in countries where specific  
21 measures were taken to facilitate access. Governments and institutions should commit and dedicate  
22 resources not only to provide new guidelines and protocols, but also to carefully monitor  
23 challenges and adapt policy where and if necessary.

### 41 **Limitations and areas for further research**

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44 This study has limitations that open up areas for further research. The EU and the UK  
45 consist of an array of countries that differ in means of official communication, making it difficult  
46 to capture all possible briefings. Additionally, the study did not perform an in-depth analysis of  
47 specificity of regions in each country, making it possible that specific region level policy changes  
48 were not discovered in our search. Further research could investigate regional level difficulties in  
49 access.  
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56 Analysis and interpretation were done using the retrieved information. Since the  
57 submission of this manuscript, it is possible that newer data could be available through internal  
58 channels and publications of each institution or country.  
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4 Finally, an interplay of varying complex factors affects policy making, implementation,  
5 reporting and dissemination such as local, national, and regional needs, legislations and ruling  
6 legal frameworks, political leadership and visions, public discourse around abortion, strength of  
7 religious institutions, among many others. Further research could delve into the impact of some of  
8 these specific factors on health policy in crisis.  
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### 14 **Conclusion**

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16 COVID-19 shook the health systems worldwide, making abortion care and access  
17 problematic in many countries. Our study revolved around three research questions related to the  
18 reported difficulties to abortion access during the COVID-19 pandemic in the EU and the UK,  
19 how the relevant actors approached the difficulties through policy and protocol changes, and what  
20 kind of public debate this yielded. Through an exploratory study of policy responses, we found  
21 evidence of major inequities in access to abortion. This study shows that difficulties in access were  
22 dependent on the set of measures that Governments decided to take (or not take), in addition to the  
23 regulation on abortion already in place. In general, we found that access to abortion was facilitated  
24 in countries that recognized abortion as an essential health procedure, prioritized EMA and  
25 initiated changes to protocols and policies to remove barriers and improve access. On the other  
26 hand, some countries did not facilitate access, but restricted access to abortion.  
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37 The decisions of different Governments have created a significant debate in the public. Pro-  
38 life groups and abortion-access activist and organizations had heated discussions on the impact of  
39 different policies. On the other hand, the temporary measures of some countries made access to  
40 abortion easier than it was before the pandemic, empowering women to take care of their health  
41 and their bodies in their own homes. The opportunity exists that these temporary measures can be  
42 extended to a more permanent state. Further action by the policy makers, and the cooperation  
43 between countries, as well as the close collaboration between the Governments and the NGO sector  
44 are needed to make it happen.  
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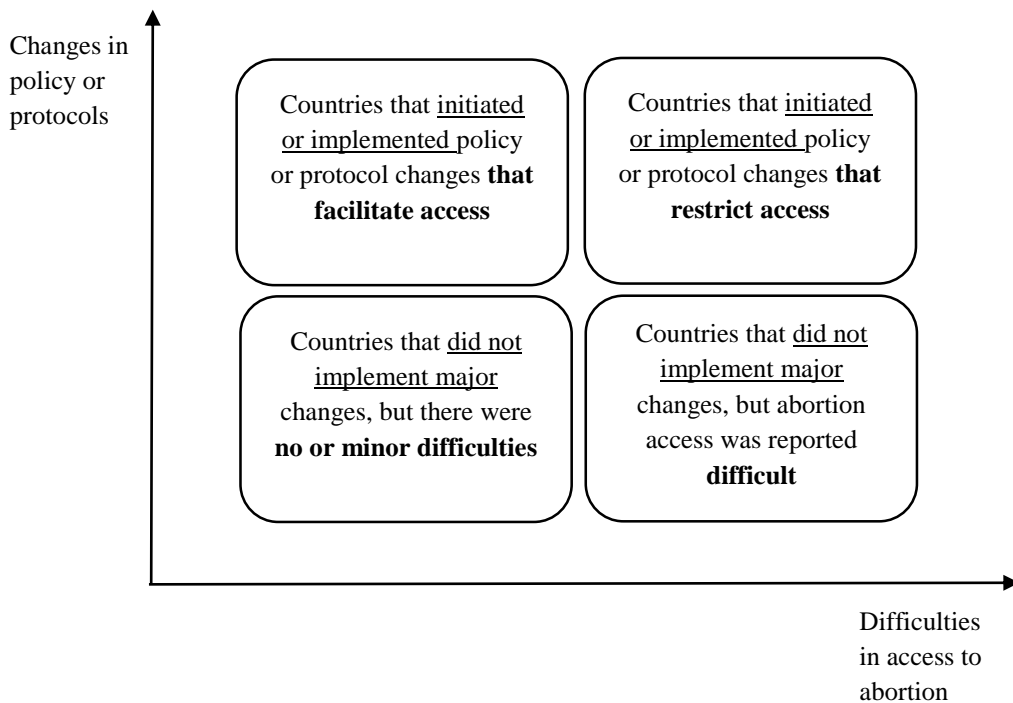
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FIGURE 1

Reactions of countries within the EU and the UK in relation to abortion access during COVID-19 pandemic

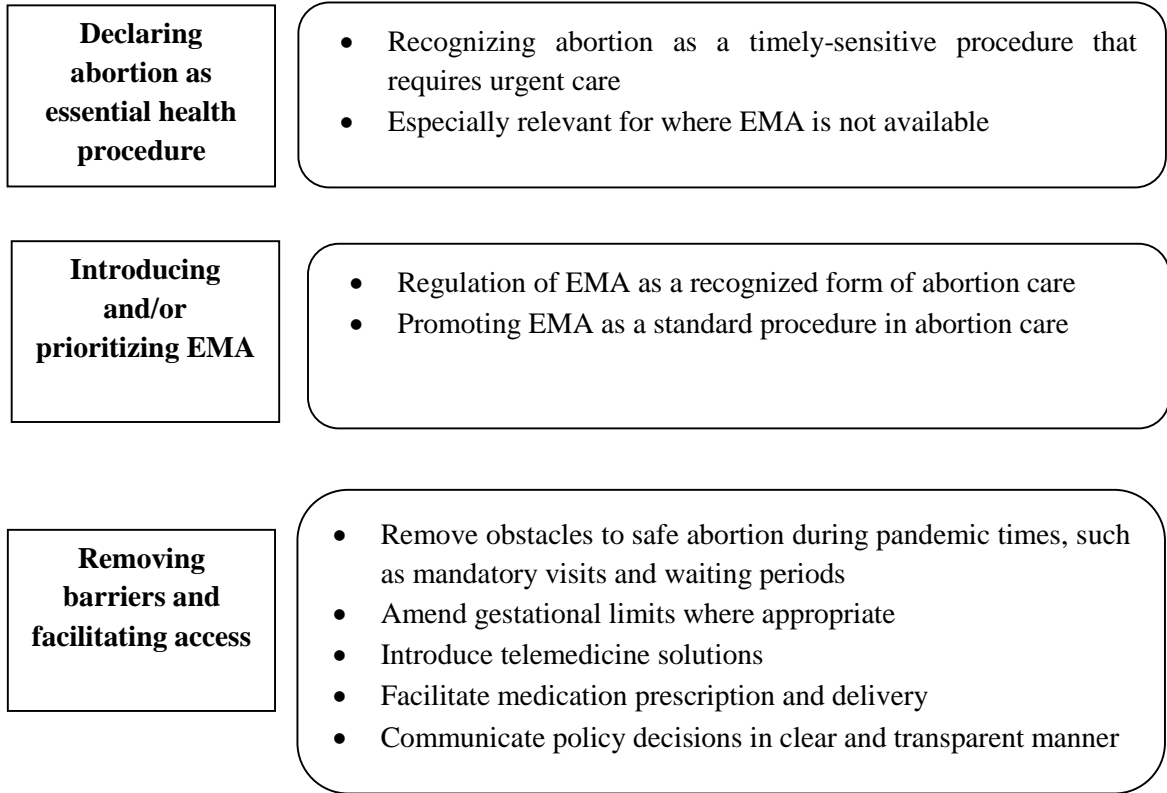




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## FIGURE 2

Three sets of measures in improving access to abortion



**TABLE 1**  
**Details of abortion access across the EU and the UK during COVID-19**

Country	Abortion before COVID-19	EMA before COVID-19	EMA at home before COVID-19	% of EMA in Total Abortions before COVID-19	Reported difficulties in access during COVID-19	Changes in Access to Abortion during COVID-19	Description of changes	Availability of EMA during COVID-19	Telemedicine in facilitating abortion during COVID-19
<b>Group 1: Countries that initiated or implemented policy or protocol changes that facilitate access</b>									
France	On request	YES	YES, for the 2nd pill	64% in 2016	Mobilizing health facilities and staff in the fight against COVID, travel restrictions	Facilitated access through policy changes	Decree of Minister of Solidarity and Health adopted on April 14th 2020 Recommendations - "COVID-19 rapid responses", published by the High Health Authority. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Extended gestational limit for EMA at home from 7 to 9 weeks</li> <li>Prescribing medications using telemedicine or phone consultations</li> <li>Administrating medicaments in pharmacy</li> </ul> Re-debating a bill to improve access to abortion that extends the gestational limit from 12 to 14 weeks, enables midwives to perform surgical abortion up to 10 weeks, and disallows providers to deny abortion care based on personal beliefs. Bill currently waits for a vote in Senate.	YES	YES
UK (England and Wales)	Social & economic reasons, Medical Reasons (to save life or health of a woman), Foetal impairment	YES	YES, for the 2nd pill	73% in 2019	Abortion clinic closures due to staff sickness & isolation.	Facilitated access through policy changes	Approval Order of the Department of Health and Social Care of the UK Government on 30 March 2020 Approval Order of the Department of Health of the Welsh Government on 31 March 2020 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use of telemedicine and approval for home-use of both mifepristone and misoprostol up to 9 week + 6 days</li> <li>New guidelines support non-use of ultrasound at this gestation for example if LMP is certain and no significant risk of ectopic pregnancy.</li> <li>Approval for EMA home-use includes postal delivery of medication</li> </ul>	YES	YES
UK (Scotland)	Social & economic reasons, Medical Reasons (to save life or health of a woman), Foetal impairment	YES	YES, for the 2nd pill	83% in 2016	Abortion clinic closures due to staff sickness & isolation.	Facilitated access through policy changes	Abortions labelled as essential healthcare. Approval Order of the Scottish Government from 30 March 2020 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use of telemedicine and approval for home-use of both mifepristone and misoprostol up to 11 weeks+6 days as per Scottish guidelines. New guidelines support non-use of ultrasound at this gestation.</li> <li>Approval for home-use includes postal delivery of medication.</li> <li>The need to administer anti-D to a patient with a Rhesus negative blood group having medical abortion at 10–12 weeks has been suspended</li> </ul>	YES	YES
UK (Northern Ireland)	On request (after the legislation change from October 2019, which came into power on March 31 <sup>st</sup> 2020)	NO	NO	NO DATA	Difficulties in access in the early stages of the pandemic, belated implementation of the new abortion law by the Department of Health.	Facilitated access through implementation of policy changes	New abortion legislation passed in October 2019, came into force on March 31 <sup>st</sup> 2020; but implemented by the Department of Health of the Northern Ireland Government on 9 April 2020. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Abortion services started to operate in April 2020 for first trimester abortions.</li> <li>Use of misoprostol at home currently up to 10 weeks</li> </ul>	YES	NO
Ireland	On request; with a Waiting Period	YES	YES, for the 2nd pill	NO DATA	Travel restrictions and social distancing measures; burden on hospitals.	Facilitated access through new protocol.	Revised Model of Care for Termination in Early Pregnancy issued by the Health Service Executive and Department of Health on 7 April 2020. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Introduced model of remote service for the duration of the pandemic:</li> <li>Waived two mandatory visits</li> <li>Enabled administration of both medical pills at home up to 9 weeks of pregnancy</li> </ul>	YES	YES
Italy	On request; with a Waiting Period and Mandatory Counselling	YES	NO	17% in 2015	Over crowdedness of hospitals; travel restrictions; personal beliefs of doctors; problems in some hospitals	Facilitated access through policy changes	Guidelines on Organization of Hospital and Territorial Services during an emergency COVID-19 issued by the Ministry of Health in March 2020. Updated Guidelines of Health Ministry regarding EMA issued on August 13 <sup>th</sup> 2020: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Change of gestational limit for EMA from 7 to 9 weeks</li> <li>Removal of a 3-day hospital stay in order to access EMA</li> <li>Provision of EMA extended outside the hospital setting - to local, public health centres and family planning services</li> </ul>	YES	NO
Spain	On request; with a Waiting Period	YES	YES, for the 2nd pill	19% in 2015	Regional inequality in access	Facilitated access through protocol changes	Order from the Ministry of Health decreed that delivery of the face-to-face information to be delivered electronically during the state of alarm in Catalonia.	YES	NO
Portugal	On request; with a Waiting Period	YES	YES, for the 2nd pill	71% in 2015	Some difficulties in accessing surgical abortions	Facilitated access through protocol changes	Recommendations by Portuguese Society of Contraception and Clinicians not officially approved but implemented by Obstetrician Services. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Omit the waiting period.</li> <li>Only one visit with a doctor for ultrasound and abortion.</li> <li>Postponement of follow-up visit when possible or follow-up visit by telemedicine</li> </ul>	YES	Partial (for follow-up visit)

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Country	Abortion before COVID-19	EMA before COVID-19	EMA at home before COVID-19	% of EMA in Total Abortions before COVID-19	Reported difficulties in access during COVID-19	Changes in Access to Abortion during COVID-19	Description of changes	Availability of EMA during COVID-19	Telemedicine in facilitating abortion during COVID-19
20 21 22 <b>Belgium</b>	On request; with a Waiting Period and Mandatory counselling	YES	NO	22% in 2011	Reduced staff, danger of infection, focus in some hospitals only on COVID-19 patients, reduction on the number of people who can accompany the person having abortion.	Facilitated access through protocol changes.	New protocol allowing EMA up to 10th weeks, depends from hospital to hospital (not a legal measure); ● Using telemedicine for prescriptions and abortion pre-meetings.	YES	Partial (for prescriptions and abortion pre-meetings)
23 24 25 <b>Croatia</b>	On request	YES	YES, for the 2nd pill	NO DATA, media indicates low.	Travel restrictions; few hospitals enabled access to abortions; economic difficulties; Abortion is not explicitly labelled as essential	Facilitated access through policy changes	Federal Office for Safety in Health Care has granted approval that all gynaecologists can prescribe the Mifegyne@ abortion pill.	YES	NO
26 27 28 <b>Finland</b>	On socio-economic grounds, Medical and Criminal reasons;	YES	YES, for the 2nd pill	96% in 2015	No specific challenges reported, but the current law stipulates that a woman needs testimonials from two doctors, as well as a social or financial justification to terminate her pregnancy (with some exceptions).	Facilitated access through policy changes	Change of local practices (Helsinki) ● Home-use of misoprostol extended up to 10 weeks+0 days (previously 9 weeks+ 0 days) in Helsinki ● Citizen initiative to reform the abortion law	YES	NO
29 30 31 <b>Germany</b>	On request; with a Waiting Period and Mandatory counselling	YES	NO	23% in 2016	Long delays to get appointments; not all hospitals provide abortion care; abortion is not explicitly labelled as essential.	Facilitated access through new protocol	Allowing counselling to be available via phone with a digital certification of the consultation.	YES	Partial (phone counselling)
32 33 34	<b>Group 2: Countries that initiated or implemented policy or protocol changes that restrict access</b>								
35 36 37 <b>Lithuania</b>	On request; Mandatory Counseling	EMA not defined by law	NO	NO DATA	Travel restrictions, hospitals postponing abortion procedures, women resorting to unsafe online means to access EMA.	Restricted access	● Abortions not labelled as essential healthcare. ● Some healthcare providers decided to suspend abortion services during quarantine or cancelled planned procedures due to other more urgent COVID-19 related health issues. ● Rhetoric of the Health Minister who encourages women to use quarantine time to reconsider their decision on abortion and consult psychologists.	YES - under prescription in a Clinic/hospital	NO
38 39 40 <b>Poland</b>	On the grounds of: foetal abnormality, rape, incest, and danger to mother's health.	NO	NO	NO DATA	Travel restrictions, doctors unwilling to conduct procedures	Almost completely restricted access to abortion	● Abortions on the grounds of "foetal abnormality" are no longer considered constitutional, as per ruling of the Polish Constitutional Tribunal from October 22, 2020	NO	NO
41 42 43 44 45 <b>Romania</b>	On request	YES	No information	NO DATA	Only a small number of public hospitals continues to provide abortions on request (only 40% in November 2020) - reasons for refusal: COVID-19 pandemic, inadequate equipment, but for majority of the hospitals it is related to doctors resorting to "conscientious objection"	Restricted access	● Abortions not labelled as essential healthcare. ● Order of the Ministry of the Interior issued on March 23rd 2020 suspending all non-essential medical procedures, hospitalizations and consultations in public health facilities. ● Updated Order on April 7th 2020, which expanded the suspensions of all non-emergency procedures to both public and private health facilities. ● On April 27th 2020, Romanian Ministry of Health (Obstetrics & Gynaecology Commission) issued a circular to all District Health Authorities, with a recommendation to include abortion among the emergency services during the pandemic	NO DATA	NO DATA
46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 <b>Slovakia</b>	On request; with a Waiting Period and Mandatory counselling	NO	NO	NO DATA	Hospitals in Slovakia have stopped performing abortions following a government decision to postpone all planned surgeries except lifesaving ones. ● Unavailability of the EMA forces women to more risky procedures. ● The "conscientious objection" restricts access to abortion in some areas. ● Women in the risk of poverty and social exclusion cannot afford an abortion and contraceptives due to financial limitations. COVID-19 pandemic is used to restrict access to abortion services.	Restricted access	● Abortions not labelled as essential healthcare. ● Four legislative proposals aiming to restrict further abortion access in the country sent to the Parliament. ● Three proposals requesting the full abortion ban not approved for further negotiations. ● Fourth proposal from the ruling OLANO party, with amendments to the existing Health Care Act and Abortion Act debated and rejected by the Slovak Parliament, by one missing vote on October 20th 2020. ● Rhetoric of the Health Minister who "does not recommend" having an abortion during the crisis.	NO	NO
54	<b>Group 3: Countries that did not implement major changes, but abortion access was ensured</b>								
55 56 57 <b>Czech Republic</b>	On request	YES	NO	NO DATA	Some issues in access, as some hospitals did not do abortions.	No changes but abortion considered as essential healthcare.	NA	YES	Partial (for consultations)
58 59 <b>Slovenia</b>	On request - woman needs to have a clear judgement	YES	NO	NO DATA	No difficulties indicated in the sources, abortions treated as essential healthcare.	No changes	NA	YES	Partial (e-referrals)
60 <b>Denmark</b>	On request	YES	YES	70% in 2015	No difficulties indicated in the sources	No changes	NA	YES	YES

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Country	Abortion before COVID-19	EMA before COVID-19	EMA at home before COVID-19	% of EMA in Total Abortions before COVID-19	Reported difficulties in access during COVID-19	Changes in Access to Abortion during COVID-19	Description of changes	Availability of EMA during COVID-19	Telemedicine in facilitating abortion during COVID-19
Sweden	On request	YES	YES - for the 2nd pill	92% in 2016	No difficulties indicated in the sources	No changes	NA	YES	YES
Estonia	On request	YES	YES, for the 2nd pill	80% in 2018	Recommendation to prioritize EMA due to difficulties in access to hospitals and medical facilities.	Minor changes	Recommendations	YES	Partial (for consultations)
Czechia	On request	YES	YES	NO DATA	Access difficulties for migrant women; delays in the public healthcare	No changes	NA	YES	NO
Netherlands	On request; with a Waiting Period and Mandatory counselling	YES	YES, for the 2nd pill	22% in 2015	No major difficulties indicated in the sources, with a note that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Surgical abortions are less available</li> <li>• Some difficulties due to unavailability of Telemedicine (Court of Hague example)</li> </ul>	No changes	NA	YES	NO
<b>Group 4: Countries that did not implemented major changes, but abortion access was difficult</b>									
Bulgaria	On request	YES	NO	NO DATA	Fewer abortions in comparison to the same time last year, attributed to difficulties in access due to over crowdedness of hospitals. EMA is not accepted or promoted in Bulgaria. Some reports found that access was getting more difficult for Roma girls and women.	No changes	NA	YES	NO
Malta	Total ban	NO	NO	NO DATA	Travel restrictions, untimely access to abortions, and emergence of potentially dangerous websites selling fake abortion pills.	No changes	NA	NO	NO
Hungary	On request; with a Waiting Period and Mandatory Counselling	NO	NO	NO DATA	Many challenges even before the pandemic. No EMA available.	Ban on non-life threatening procedures	NA	NO	NO
Croatia	On request	YES	NO	NO DATA	Reduced staff, doctors rejecting abortion, only a few clinics performed abortions), expensive, travel restrictions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Attitude of doctors towards abortion is getting more severe and that the abortions are getting more expensive;</li> <li>• Abortion is not explicitly labelled as essential</li> </ul>	No changes	NA	YES	NO
Cyprus	On request	YES	NO	NO DATA	Abortions generally performed only in private hospitals, which during COVID-19 also were taking care of COVID-19 patients.	No changes	NA	YES	NO
<b>Unclassified</b>									
Latvia	On request; with a Waiting Period	YES	NO	NO DATA	Insufficient data	No changes	NA	YES	NO
Luxembourg	On request; with a Waiting Period	YES	YES - for the 2nd pill	NO DATA	Insufficient data	No changes	NA	YES	NO

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## The impact of COVID-19 on abortion access: insights from the European Union and the United Kingdom

### Abstract

Government policies on abortion are a longstanding topic of heated political debates. The COVID-19 pandemic shook health systems to the core adding further to the complexity of this topic, as imposed national lockdowns and movement restrictions affected access to timely abortion for millions of women across the globe. In this paper, we examine how countries within the European Union and the United Kingdom responded to challenges brought by ~~the~~ COVID-19 crisis in terms of access to abortion. By combining information from various sources, we have explored different responses according to two dimensions: changes in policy and ~~protocools, and protocols,~~ ~~and~~ reported difficulties in access. Our analysis shows significant differences across the observed ~~regions~~ and salient debates around abortion. While some countries made efforts to maintain and facilitate abortion care during the pandemic through the introduction or expansion of use of telemedicine and early medical abortion, others attempted to restrict it further. The situation was also diverse in the countries where governments did not change policies or protocols. ~~We argue for more involvement of European institutions, and~~ ~~Based on our data analysis,~~ we provide a framework that can help policy makers improve abortion access.

## Introduction

On March 11<sup>th</sup> 2020, the World Health Organization (WHO) declared the state of pandemic for the novel coronavirus (COVID-19)[1], with Europe considered as the epicenter of the outbreak. By April 3<sup>rd</sup> 2020, more than 3.9 billion people (half of the world's population) were placed in some manner of lockdown or quarantine, as governments in more than 90 countries called on their citizens to stay at home to prevent the spread of the virus[2]. The year 2020 will likely be marked in history books as the time when a global pandemic shook modern health systems worldwide and changed our perceptions of healthcare[3,4].

COVID-19 not only presented itself as a health hazard, but also as a cause for great social and economic impact, especially for women[5]. Among the many areas affected by COVID-19, Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR) have faced significant disruption. The family-planning organization Marie Stopes International estimates that there could be up to 2.7 million additional unsafe abortions performed as a consequence of COVID-19[5]. The organization reports that increased barriers to abortions appeared everywhere due to lockdowns, restrictions of movement, lack of information, overwhelmed health system and supply chain disruptions. The time-sensitive nature of access to abortion was highlighted as a particular concern in a joint report by the European Parliamentary Forum (EPF) for reproductive rights and the International Planned Parenthood Federation European Network (IPPF EN)[6]. According to the report, over 5.633 static and mobile clinics, and community-based care outlets across 64 countries were closed because of COVID-19 restrictions, directly affecting access to abortion. Similar events have ~~lead~~led the United Nations Population Fund to raise concern over a global surge of up to 7 million unwanted pregnancies as a consequence of lockdowns and lack of access to contraceptives[7].

Access to abortion and public policy related to SRHR have been the subject of heated debates between various actors for decades[8,9]. Many have a claim in this discussion, including governments, policy makers, patients, the medical community, religious institutions, patient advocacy groups and other interest groups. Furthermore, policy decisions “do not happen in a vacuum” of a nation state, but in a transnational setting[9]. Looking into the settings such as the European Union (EU) or the United Kingdom (UK), -setting- in which member states share certain goals, decisions and resources, is important for understanding policy decisions and public debates around abortion during the time of crisis that COVID-19 imposed.

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4 Policy making is said to be path dependent[10], so to understand how and why certain  
5 countries changed, or decided not to change, their policy on abortion access, previous policy  
6 decisions need to be taken into account. Previous studies explored the topic of abortion access and  
7 its evolution in the EU and the ~~United Kingdom (UK)~~ before the pandemic[9,11]; and certain  
8 studies analyze policy responses during the pandemics, partially covering EU countries and the  
9 UK[12–17]. Keeping this in consideration, we decided to explore the following research questions:  
10 What were the reported difficulties to abortion access during the COVID-19 pandemic in the EU  
11 and the UK? How did relevant actors approach the difficulties, and what kind of policy or protocol  
12 changes were made (or not) on access to abortion? What kind of public debate followed these  
13 reported difficulties or changes?  
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23 ~~Generally, For issues of SRHR,~~ Europe is considered to be among the most advanced  
24 regions in the world ~~for issues of SRHR~~. Abortion policy in Europe has been gradually developing  
25 since 1960s, making access to abortion more liberal[9]. According to a recent report by the Center  
26 for Reproductive Rights, *“over 95% of women of reproductive age live in countries that allow*  
27 *abortion on request or on broad social grounds”*[18]. However, the situation between European  
28 countries is disparate, and different levels of restrictions are in place in various countries. Several  
29 studies compare abortion access and public policy in Western Europe, and have found that  
30 approaches range from very permissive to very restrictive[9,19]. There are different dimensions to  
31 this issue, such as the autonomy of the medical community, the dimension of patient access and  
32 the dimension of public health care coverage[19]. ~~On the EU level, there has been an increase in~~  
33 ~~the EU’s involvement in the health policy of its member states, becoming a point of reference for~~  
34 ~~comparative health policy in Europe~~[20,21].  
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45 ~~In the recent years~~~~Over the past decades~~, abortion care has seen developments that have  
46 facilitated the practice of “medical abortion” through pharmacological drugs such as mifepristone  
47 and misoprostol, enabling more convenient early abortion procedures[11]. The use of medical  
48 abortion offers access to safe, effective and acceptable abortion care[11,20–22]. Further, the  
49 advent of digital technologies opened up the possibility of telemedicine, which allows provision  
50 of healthcare services without having health professionals and patients in the same place. In the  
51 context of abortion care, telemedicine is being used for counselling, distributing abortion  
52 medication prescriptions, and guidance on the abortion process[23]. The use of technology is a  
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4 further step towards making early medical abortion (EMA) easier and more accessible, presenting  
5 a service option where some or all of the abortion care can take place remotely[24].  
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9 Regardless of the overall ease of access to abortion in the EU, the COVID-19 crisis made  
10 public health policy disparities more visible[15]. We explore these disparities further.  
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## 12 **Materials and Methods**

### 13 **Data Collection**

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15 We conducted a cross-national exploratory study of abortion policy responses and issues  
16 related to abortion access in the field during the COVID-19 sanitary crisis in the EU and the UK.  
17 The EU consists of 27 member states, with the estimated population of nearly 448 million in  
18 2020[25] and almost 1.7 million practicing physicians as of 2018[26]. As of 31<sup>st</sup> January 2020, the  
19 UK left the EU. However, considering that the transition period ~~will last~~lasted until the 31<sup>st</sup>  
20 December 2020, we expanded the analysis to include measures taken within the UK. ~~We collected~~  
21 ~~the data in the~~Data collection predominantly took place~~period~~ between March and November  
22 2020 (where applicable some important information has been updated in January 2021). In March  
23 2020, most countries had entered a state of emergency lockdown (or equivalent term),  
24 progressively relaxing restrictions during the summer period. ~~At the time of writing, most~~ Some  
25 Majority of countries in Europe ~~seem to~~ have entered a second-wave of pandemic around October  
26 2020[27].  
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40 We collected the data from ~~sevensix~~ main types of sources: 1) current national legislations;  
41 2) local policy decisions; 3) global and regional organizations' synthetic reports; 4) bulletin reports  
42 from NGOs; 5) international media coverage; ~~and~~ 6) published peer-reviewed academic studies;  
43 ~~and 7) -administrative data and statistics (-, including In addition, data data on EU~~ population  
44 statistics, GDP per capita, state of telemedicine services and healthcare system structures); ~~-was~~  
45 extracted from their respective official sources[26,28,29]. In all cases, we used the latest available  
46 information, and disclosed where no information was available.  
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### 54 **Data analysis**

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56 As a starting point, we consulted ~~current~~ the legislation of individual countries which was  
57 in place prior to the pandemic, ~~abortion legislation of individual countries~~ in order to comprehend  
58 the state of affairs on abortion access before the pandemic took place. We then proceeded to look  
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4 into changes of ~~the existing~~ abortion regulations by examining policy decisions taken across the  
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6 ~~EU~~ countries. We used official documents issued by governments and relevant ministries, which  
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8 we downloaded and translated where necessary. This allowed us to analyze the nature, mechanisms  
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10 and duration of the different governmental measures. We consulted synthetic reports produced by  
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12 different global and regional organizations and bodies such as WHO, EPF, IPPF EN, and others.  
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14 We specifically focused on reports published in the wake of the pandemic, such as a joint report  
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16 by EPF & IPPF EN on “Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights during the COVID-19  
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18 pandemic”. We also consulted information published by different NGOs, such as bulletin reports  
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20 provided by The Center for Reproductive Rights, an institution that continually monitors the  
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22 treatment of sexual and reproductive health care in Europe. We corroborated these findings with  
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24 recently published studies that covered access to abortion during COVID-19. The European  
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26 countries’ media coverage on abortion helped us understand more closely whether abortion  
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28 remained accessible during the sanitary crisis, as well as to pinpoint specific issues in the field in  
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30 case of disrupted access.

## 31 Findings

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33 We started ~~by our analysis by~~ ~~examined~~ ~~ing~~ ~~examining~~ the state of abortion access in the  
34 pre-pandemic times for each country (including access to both surgical ~~abortion~~ and ~~medical~~  
35 ~~abortion~~EMA), the reported difficulties in access during pandemic, the actions of policy-makers  
36 and reported changes in protocols and practices. Details for each country are summarized in Table  
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45 As a result of ~~further our analysis~~ further analysis, we found two dimensions by which ~~EU~~  
46 ~~countries and the UK differed~~ the explored countries differed in relation to abortion access during  
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48 the COVID-19 pandemic: the extent of changes to policies and protocols within the country, and  
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50 the extent of difficulty in access to abortion during the pandemic. Based on these two dimensions,  
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52 we identified four groups of countries: (1) Countries that initiated or implemented policy or  
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54 protocol changes that facilitated access to abortion, (2) Countries that initiated or implemented  
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56 policy or protocol changes that restricted the access to abortion, (3) Countries with no policy or  
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58 protocol change, with no or minor reported difficulties in abortion access indicated in the sources  
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60 during COVID-19, and (4) Countries with no policy or protocol change with reported difficulties  
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4 in abortion access during COVID-19. Figure 1 illustrates these dimensions and groups. We note  
5 that for some countries we could not find substantial data, therefore we labeled them as  
6 “unclassified”, as we could not categorize them in any of the above-mentioned groups.  
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13 Each of these categories ~~are is~~ described in further detail in the sections below. ~~Details for~~  
14 ~~each group of countries are summarized in Table 1. We examined the state of abortion access in~~  
15 ~~the pre-pandemic times for each country (including access to both surgical and medical abortion),~~  
16 ~~the reported difficulties in access during pandemic, the actions of policy makers and reported~~  
17 ~~changes in protocols and practices.~~  
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## 25 **1. Countries that initiated or implemented policy or protocol changes that facilitate** 26 **access to abortion** 27

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29 This group includes countries that recognized the shortcomings of current procedures and  
30 policies to abortion care during the pandemic; and implemented policy or protocol changes to  
31 facilitate access to abortion. The main changes identified in this group relate to one or a  
32 combination of the following measures: replacing face-to-face visits with the introduction of  
33 different types of telemedicine options (e.g. France, England, Wales, Scotland, Ireland, Germany,  
34 Austria, Portugal, Belgium), first-time introduction of EMA (e.g. Northern Ireland, with a note  
35 that abortion regulation changes were adopted before the pandemic, while the implementation of  
36 these coincided with the period of the pandemic), further facilitation of access to EMA in countries  
37 where it already existed by allowing self-administration of both medical pills at home (e.g. France,  
38 England, Wales, Scotland, Ireland), postal delivery of EMA medications (e.g. England, Wales,  
39 Scotland), extension of the gestational limit for EMA (e.g. Scotland, France, Italy, Belgium,  
40 Finland - Helsinki region), elimination of mandatory waiting period (e.g. Portugal), and others.  
41 We summarize the situation in individual countries below.  
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54 In pre-pandemic France, surgical abortion was available on request until the 12<sup>th</sup> week of  
55 pregnancy (7<sup>th</sup> week for ~~medical abortion~~EMA). The lockdown initiated concerns about women  
56 not being able to follow gestational limits due to the challenges that travelling presented during  
57 lockdown[30]. France implemented measures to prolong access to EMA at home from 7 to 9 weeks  
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4 of pregnancy and allowed doctors and midwives to prescribe medicine by teleconsultation during  
5 the pandemic[31]. The amendments to the existing regulation came into effect with the *Decree of*  
6 *Minister of Solidarity and Health* adopted on April 14<sup>th</sup> 2020[32]. Furthermore, a detailed set of  
7 recommendations called “*COVID-19 rapid responses*” were published by the High Health  
8 Authority on how to conduct EMA in 8<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> week of pregnancy outside of the hospital  
9 setting[33]. In addition, the abortion medicaments could now be acquired in pharmacies[14]. The  
10 debate around access to abortion continued after the first lockdown. In October 2020, the French  
11 Parliament re-initiated a debate about the new abortion regulations (which was previously delayed  
12 in 2019) that would extend the gestational limit from 12 to 14 weeks, enable midwives to conduct  
13 surgical abortion up to the 10<sup>th</sup> week, and remove the clause by which doctors and providers could  
14 deny abortion care based on personal beliefs, [34]. ~~In November 2020, the bill is waiting for a vote~~  
15 ~~in Senate. On January 20<sup>th</sup> 2021, the Senate rejected the proposed extension of the gestational limit~~  
16 ~~and the bill was sent back to the National Assembly for further examination~~[35].  
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29 In England, Wales and Scotland, the grounds on which abortion is considered lawful are  
30 ~~stipulated in the Abortion Act 1967~~[36] ~~and require two doctors to certify that one of the grounds~~  
31 ~~has been met, to justify the termination of the pregnancy~~ [37]. ~~∴ saving the life of the pregnant~~  
32 ~~woman, preserving woman’s physical or mental health (or health of any of the existing children of~~  
33 ~~her family) from a grave permanent injury, or on the grounds of fetal impairment~~[37]. British  
34 Pregnancy Advisory Services (BPAS) reported in March 2020 that nearly one quarter of their  
35 abortion clinics were forced to shut down due to staff sickness[38]. On March 30<sup>th</sup> 2020, the UK  
36 Department of Health and Social Care issued the Approval Order[39] to facilitate access to  
37 abortion care in England, while similar Approval Orders followed from Welsh[40] and Scottish  
38 governments[41] on March 31<sup>st</sup> 2020. These policy changes introduced telemedicine consultations  
39 via phone, video call or other electronic means, as well as facilitated access to EMA by allowing  
40 self-administration at home of both mifepristone and misoprostol (previously possible for  
41 misoprostol only). For England and Wales this was allowed until up to 9 weeks and 6 days of  
42 pregnancy[12], while for Scotland it was extended to 11 weeks and 6 days of gestation[42].  
43 Additionally, postal delivery of the “home package” containing abortion medications is now  
44 possible, once home abortion has been approved[14]. The duration of the above-mentioned  
45 Approvals for England[39] and Wales[36]— is limited to two years or until the expiry of the  
46 temporary provisions of the *Coronavirus Act 2020*;[43]; while the Scottish Government did not  
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4 set an expiration date, but merely indicated its limited time validity until such a time that there is  
5 no longer need for a pandemic response, at which point the previous Approval (from October  
6 2017) will be reinstated [41]. It should be noted that public consultations are underway in  
7 England[43] and Wales[44]to keep the Approval Orders in place permanently[43][44], while they  
8 have already been finalized in Scotland[45].  
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14 Northern Ireland (NI) is also placed in this group in the light of the recent implementation  
15 of the new abortion legislation, which finally decriminalized abortions. Although the bill was  
16 approved in July 2019, the fact that it came into force in the wake of the pandemic seemed as a  
17 very relevant step when it comes to facilitating abortion access in the country. Abortions in NI  
18 were previously illegal and only permitted if there was a risk to the woman’s life. The new  
19 legislation[46] legalizes surgical abortion within the first 12 weeks of pregnancy, and it introduces  
20 EMA up to 9 weeks and 6 days gestation, with the possibility for self-administration of misoprostol  
21 at home. The law came into force on March 31<sup>st</sup> 2020, however abortion services were not  
22 routinely available in the region before April 9<sup>th</sup> and there were reported difficulties in access. The  
23 NI health authorities initially declined to order the health services to provide abortions,  
24 commission information campaigns, which left some women with the only option to travel to  
25 England for the procedure during the early days of lockdown in March 2020[47]. In addition, the  
26 government has decided not to follow the emergency measures introduced in the other UK  
27 countries concerning the use of telemedicine. This caused several abortion providers to openly  
28 express their intention to help pregnant women in NI[12]. In partnership with NI health-care  
29 professionals, -the BPAS launched the Emergency Abortion Pills by Post for women in NI[48].  
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44 The government of Ireland has also facilitated access to abortion procedures. There was no  
45 change to the abortion regulation as such, but an implementation of the revised model of care to  
46 the existing legislation in section 12[49], as it previously did not exclude the possibility of the  
47 examination through telemedicine or video conference[50]. Two mandatory personal visits to  
48 general practitioners were waived by allowing remote consultations prior to abortion, as well as  
49 self-administration at home of the two EMA pills during the pandemic, up to 9 weeks of pregnancy  
50 (home-use previously possible for misoprostol only). However, obtaining the *Home Care Pack*  
51 was still subject to collection from a clinic[51].  
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4 In Italy, the oversaturation of medical facilities was particularly evident, as the country was  
5 one of the hardest hit EU countries by the pandemic. Although the Italian ministry of Health  
6 published the *Guidelines on Organization of Hospital and Territorial Services during an*  
7 *emergency COVID-19*[52] in March 2020, clarifying that abortion should not be postponed, it  
8 failed to explain how to preserve access to voluntary interruption of pregnancy[53]. According to  
9 the pre-pandemic abortion legislation, EMA is allowed, but requires hospitalization throughout the  
10 entire procedure[54]. Before the pandemic, the EMA accounted less than one fifth of abortions  
11 done in Italy[53]. The Pro-Choice Network[55], an Italian contraception and abortion NGO, urged  
12 the government to favor EMA by extending the limit for drug administration from 7 to 9 weeks,  
13 as well as to de-hospitalize EMA to consultants and outpatient clinics to reduce risk of infection  
14 and congestion in hospitals, but the authorities firstly rejected to do so. Nevertheless, on August  
15 13<sup>th</sup> 2020, Italian Ministry of Health introduced the updated *Guidelines*[56] regarding EMA,  
16 removing the obligatory 3-day stay at the hospital, increasing the limit for EMA to 9 weeks, and  
17 allowing for them to take place outside of the hospital setting - in local, public health centers and  
18 family planning services[57].  
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32 Surgical Aaortion in Spain is legal and available on request until 14 weeks of pregnancy,  
33 with a mandatory waiting period of 3 days[58], while EMA is possible in a hospital or clinical  
34 setting, or at home for the self-administration of the 2<sup>nd</sup> pill[59]. Since the beginning of the health  
35 crisis, reports indicate that abortions were treated as essential healthcare, without delays in  
36 consultations or cancellations of appointments[60]. Abortion clinics in the country, continued to  
37 operate during the state of the emergency[61]. However, the process to request abortion was not  
38 sufficiently streamlined in terms of the amount of paperwork and the number of visits required.  
39 Spanish women normally need 3 or 4 in-person appointments with healthcare providers before  
40 being cleared for the procedure[62]. One of such appointments is called “face-to-face information  
41 package” during which a woman needs to collect in person an envelope containing prepared  
42 information, and then there is legal requirement of a 3-day mandatory waiting period. This was  
43 particularly problematic for women who had to travel long distances during the national lockdown  
44 to reach abortion clinics. Most of the country continued following existing procedures requiring  
45 physical visits except for Catalonia, which enabled electronic delivery of the “face-to-face  
46 information package” since early April[63]. According to the latest reports in the media, the  
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4 Spanish government wants to amend the abortion legislation to allow 16 and 17-year-olds to seek  
5 an abortion without parental permission[59].  
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9 Current legislation in Germany allows abortions on request following mandatory  
10 counseling and an obligatory waiting period of 3 days[64]. During the COVID-19 pandemic,  
11 different organizations and parliamentary groups appealed to the government to recognize surgical  
12 abortion as an essential procedure, allow EMA at home, and waive the mandatory waiting period  
13 and counseling requirement[65]. Telemedicine support for counseling was introduced to regulate  
14 the situation, in a modality via phone with a digital certification[14,66]. Despite these measures,  
15 access to abortion was still reported as restricted across the country as many doctors had to close  
16 their practices since they belonged to the high-risk age group, and many hospitals refused  
17 procedures due to being overwhelmed with COVID-19 patients, with reports of waiting time for  
18 an abortion appointment rising up to two weeks[67].  
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27 In Austria, surgical abortion was available on request before COVID-19. While EMA was also  
28 available, the pill mifepristone had to be taken at the hospital or a dedicated abortion clinic[68]. During  
29 COVID-19, already existing issues with abortion access were highlighted, such as traveling to a  
30 designated clinic and access to abortion in rural areas[69,70]. In addition, as Austria is one of the rare  
31 EU countries where abortion is payed out-of-pocket, the financial and economic crisis in the pandemic  
32 presented an additional burden[71]. Reports indicated that only five hospitals in Austria continued to  
33 provide abortions[72]. Family-planning centers, women-rights and pro-choice organizations mobilized  
34 the political actors to propose a parliamentary motion and allow the delivery of mifepristone by  
35 gynecologists at their practice[73]. Federal Office for Safety in Health Care has granted approval and  
36 since July 2<sup>nd</sup> 2020 it is possible to take the abortion pill at the gynecologists, a practice which  
37 facilitates access[74].  
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47 Abortions in Belgium before the pandemic were allowed on request, but a woman had to go  
48 through a waiting period and mandatory counseling[18]. Just before the lockdown, Belgium was about  
49 to vote on the modernization of abortion regulations, but this was postponed[75,76]. Abortions ~~in the~~  
50 ~~country~~ are usually handled in hospitals and family panning centers, the latter being the dominant  
51 provider, with only 25% of the procedures done in hospitals[77]. Belgium maintained access via  
52 family planning centers, which have focused all their available resources on abortion care and  
53 urgent gynecological consultations during the pandemic[78]. As explained by Caroline Watillon,  
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4 project manager at the Secular Federation of Family Planning Centers, *"in general, we practice*  
5 *the drug method for up to 7 weeks in the centers. The woman receives a drug and can take it at*  
6 *home. We have received, in particular from the Erasmus hospital, a new protocol which would*  
7 *favor this method up to 10 weeks of pregnancy, because of the current crisis. Each planning center*  
8 *will choose its approach"*[78]. Another new practice was introducing telemedicine for  
9 prescriptions and abortion counseling pre-meetings[79].

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16 Reports indicate that the number of pregnancy terminations in public hospitals and private  
17 clinics in Portugal decreased by 40% in the period from March to June 2020, in comparison to the  
18 same period in the previous year[80]. Although there was no official policy change[14] with  
19 regards to abortion access facilitation, the Portuguese Society of Contraception and Clinicians  
20 issued in March 2020 a set of recommendations with proposed strategies for health professionals  
21 for ensuring access to abortion as essential health care[81]. These included elimination of face-to  
22 face visits and encouragement of telemedicine options, postponement of post-abortion visits or  
23 making them available via telemedicine, and the option to eliminate mandatory 3-day waiting  
24 period (to be decided between the doctor and the user). Reports indicate that hospitals in the  
25 National Health System (NHS) were not using uniform approaches – some decided to temporarily  
26 suspend abortion consultations to make room for other, more urgent procedures and directed  
27 patients towards the private clinics, according to the NHS protocol[80].  
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39 Under the current law, abortion in Finland is available on broad social grounds, and a  
40 woman is required ~~conditioned~~ (unless-except in specific cases) to justify her decision to terminate  
41 pregnancy with a testimonial from two doctors and social or financial justification[82]. A citizen  
42 initiative gathered more than 50.000 signatures during the COVID-19 crisis to support the  
43 regulation change[83]. During the pandemic, there had been a change in the local practice for the  
44 region of Helsinki, where the home-use of misoprostol is now allowed up to 10 weeks (previously  
45 9 weeks) [14].  
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## 52 **2. Countries that initiated or implemented protocol changes that restrict access to abortion**

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55 This group is characterized by the fact that abortion access during the pandemic was  
56 severely disrupted or even completely blocked for women due to actions of the government. In  
57 summary, the governments of Poland[84] and Slovakia[85] have initiated legislation changes to  
58 further restrict abortion access during the COVID-19 pandemic, while in Romania[86] and  
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4 Lithuania[87] the procedure was not considered essential healthcare, implying that hospitals could  
5 simply refuse to conduct interventions during the pandemic, which many of them did.  
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9 Poland has one of the most restrictive abortion laws in the EU. It is one of the two EU  
10 member states where abortion on request or broad social grounds is not permitted (along with  
11 Malta) [88]. Prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, abortion was considered illegal, except in  
12 circumstances such as fetal abnormality, risk to the mother’s health, or when the pregnancy results  
13 from rape or incest[89]. Even then, finding a doctor willing to conduct the procedure remains  
14 complicated. In the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic, Polish Parliament debated a “Stop  
15 Abortion” legislative proposal, which attempts to additionally limit access to abortion care. This  
16 government initiative has generated massive online protests in the country in April 2020, accusing  
17 the Polish government of taking advantage of the pandemic to pass this controversial bill[84]. On  
18 October 22<sup>nd</sup> 2020, the Polish Constitutional Tribunal ruled in favor of the motion initiated by the  
19 deputies of the ruling “Law and Justice” party, confirming that abortions on the grounds of fetal  
20 abnormality are no longer considered constitutional[90]. This almost completely blocks abortion  
21 access to women in the country, taking into account that abortions on the grounds of fetal  
22 abnormality represented nearly 98% of all abortion procedures in Poland in 2017[91]. The ruling  
23 triggered massive protests, assembling over 100,000 people in Warsaw[92], which culminated in  
24 the violence between the protestors and the police forces. Although the government initially  
25 delayed~~The government has delayed~~ the publication and the implementation of the Tribunal’s  
26 ruling, it came into effect on January 27<sup>th</sup> 2021, three months after the initial ruling [93].  
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43 Similar trends were present in Slovakia and Lithuania. One of the measures to deal with  
44 the COVID-19 pandemic was to postpone all non-essential procedures in hospitals and abortion  
45 was not labeled as “life-saving procedure”[85]. The consequence of such action was that many  
46 hospitals in both countries stopped providing them. Controversial rhetoric from government  
47 officials accompanied their public addresses. Lithuanian health minister Aurelijus Veryga declared  
48 that this could be an opportunity for women to “*reconsider their choice*” [87], while the Slovakian  
49 health minister, Marek Krajčí warned that he “*does not recommend*” having an abortion during  
50 the crisis[94]. As a response to the restricted access to abortion services, representatives of the  
51 civil society and the Slovak Ombudsperson have urged the Minister of Healthhealth minister to  
52 ensure women’s access to safe and timely abortion care[95]. The debate became more intense as  
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4 several members of the parliament ~~of~~from the current Prime Minister Igor Matovic's party,  
5 announced their intentions to push for a full ban on abortions in Slovakia[85]. In September 2020,  
6 four legislative proposals aiming to further restrict abortion access in the country were sent to the  
7 Parliament[96]. Three proposals advocated for a complete ban of abortions on request, but were  
8 not approved for further negotiations. The final proposal (no. 154) came from the ruling OLANO  
9 party, with amendments to the existing Health Care Act and Abortion Act. Among other things,  
10 the amendments targeted the increase of the mandatory waiting period to 96h (instead of current  
11 48h), introduction of two mandatory medical opinions when resorting to abortion due to medical  
12 reasons (instead of ~~current~~ one), as well as an obligation for women to disclose the reason for the  
13 requested abortion, along with other private information[97]. On October 20<sup>th</sup> 2020, the Slovak  
14 Parliament rejected the proposal by one vote[98].

25 Different reports indicate that access to abortion remains restricted during the pandemic in  
26 Romania[31]. Under normal conditions, abortion on request is possible within the first 14 weeks  
27 of pregnancy, while the Medical College's Code of Medical Ethics allows doctors to refuse the  
28 procedure on the basis of "conscientious objection" [99]. As part of COVID-19 emergency  
29 measures, the Ministry of the Interior issued the Order on March 23<sup>rd</sup> 2020, suspending all non-  
30 essential medical procedures, hospitalizations and consultations in public health facilities[86]. On  
31 April 7<sup>th</sup> 2020, the Order was updated, expanding the suspension to private health facilities.  
32 Consequently, numerous abortion and ob-gyn services were discontinued in hospitals in early  
33 April 2020. On 15<sup>th</sup> April 2020, a group of pro-choice Romanian advocates called upon Romanian  
34 Ministry of Health to reinstate abortions as part of essential health care on a national level[100].  
35 As a response to this public outcry, the Obstetrics & Gynecology Commission of the Romanian  
36 Ministry of Health issued a circular to all District Health Authorities, with a recommendation to  
37 include abortion among the emergency services to be provided during the pandemic. However,  
38 this recommendation was apparently a subject to free interpretation by health institutions since  
39 only 11% of public hospitals in the country were providing abortions on request in April 2020  
40 [101]. The BBC news confirmed that the situation continued throughout the month of May 2020  
41 [102], with the latest media reports from November 2020 indicating that only 40% of state  
42 hospitals in Romania provide abortions on requests. Reasons for refusal are related to COVID-19  
43 pandemic, inadequate equipment, but "conscientious objection" seemed to be the main cause to  
44 deny women the right to abortion[103].

### 3. Countries with no policy or protocol change where no or minor reported difficulties in abortion access during COVID-19

A series of countries did not make major policy changes, while maintaining abortion accessible during the pandemic, at least partially in the same way that it would under normal circumstances. However, within these countries, there are still differences, mostly due to the state of abortion care before the pandemic, and availability and familiarity with EMA.

In the Czech Republic, the authorities have ordered that the provision of health services should be limited to essential and necessary, but “the measure did not explicitly prohibit abortions”, as the representatives of the Ministry of Health indicated[104]. Reports state that some hospitals may have stopped abortion care for a while due to focus on COVID-19 patients, but indicated that this did not seem to have a big negative impact, as a large part of abortions was already done through EMA, and doctors were encouraged to use telemedicine to conduct necessary consultations[105].

In Estonia, both medical and surgical abortion remained accessible, as confirmed by major health clinics in the country[106]. In order to reduce risk of contagion, women were encouraged to prioritize EMA when possible, as indicated in the “*Frequently Asked Questions for COVID-19*” on the website of the East Tallinn Central Hospital[107]. However, some organizations criticized the Estonian government for not providing enough elaborated information for women seeking abortions and pregnant women in general, while the elaboration on other health issues on the state website kriis.ee was significantnotable[108].

Abortions were considered as an emergency procedure in Slovenia, and ~~access was reported to be running with no major difficulties, as confirmed by~~ the National Institute of Public Health~~[109]confirmed that no major difficulties are encountered[109]~~. It has to be noted that differences in approach depending on judgement calls from the healthcare provider could be observed in the field, as one doctor pointed out: “*in some cases, we issue an e-referral for hospital treatment, while in others the woman undergoes a preliminary examination by her gynecologist*” ~~as explained by Barbara Mihevc Ponikvar, MD~~[110].

In Denmark and Sweden, where EMA constitutes at least 70% of all abortion procedures[6] the situation was less debated. In both countries abortion was supported by telemedicine, ~~(in~~

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4 Sweden for Stockholm region ~~specifically~~ specifically even prior to pandemic [14], with no major  
5 reports during COVID-19 on difficulties in access.  
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9 The Netherlands is one of the countries with lowest abortion rates in the world [111].  
10 ~~Surgical A~~ abortions ~~on request~~ are performed on request until 24 weeks of pregnancy with a  
11 mandatory 5-day waiting period, ~~and can only be carried out by a doctor in a hospital or clinic~~  
12 ~~licensed by the relevant ministry~~ [112]. EMA is allowed up to 9 weeks [113] of pregnancy using a  
13 2-pill combination, and the first one needs to be taken in clinics. Although there were no major  
14 reported problems in access, in the wake of the pandemic, ~~there were~~ calls were made to the  
15 authorities to liberalize the current regulations and use the support of telemedicine [114]. There  
16 was an instance in which two women who wanted to have an EMA presented a case against the  
17 Dutch government on the grounds that the imposed national lockdown and movement restrictions  
18 do not permit women to access their abortion rights [115]. The matter reached the Court of Hague  
19 when two pro-abortion organizations joined the legal proceeding. One of the women in the lawsuit,  
20 for example, could not leave her household to reach the clinic since her family member was  
21 infected with COVID-19 and she was quarantined as a result of it. The plaintiffs requested for an  
22 alternative solution to be enabled, such as receiving abortion pills via post, or making them  
23 available in pharmacies or with general practitioners. The Court of Hague rejected the case by  
24 publishing the ~~abbreviated judgment~~ [116] [116] in which it refused to allow access to EMA  
25 ~~abortion~~ via alternative methods and invited the plaintiffs to comply with the existing abortion  
26 regulations [116].  
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42 Abortions in Greece are available on request until the 12<sup>th</sup> week of pregnancy. It has been  
43 reported that during the pandemic, many Greek women choose to see a private gynecologist to  
44 avoid delays that are common with the public system [117]. Difficulties for migrant woman in  
45 access are also highlighted [118]. However, even though Greece does not have official data on  
46 abortions, reports indicate that EMA was a method that many women used with the possibility to  
47 buy the prescribed medication in the pharmacy and take it at home [119].  
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#### 54 **4. Countries with no policy or protocol changes, with many reported difficulties in abortion** 55 **access during COVID-19 crisis** 56 57

58 In this group, we find countries in which ~~even prior to the COVID-19 pandemic different~~  
59 ~~groups of women faced difficulties in accessing abortion services. There~~ there were no policy  
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4 changes initiated during the health crisis to make abortion more accessible, and the already existing  
5 difficulties remained and became more complex due to the national lockdowns and disruptions of  
6 health systems.  
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10 Malta is the only EU member state where there are no instances in which abortion is legally  
11 permitted. Estimates indicate that over 500 women in Malta find ways to access abortions each  
12 year[15], either by travelling abroad or ordering medical abortion pills online. A report from the  
13 Doctors of Choice organization highlights that around 200 women in the country purchase medical  
14 abortion pills online each year[120]. However, due to the COVID-19 pandemic the probability for  
15 higher rates of unsafe abortions has risen, as women had to resort to alternative practices[15].  
16 There has also been evidence of unreliable and potentially dangerous online websites selling fake  
17 abortion pills, with symptomatic emergence of these vendors between March and May 2020[121].  
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26 Even before the pandemic, the access to abortion in Hungary was problematic, following  
27 several controversies in the period between 2010 and 2013. These controversies include instances  
28 by the government, such as different anti-abortion campaigns, modification of the Constitution to  
29 include right to protection of life since conception, obstructions to the licensing of abortion pill,  
30 and providing state funding to hospitals who agreed not to perform abortions[122]. Hungarian law  
31 allows pregnancy to be terminated up to the 12<sup>th</sup> week if the ~~women~~woman's life is in danger, if  
32 there is fetal impairment, a situation of a crisis for a woman or if the pregnancy is outcome of a  
33 criminal act. Before the abortion, a woman has to go to Family Planning center twice to receive  
34 information about state support and adoption. During the pandemic, the government did not ease  
35 these requirements. Furthermore, Hungary was one of the two EU countries (along Poland) that  
36 signed an US-led anti-abortion declaration in October 2020[123]. Hungary's Family Affairs  
37 Minister reportedly said that Hungary joined to "show the value of life" [124].  
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48 As pointed out by the Open Democracy organization, the Balkans region has been  
49 particularly affected by clinic closures, and reports from the IPPF EN and the EPF found that some  
50 services for Roma girls and women have been suspended across Bulgaria[125]. Additionally, it is  
51 stated that the number of abortions decreased in the country in comparison with the same time last  
52 year, which was attributed to difficulties in access[126]. ~~As far as Croatia is concerned~~In Croatia,  
53 local media inform of rising difficulties, predominantly as a result of increasing abortion fees and  
54 rising numbers of refusals of care by individual providers, as well as hospitals[127]. ~~In Cyprus,~~  
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4 ~~while abortion is allowed on request,~~ The abortion policy during COVID-19 times in Cyprus was  
5 not elaborated. However, the challenges ~~to-in~~ accessing to abortions remained, since-as although  
6 abortions on request are allowed in in Cyprus, ~~while abortion is allowed on request,~~ only private  
7 hospitals perform ~~abortionsthe~~ procedures, and they were demanded to also ~~take care of~~ treat the  
8 COVID-19 patients[128].  
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### 14 Unclassified countries

16 Academic studies indicate that abortion access was difficult in Latvia and Luxembourg in  
17 a way that women who were suffering from COVID-19 were denied access to hospitals[14].  
18 Luxembourg allows termination of pregnancy only for risks related to physical and mental health  
19 since 1978[129]. In Latvia, surgical abortion is allowed on request until the 12<sup>th</sup> week and EMA  
20 is available. No other specific information was found on the access during COVID-19 crisis, and  
21 no major debates were found in the media. Hence, due to a lack of evidence these countries  
22 remained unclassified within the four groups.  
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## 33 **Discussion**

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35 In this paper, we set out to explore the state of abortion access within the EU and the UK  
36 during the COVID-19 pandemic. By comparing the countries within this transnational setting, we  
37 identified ~~three themes that merit further discussion~~ the diverse impact of COVID-19 on abortion  
38 access and the policy measures that countries can take to facilitate abortion access.  
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### 43 **Impact of COVID-19 on Abortion Access**

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45 Abortion has always been a political issue [9], and COVID-19 affected how EU member  
46 states and the UK carried on with their public health policies in various ways, making access to  
47 abortion differ even more than before. Obstacles to safe abortion have existed in normal times, but  
48 particular social, political and geographical barriers have risen in several EU countries during the  
49 pandemic, in contrasts with other member states. This makes the impact of COVID-19 to the lives  
50 of women seeking abortion ~~across the EU countries and the UK~~ differ significantly. The  
51 differences between right and left, conservative and liberal, pro-choice and against, became more  
52 explicit during the COVID-19 crisis, while inequities to abortion access were highlighted, and the  
53 debates around abortion heated up.  
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4 On one hand, the COVID-19 pandemic acted as a trigger in some countries to update their  
5 abortion policy to a more liberal version during and potentially even beyond the pandemic. ~~For~~  
6 ~~example, as~~ As our analysis shows, policy changes such as those implemented or initiated in  
7 Austria, Finland, Belgium, Italy, England, Wales, Scotland and France can significantly improve  
8 lives of women seeking abortion during and after pandemic. On the other hand, several EU  
9 countries, such as Slovakia and Poland, ~~used COVID-19 crisis to further politicize abortion care~~  
10 ~~and pushed~~ for restrictions. Some of the previous attempts to restrict the abortion access were  
11 renewed during the pandemic, for example in Slovakia where after six bill drafts concerning  
12 abortion rights were rejected in 2019, four of them again found their way into parliament in this  
13 crisis period. It is also important to note that the lockdown and borders closure affected access in  
14 unexpected ways since women from more restricted countries could not travel to countries with  
15 liberal access. Medical tourism, that is traveling to another country for medical care[130], was a  
16 common solution for these women before the lockdown (for example from Poland and Slovakia  
17 to Czech Republic, Austria and Germany; from Croatia to Slovenia). Access to safe EMA-abortion  
18 became impossible for women from Malta who then resorted to imported “abortion pills”[15].  
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32 Media backlashes emerged from feminist, women rights and pro-choice organizations,  
33 warning about “conservative revolution” and leading to protests of abortion activists after the  
34 lockdown in the streets[131]. Over 100 organizations united in a joint civil society initiative to  
35 draft an open letter to EU policymakers to denounce actions that further endanger women’s rights,  
36 and potentially put their lives at risk[132]. Reactions were coming also from other countries within  
37 the EU, such as for example from Czech Republic and Denmark, where certain organizations and  
38 parliament members asked from their governments to facilitate abortion access for Polish women  
39 in these countries[133].  
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47 Nevertheless, even countries with more liberal policies saw difficulties in abortion access.  
48 While the lack of reaction from certain countries clearly shows that the governments did not place  
49 a high priority to solving the issues of women seeking abortions, even in countries that took steps  
50 to ensure the normal functioning of service and provision, women still experienced many  
51 difficulties, as our findings have shown.  
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### ~~Need for Elaborated and Coordinated Health Policy across the EU~~

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4 European Parliament resolution from April 17<sup>th</sup> 2020 drafted a series of points of an EU  
5 coordinated action to combat the COVID-19 pandemic and its consequences. It included access to  
6 abortion rights, calling member states to “effectively guarantee safe and timely access to SRHR  
7 and the necessary healthcare services for all women and girls during the COVID-19 pandemic,  
8 especially access to contraception, including emergency contraception, and to abortion care;  
9 strongly rejects any attempts to backtrack on SRHR and LGBTI rights, and in this context  
10 condemns the attempts to further criminalize abortion care, stigmatize HIV positive people, and  
11 undermine young people’s access to sexuality education in Poland, as well as the attack on  
12 transgender and intersex people’s rights in Hungary”[133].  
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21 The recommendation of the European Parliament did not result in any kind of positive  
22 reaction from the aforementioned states. Further calls have been made to the EU to react. For  
23 example, IPPF EN has written a letter addressed to the President of the European Commission and  
24 the President of the European Council in which they asked for more involvement of the EU  
25 institutions in protection of SRHR during the COVID-19 pandemic. The letter called for the EU  
26 not to tolerate the restrictive policies of its member states emphasizing that “it goes without saying  
27 that individual Member States must refrain from exploiting the pandemic to consolidate  
28 authoritarian power, to weaken democracy and the rule of law, or to trample on human rights,  
29 including women’s reproductive freedom and the rights of transgender people. Collectively, the  
30 EU should not tolerate any such abuses”[6]. European Women’s Lobby asked from the EU  
31 policymakers to ensure “EU wide introduction of teleconsultations for prescription of the abortion  
32 pill. This must be delivered by all Member States as abortion care must be considered urgent and  
33 medically necessary, and recognizing the need to reduce burden and risk for doctors’ surgeries  
34 and patients alike”[134].  
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48 The different calls to the EU representatives are in line with recommendations from  
49 researchers that pose that the EU needs to take a greater role in health, and more decisive action[4].  
50 The COVID-19 outbreak has highlighted the limitations of the EU in certain aspects, as there was  
51 no comprehensive and coordinated response[135,136]. Even though because of its nature the EU  
52 cannot guarantee a unified response to certain situations[137], cooperating with the organization  
53 in the abortion care ecosystem at the EU level, along with following the success stories from  
54 countries that made abortion accessible could pave the way forward.  
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4 Furthermore, the Commissioner for Human Rights in the Council of Europe has issued a  
5 statement in May that the rights of women are severely endangered across the EU[140,141]. In the  
6 statement, the Commissioner asks Council of Europe member states to ensure full access to sexual  
7 and reproductive health care, including abortions. Restrictions and barriers to abortion might have  
8 broader implication to human rights[142], which can be further under scrutiny of European Court  
9 for Human Rights. Studies emphasize substantive failures by certain governments to meet the  
10 obligations under European Convention of Human Rights (ECHR) during COVID-19  
11 pandemic[12]. The European Court of Human Rights has already ruled in the past on a number of  
12 cases related to abortion access in the last 10 years, where member states violated the rights of  
13 women by restricting them access to a legal health service[143]. In the case of some country's  
14 decisions during COVID-19 pandemic there might be need for further involvement of the court.

### 25 Policy Recommendations for Improving access to abortion

27 Through our analysis of the reactions of different European countries to COVID-19 in  
28 terms of access to abortion, and the reported difficulties in the field, we found fourthree steps-kinds  
29 of policy measures that countries can decide to pursue and combine take to make abortion more  
30 accessible during (and beyond) a pandemic situation. We illustrate these steps-measures in Figure  
31 24. This framework can help policy makers to identify areas where the abortion access can be  
32 facilitated.

33 --- Insert Figure 24 here ---

34 The first step-measure is declaring abortion as part of essential healthcare. Many countries  
35 have proclaimed that the provision of care during the pandemic will be limited to essential and  
36 urgent procedures. While some explicitly included abortion as such (e.g. France, England and  
37 Wales, Scotland, Ireland, Italy, Spain, Portugal), others failed to do so (e.g. Germany, Austria,  
38 Croatia, Romania), or even claimed that abortion should not be counted among the essential  
39 procedures (e.g. Slovakia, Lithuania). Abortion is a time-sensitive procedure, and by classifying it  
40 as “non\_essential”, or failing to classify it as “essential” limits reproductive choices of women and  
41 endangers their situation[134]. This is especially important in cases where abortion cannot be done  
42 through EMA, and a woman needs surgical intervention.



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4 The second measure refers to the introduction or prioritization and facilitation of EMA. As  
5 our data show, the access to abortion was easier within countries in which EMA was a standard  
6 before the pandemic. These countries did not have to go through major changes in policy and  
7 protocols. However, in some EU countries EMA is still not regulated (e.g. Lithuania, Poland,  
8 Slovakia, Malta, and Hungary). Policy makers in these countries ~~need to~~ could improve access if  
9 they recognize medical abortion as a highly effective and safe procedure[11,20,21]. During  
10 pandemic times, EMA can save time and resources at the level of the healthcare system, while  
11 providing necessary care for women in a timely and safe manner[135].

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20 ~~Second~~The third set of measures relates to ~~step in~~ improving accessibility to abortion by ~~is~~  
21 removing impediments to timely and secure access, and introducing innovations to facilitate  
22 abortion. In many of the EU countries women ~~have to~~ must go through mandatory waiting periods,  
23 counseling, mandatory hospital stays or efforts to obtain necessary justifications for abortion.  
24 During the pandemic, these types of barriers can mean unnecessary exposure to unsafe  
25 environments or prolonging the procedure to the point where the potential abortion falls out of the  
26 legal gestational period. Some countries recognized these issues, and either reduced or removed  
27 completely different kinds of obstacles, such as gestational limit (e.g. Scotland, France, Italy,  
28 Belgium, and Finland - Helsinki region extended gestational limit for EMA), mandatory waiting  
29 period (e.g. Portugal), mandatory hospitalization for EMA (e.g. Italy) or mandatory visits (e.g.  
30 Ireland), or facilitated the process through telemedicine counseling (e.g. Belgium, Portugal,  
31 Germany, Austria). ~~C~~Another type of barrier to timely and safe abortion is conscientious objection  
32 from healthcare workers. ~~This kind of objection~~ is recognized within some EU countries, such as  
33 Italy and Spain, but its rise was also reported in Croatia during COVID-19 crisis. These are ~~it is~~  
34 an-issues that health policy makers need to tackle.

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48 In addition to introducing or prioritizing EMA, health institutions can facilitate access to  
49 EMA through support of telemedicine. This can minimize the need for women to travel from home,  
50 facilitate medication prescription, or ~~move to the~~ introduce the model of care that enable abortion  
51 at home (e.g. in England, Wales, Scotland, France, Ireland). Studies on abortion through  
52 telemedicine services found that the need for surgical intervention, the presence of adverse events,  
53 and overall patient satisfaction are not statistically different ~~than~~ face-to-face care[136]. In fact,  
54 patients often prefer telemedicine-supported services because of the decreased travel and greater  
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4 [availability\[137\]. However, while evidence suggests that telemedicine abortion services are safe](#)  
5 [and highly acceptable to those who use it\[138\], women must seek medical treatment locally if any](#)  
6 [complications arise. Hospitalization is very rare, but extreme circumstances can require blood](#)  
7 [transfusions and antibiotic treatments, which, if left untreated, can be life threatening\[139\].](#)  
8 [Availability of telemedicine-supported abortion at home could also potentially facilitate abortion](#)  
9 [within EU countries where the access is restricted or got restricted during the pandemic.](#)  
10 [Nevertheless, while clinical aspects of telemedicine are being explored\[23\], the regulatory issues](#)  
11 [lag behind\[140,141\]. When legal local abortion services are not available, women travel to other](#)  
12 [countries or recur to online purchasing of abortion pills\[142\]. Transnational trade agreements on](#)  
13 [services cover situations in which the service itself crosses a border. Under the EU law, at least in](#)  
14 [theory, health professionals from one country can provide service to patients in another](#)  
15 [country\[140\]. In this way, a patient seeking to terminate a pregnancy could use an online medical](#)  
16 [service to be prescribed abortion pills, which could be then shipped to them. Nevertheless, this is](#)  
17 [an area that still requires clarification and elaboration from the regulatory bodies. Going further](#)  
18 [with telemedicine will also require making sure that this does not creates more inequities, as the](#)  
19 [access to such services may be limited across different social groups.](#)

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34 ~~The third step refers to the introduction or prioritization of EMA. As our data show, the access to~~  
35 ~~abortion was easier within countries in which EMA was a standard before the pandemic. These~~  
36 ~~countries did not have to go through major changes in policy and protocols. However, in some EU~~  
37 ~~countries EMA is still not regulated (e.g. Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia, Malta, and Hungary). Policy~~  
38 ~~makers in these countries need to recognize medical abortion as a highly effective and safe~~  
39 ~~procedure[11,22,23]. During pandemic times, EMA can save time and resources at the level of the~~  
40 ~~healthcare system, while providing necessary care for women in a timely and safe~~  
41 ~~manner[145].The fourth step refers to facilitating access to EMA through support of telemedicine~~  
42 ~~that can minimize the need for women to travel from home, facilitate medication prescription, or~~  
43 ~~move to the model of care that enable abortion at home (e.g. England, Wales, Scotland, France,~~  
44 ~~Ireland). Studies on abortion through telemedicine services found that the need for surgical~~  
45 ~~intervention, the presence of adverse events, and overall patient satisfaction are not statistically~~  
46 ~~different than face to face care[146]. In fact, patients often prefer telemedicine supported service~~  
47 ~~because of the decreased travel and greater availability[147]. However, while evidence suggests~~  
48 ~~that telemedicine abortion services are safe and highly acceptable to those who use it[148], women~~

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4 must seek medical treatment locally if any complications arise. Hospitalization is very rare, but  
5 extreme circumstances can require blood transfusions and antibiotic treatments which, if left  
6 untreated, can be life threatening[149]. Availability of telemedicine supported abortion at home  
7 could also potentially facilitate abortion within EU countries where the access is restricted or got  
8 restricted during the pandemic. Nevertheless, while clinical aspects of telemedicine are being  
9 explored[25], the regulatory issues lag behind[150,151]. When legal local abortion services are  
10 not available, women travel to other countries or recur to online purchasing of abortion pills[152].  
11 Transnational trade agreements on services cover situations in which the service itself crosses a  
12 border. Under EU law, at least in theory, health professionals from one country can provide service  
13 to patients in another country[150]. In this way, a patient seeking to terminate a pregnancy could  
14 use an online medical service to be prescribed abortion pills, which could be then shipped to them.  
15 Nevertheless, this is an area that still requires clarification and elaboration from the regulatory  
16 bodies. Going further with telemedicine will also require making sure that this does not creates  
17 more inequities, as the access to such services may be limited across different social groups.

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31 Finally, the findings of this data show that across all of the steps, i

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33 Important actions in facilitating access also lie in the existence and communication of  
34 clear, transparenttransparent, and detailed protocols and policies, and careful monitoring and  
35 adapting to the reported challenges in the field. Through conducting this study, we found that not  
36 many countries had explicit instructions on what a woman can do if she needs an abortion during  
37 a pandemic situation, but while information on many other health conditions-procedures was  
38 availableprovided. It is easy to imagine that the lack of information can be confusing, and that it  
39 could impede women from properly understanding how to access abortion.make finding a way to  
40 understand-abortion-access-can-prove-difficult. Issues such as sexual and reproductive health care  
41 are important, and require more efforts, communicationcommunication, and coordination.  
42 Furthermore, as the reported challenges from this study show, the difficulties in abortion access  
43 were very much present even in countries where specific measures were taken to facilitate access.  
44 Governments and institutions should commit and dedicate resources not only to provide new  
45 guidelines and protocols, but also to carefully monitor challenges and adapt policy where and if  
46 necessary.

## 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 **Limitations and areas for further research**

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4 This study has limitations that open up areas for further research. ~~The main limitation lies~~  
5 ~~in the variety of data sources utilized that prevents a unified search strategy.~~ The EU and the UK  
6 ~~consists~~ of an array of ~~member states~~countries that differ in means of official communication,  
7 making it difficult to capture all possible briefings. Additionally, the study did not perform an in-  
8 depth analysis of specificity of regions in each country, making it possible that specific region  
9 level policy changes were not discovered in our search. Further research could ~~look into~~investigate  
10 regional level difficulties in access.  
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18 Analysis and interpretation ~~was~~were done using the retrieved information. Since the  
19 submission of this manuscript, ~~It~~ is possible that newer data could be available through internal  
20 channels and publications of each institution or country.  
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24 Finally, an interplay of varying complex factors affects policy making, implementation,  
25 reporting and dissemination such as local, ~~national~~national, and regional needs, legislations and  
26 ruling legal frameworks, political leadership and visions, public discourse around abortion,  
27 strength of religious institutions, among many others. Further research could ~~look into~~delve into  
28 the impact of some of these specific factors on health policy in crisis.  
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### 33 34 **Conclusion**

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36 COVID-19 shook the health systems worldwide, making abortion care and access  
37 problematic in many countries. Our study revolved ~~over~~around three research questions related to  
38 the reported difficulties to abortion access during the COVID-19 pandemic in the EU and the UK;  
39 how, how the relevant actors approached the difficulties through policy and protocol changes, and  
40 what kind of public debate this yielded. Through an exploratory study of policy responses, ~~within~~  
41 ~~the EU (and the UK),~~ we found evidence of major inequities in access to abortion. ~~We emphasize~~  
42 ~~several issues that need to be addressed by the policy makers at the EU level: problems with~~  
43 ~~countries that used COVID-19 to restrict access, problems with incompatibility of such practices~~  
44 ~~with the EU values, and issues of providing coherent guidelines on the abortion access and use of~~  
45 ~~medical abortion and telemedicine across Europe.~~ This study shows that difficulties in access were  
46 dependent on the set of measures that Governments decided to take (or not take), in addition to the  
47 regulation on abortion already in place. In general, we found that access to abortion was facilitated  
48 in countries that recognized abortion as an essential health procedure, prioritized EMA and  
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4 initiated changes to protocols and policies to remove barriers and improve access. On the other  
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6 hand, some countries did not facilitate access, but restricted access to abortion.  
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9           The decisions of different Governments have created a significant debate in the public.  
10 ~~Both~~ pro-life groups and abortion-access activist and organizations had heated discussions on the  
11 impact of different policies. On the other hand, the temporary measures of some countries made  
12 access to abortion easier than it was before the pandemic, empowering women to take care of their  
13 health and their bodies in their own homes. The opportunity exists that these temporary measures  
14 can be extended to a more permanent state. Further action by the policy makers ~~in the EU~~, and the  
15 cooperation between countries, as well as the close collaboration between the Governments and  
16 the NGO sector are needed to make it happen.  
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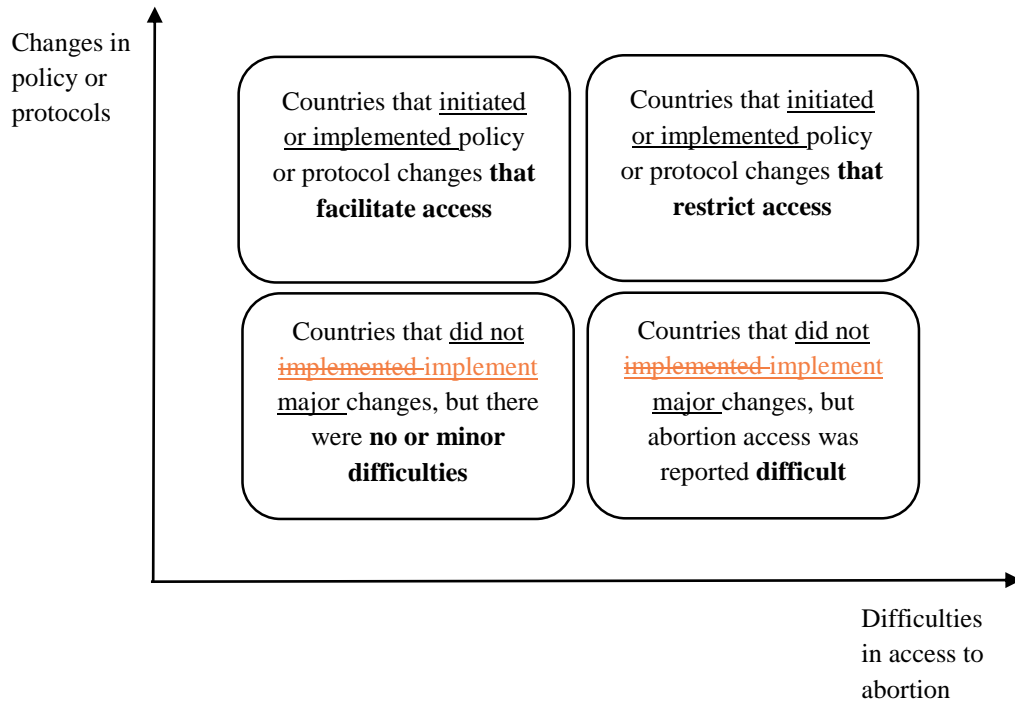
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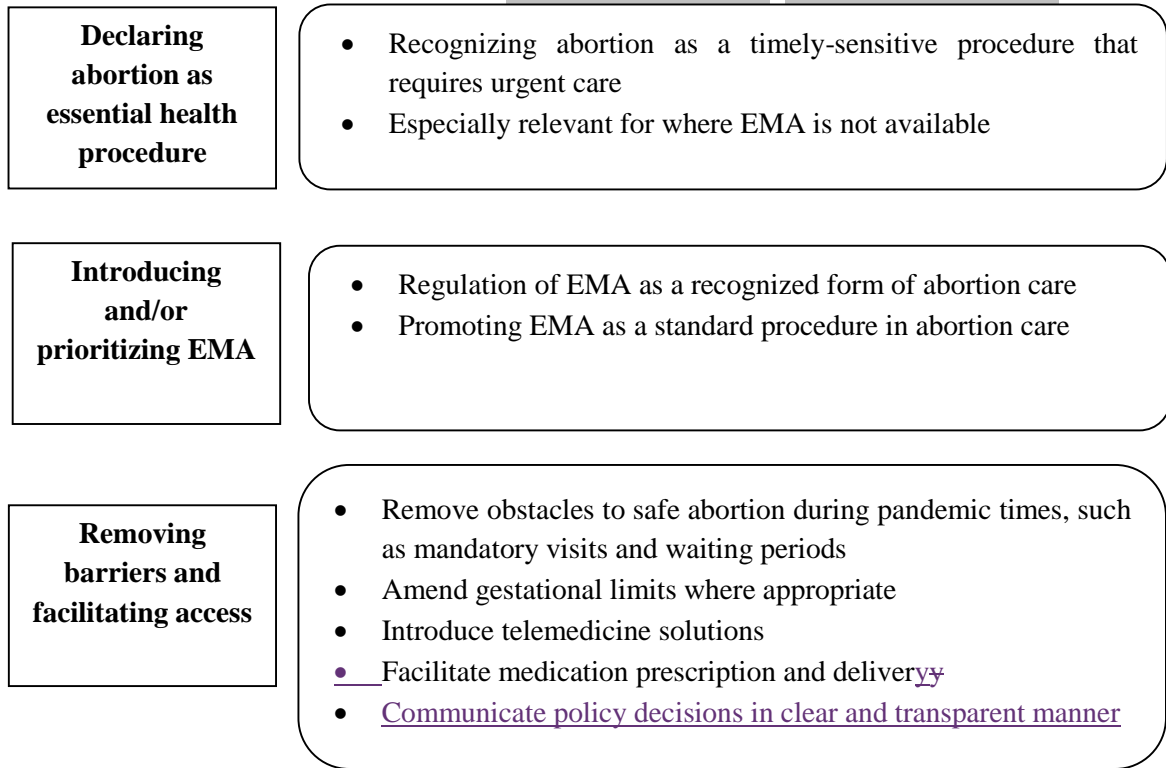
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**FIGURE 1**  
Reactions of countries within the EU and the UK in relation to abortion access during COVID-19



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6 **FIGURE 2**  
7 Four steps-Three sets of measures in ensuring-improving access to abortion  
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**TABLE 1**  
**Details of abortion access across the EU and the UK during COVID-19**

Country	Abortion before COVID-19	EMA — before COVID-19	EMA at home before COVID-19	% of EMA in Total Abortions before COVID-19	Reported difficulties in access during COVID-19	Changes in Access to Abortion during COVID-19	Description of changes	Availability of EMA during COVID-19	Telemedicine in facilitating abortion during COVID-19
<b>Group 1: Countries that initiated or implemented policy or protocol changes that facilitate access</b>									
France	On request	YES	YES, for the 2nd pill	64% in 2016	Mobilizing health facilities and staff in the fight against COVID, travel restrictions	Facilitated access through policy changes	Decree of Minister of Solidarity and Health adopted on April 14th 2020 Recommendations - "COVID-19 rapid responses", published by the High Health Authority. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Extended gestational limit for EMA at home from 7 to 9 weeks</li> <li>Prescribing medications using telemedicine or phone consultations</li> <li>Administrating medicaments in pharmacy</li> </ul> Re-debating a bill to improve access to abortion that extends the gestational limit from 12 to 14 weeks, enables midwives to perform surgical abortion up to 10 weeks, and disallows providers to deny abortion care based on personal beliefs. Bill currently waits for a vote in Senate.	YES	YES
UK (England and Wales)	Social & economic reasons, Medical Reasons (to save life or health of a woman), Foetal impairment	YES	YES, for the 2nd pill	73% in 2019	Abortion clinic closures due to staff sickness & isolation.	Facilitated access through policy changes	Approval Order of the Department of Health and Social Care of the UK Government on 30 March 2020 Approval Order of the Department of Health of the Welsh Government on 31 March 2020 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use of telemedicine and approval for home-use of both mifepristone and misoprostol up to 9 week + 6 days</li> <li>New guidelines support non-use of ultrasound at this gestation for example if LMP is certain and no significant risk of ectopic pregnancy.</li> <li>Approval for EMA home-use includes postal delivery of medication</li> </ul>	YES	YES
UK (Scotland)	Social & economic reasons, Medical Reasons (to save life or health of a woman), Foetal impairment	YES	YES, for the 2nd pill	83% in 2016	Abortion clinic closures due to staff sickness & isolation.	Facilitated access through policy changes	Abortions labelled as essential healthcare. Approval Order of the Scottish Government from 30 March 2020 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use of telemedicine and approval for home-use of both mifepristone and misoprostol up to 11 weeks+6 days as per Scottish guidelines. New guidelines support non-use of ultrasound at this gestation.</li> <li>Approval for home-use includes postal delivery of medication.</li> <li>The need to administer anti-D to a patient with a Rhesus negative blood group having medical abortion at 10–12 weeks has been suspended</li> </ul>	YES	YES
UK (Northern Ireland)	On request (after the legislation change from October 2019, which came into power on March 31 <sup>st</sup> 2020)	NO	NO	NO DATA	Difficulties in access in the early stages of the pandemic, belated implementation of the new abortion law by the Department of Health.	Facilitated access through implementation of — policy changes	New abortion legislation passed in October 2019, came into force on March 31 <sup>st</sup> 2020; but implemented by the Department of Health of the Northern Ireland Government on 9 April 2020. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Abortion services started to operate in April 2020 for first trimester abortions.</li> <li>Use of misoprostol at home currently up to 10 weeks</li> </ul>	YES	NO
Ireland	On request; with a Waiting Period	YES	YES, for the 2nd pill	NO DATA	Travel restrictions and social distancing measures; burden on hospitals.	Facilitated access through new protocol.	Revised Model of Care for Termination in Early Pregnancy issued by the Health Service Executive and Department of Health on 7 April 2020. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Introduced model of remote service for the duration of the pandemic:</li> <li>Waived two mandatory visits</li> <li>Enabled administration of both medical pills at home up to 9 weeks of pregnancy</li> </ul>	YES	YES
Italy	On request; with a Waiting Period and Mandatory Counselling	YES	NO	17% in 2015	Over crowdedness of hospitals; travel restrictions; personal beliefs of doctors; problems in some hospitals	Facilitated access through policy changes	Guidelines on Organization of Hospital and Territorial Services during an emergency COVID-19 issued by the Ministry of Health in March 2020. Updated Guidelines of Health Ministry regarding EMA issued on August 13 <sup>th</sup> 2020: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Change of gestational limit for EMA— from 7 to 9 weeks</li> <li>Removal of a 3-day hospital stay in order to access EMA</li> <li>Provision of EMA extended outside the hospital setting - to local, public health centres and family planning services</li> </ul>	YES	NO
Spain	On request; with a Waiting Period	YES	YES, for the 2nd pill	19% in 2015	Regional inequality in access	Facilitated access through protocol changes	Order from the Ministry of Health decreed that delivery of the face-to-face information to be delivered electronically during the state of alarm in Catalonia.	YES	NO
Portugal	On request; with a Waiting Period	YES	YES, for the 2nd pill	71% in 2015	Some difficulties in accessing surgical abortions	Facilitated access through protocol changes	Recommendations by Portuguese Society of Contraception and Clinicians not officially approved but implemented by Obstetrician Services. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Omit the waiting period.</li> <li>Only one visit with a doctor for ultrasound and abortion.</li> <li>Postponement of follow-up visit when possible or follow-up visit by telemedicine</li> </ul>	YES	Partial (for follow-up visit)



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Country	Abortion before COVID-19	EMA before COVID-19	EMA at home before COVID-19	% of EMA in Total Abortions before COVID-19	Reported difficulties in access during COVID-19	Changes in Access to Abortion during COVID-19	Description of changes	Availability of EMA during COVID-19	Telemedicine in facilitating abortion during COVID-19
20 21 22 Belgium	On request; with a Waiting Period and Mandatory counselling	YES	NO	22% in 2011	Reduced staff, danger of infection, focus in some hospitals only on COVID-19 patients, reduction on the number of people who can accompany the person having abortion.	Facilitated access through protocol changes.	New protocol allowing EMA up to 10th weeks, depends from hospital to hospital (not a legal measure); ● Using telemedicine for prescriptions and abortion pre-meetings.	YES	Partial (for prescriptions and abortion pre-meetings)
23 24 25 Austria	On request	YES	YES, for the 2nd pill	NO DATA, media indicates low.	Travel restrictions; few hospitals enabled access to abortions; economic difficulties; Abortion is not explicitly labelled as essential	Facilitated access through policy changes	Federal Office for Safety in Health Care has granted approval that all gynaecologists can prescribe the Mifegyne@ abortion pill.	YES	NO
26 27 28 Finland	On socio-economic grounds, Medical and Criminal reasons;	YES	YES, for the 2nd pill	96% in 2015	No specific challenges reported, but the current law stipulates that a woman needs testimonials from two doctors, as well as a social or financial justification to terminate her pregnancy (with some exceptions).	Facilitated access through policy changes	Change of local practices (Helsinki) ● Home-use of misoprostol extended up to 10 weeks+0 days (previously 9 weeks+ 0 days) in Helsinki ● Citizen initiative to reform the abortion law	YES	NO
29 30 31 Germany	On request; with a Waiting Period and Mandatory counselling	YES	NO	23% in 2016	Long delays to get appointments; not all hospitals provide abortion care; abortion is not explicitly labelled as essential.	Facilitated access through new protocol	Allowing counselling to be available via phone with a digital certification of the consultation.	YES	Partial (phone counselling)
32 33 34	<b>Group 2: Countries that initiated or implemented policy or protocol changes that restrict access</b>								
35 36 37 Lithuania	On request; Mandatory Counseling	EMA not defined by law	NO	NO DATA	Travel restrictions, hospitals postponing abortion procedures, women resorting to unsafe online means to access EMA.	Restricted access	● Abortions not labelled as essential healthcare. ● Some healthcare providers decided to suspend abortion services during quarantine or cancelled planned procedures due to other more urgent COVID-19 related health issues. ● Rhetoric of the Health Minister who encourages women to use quarantine time to reconsider their decision on abortion and consult psychologists.	YES - under prescription in a Clinic/hospital	NO
38 39 40 Poland	On the grounds of: foetal abnormality, rape, incest, and danger to mother's health.	NO	NO	NO DATA	Travel restrictions, doctors unwilling to conduct procedures	Almost completely restricted access to abortion	● Abortions on the grounds of "foetal abnormality" are no longer considered constitutional, as per ruling of the Polish Constitutional Tribunal - from October 22, 2020	NO	NO
41 42 43 44 45 Romania	On request	YES	No information	NO DATA	Only a small number of public hospitals continues to provide abortions on request (only 40% in November 2020) - reasons for refusal: COVID-19 pandemic, inadequate equipment, but for majority of the hospitals it is related to doctors resorting to "conscientious objection"	Restricted access	● Abortions not labelled as essential healthcare. ● Order of the Ministry of the Interior issued on March 23rd 2020 suspending all non-essential medical procedures, hospitalizations and consultations in public health facilities. ● Updated Order on April 7th 2020, which expanded the suspensions of all non-emergency procedures to both public and private health facilities. ● On April 27th 2020, Romanian Ministries of Health (Obstetrics & Gynaecology Commission) issued a circular to all District Health Authorities, with a recommendation to include abortion among the emergency services during the pandemic	NO DATA	NO DATA
46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 Slovakia	On request; with a Waiting Period and Mandatory counselling	NO	NO	NO DATA	Hospitals in Slovakia have stopped performing abortions following a government decision to postpone all planned surgeries except lifesaving ones. ● Unavailability of the EMA forces women to more risky procedures. ● The "conscientious objection" restricts access to abortion in some areas. ● Women in the risk of poverty and social exclusion cannot afford an abortion and contraceptives due to financial limitations. COVID-19 pandemic is used to restrict access to abortion services.	Restricted access	● Abortions not labelled as essential healthcare. ● Four legislative proposals aiming to restrict further abortion access in the country sent to the Parliament. ● Three proposals requesting the full abortion ban not approved for further negotiations. ● Fourth proposal from the ruling OLANO party, with amendments to the existing Health Care Act and Abortion Act debated and rejected by the Slovak Parliament, by one missing vote on October 20th 2020. ● Rhetoric of the Health Minister who "does not recommend" having an abortion during the crisis.	NO	NO
54 55 56 57 Czech Republic	On request	YES	NO	NO DATA	Some issues in access, as some hospitals did not do abortions.	No changes but abortion considered as essential healthcare.	NA	YES	Partial (for consultations)
58 59 Slovenia	On request - woman needs to have a clear judgement	YES	NO	NO DATA	No difficulties indicated in the sources, abortions treated as essential healthcare.	No changes	NA	YES	Partial (e-referrals)
60 Denmark	On request	YES	YES	70% in 2015	No difficulties indicated in the sources	No changes	NA	YES	YES

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Country	Abortion before COVID-19	EMA before COVID-19	EMA at home before COVID-19	% of EMA in Total Abortions before COVID-19	Reported difficulties in access during COVID-19	Changes in Access to Abortion during COVID-19	Description of changes	Availability of EMA during COVID-19	Telemedicine in facilitating abortion during COVID-19
Sweden	On request	YES	YES - for the 2nd pill	92% in 2016	No difficulties indicated in the sources	No changes	NA	YES	YES
Estonia	On request	YES	YES, for the 2nd pill	80% in 2018	Recommendation to prioritize EMA due to difficulties in access to hospitals and medical facilities.	Minor changes	Recommendations	YES	Partial (for consultations)
Czechia	On request	YES	YES	NO DATA	Access difficulties for migrant women; delays in the public healthcare	No changes	NA	YES	NO
Netherlands	On request; with a Waiting Period and Mandatory counselling	YES	YES, for the 2nd pill	22% in 2015	No major difficulties indicated in the sources, with a note that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Surgical abortions are less available</li> <li>• Some difficulties due to unavailability of Telemedicine (Court of Hague example)</li> </ul>	No changes	NA	YES	NO
<b>Group 4: Countries that did not implemented major changes, but abortion access was difficult</b>									
Bulgaria	On request	YES	NO	NO DATA	Fewer abortions in comparison to the same time last year, attributed to difficulties in access due to over crowdedness of hospitals. EMA is not accepted or promoted in Bulgaria. Some reports found that access was getting more difficult for Roma girls and women.	No changes	NA	YES	NO
Malta	Total ban	NO	NO	NO DATA	Travel restrictions, untimely access to abortions, and emergence of potentially dangerous websites selling fake abortion pills.	No changes	NA	NO	NO
Hungary	On request; with a Waiting Period and Mandatory Counselling	NO	NO	NO DATA	Many challenges even before the pandemic. No EMA available.	Ban on non-life threatening procedures	NA	NO	NO
Croatia	On request	YES	NO	NO DATA	Reduced staff, doctors rejecting abortion, only a few clinics performed abortions), expensive, travel restrictions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Attitude of doctors towards abortion is getting more severe and that the abortions are getting more expensive;</li> <li>• Abortion is not explicitly labelled as essential</li> </ul>	No changes	NA	YES	NO
Cyprus	On request	YES	NO	NO DATA	Abortions generally performed only in private hospitals, which during COVID-19 also were taking care of COVID-19 patients.	No changes	NA	YES	NO
<b>Unclassified</b>									
Latvia	On request; with a Waiting Period	YES	NO	NO DATA	Insufficient data	No changes	NA	YES	NO
Luxembourg	On request; with a Waiting Period	YES	YES - for the 2nd pill	NO DATA	Insufficient data	No changes	NA	YES	NO

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