

# Sexual and Reproductive Rights

## ALBANIA

According to the 2024–2025 nationwide [survey](#) of Aleanca LGBTI, among lesbian and bisexual women, 19% reported having visited a gynaecologist or reproductive health specialist during the past year, while more than 28% stated that they had intentionally avoided such visits despite feeling they needed them. Barriers are also evident in the area of family planning. Among lesbian and bisexual women who expressed a wish to become parents, 27% stated that they would consider in-vitro fertilisation in Albania, 55% stated that they would not, and 17% indicated a preference for adoption. Gaps were also identified in HIV prevention. Among gay and bisexual men, 66% expressed interest in using PrEP or PEP if available, while 18% reported having no knowledge of these prevention methods and 16% stated that they were not interested.

## ANDORRA

In July, as part of a [report](#) prepared for the upcoming United Nations UPR (See also under Human Rights Defenders and Legal Gender Recognition), the NGOs Diversand and Stop Violències highlighted demands for the decriminalization and legalization of abortion, ensuring access that is safe, free, and confidential within the country.

## ARMENIA

In 2025, Pink Armenia and the Network of Reproductive Health and Rights, operated by Women Resource Center Armenia, released a [report](#) examining the sexual and reproductive health and rights of lesbian and bisexual women and trans, non-binary, and queer people.

The research identified systemic barriers in access to gynaecological and sexual health services. In Yerevan, Private medical centres were described as relatively more accessible; however, lesbian and bisexual women often concealed their sexual orientation and same-sex relationships to avoid discrimination and biased questioning, relying on a limited number of LGBTI-sensitive specialists referred by community organisations. These services are not free of charge and were reported to sometimes lack adequate knowledge of same-gender sexual relations.

The report documented discrimination, breaches of confidentiality, and hostile treatment of trans, non-binary, and queer people accessing sexual and reproductive health services in state-funded medical centres, which often remain the only option outside the capital. It highlighted systemic deficiencies, including a lack of basic knowledge among specialists regarding gender identity, gender expression, and gender-affirming care. In one documented case, a trans person was refused service on the grounds that the specialist was not qualified to treat them, illustrating the structural barriers faced by LGBTI people in accessing essential healthcare.

## FINLAND

In February, Finland's Constitutional Law Committee gave the green light to the government's [proposal](#) on compensation for private fertility treatments. The committee decided the bill could proceed through the ordinary legislative process without requiring changes. In March, the Finnish Parliament [passed](#) the law, approving reimbursements for private fertility treatments only when infertility is medically diagnosed, thereby excluding single women and same-sex couples unless eligibility is based on a diagnosed medical condition. The Social Democrats, the Left Alliance, and Green MP Bella Forsgrén issued a dissenting opinion, arguing the legislation failed to take into account diverse family structures.

## GERMANY

Abortion is generally illegal in Germany, but under certain circumstances it is not punishable by law. Due to the collapse of the coalition, a bill to decriminalise abortion was not voted on in early 2025. The current federal government has effectively put long-overdue reform of abortion law on ice; a cross-party proposal to legalise abortion up to the 12th week of pregnancy and modernise the law did not [advance](#) after the collapse of the previous coalition, and reproductive rights advocates criticised the inaction as leaving Germany's outdated regulation under §218 unchanged.

## SLOVENIA

In June, the National Assembly adopted [amendments](#) to the Act on Infertility Treatment and Biomedically Assisted Fertilisation Procedures to align Slovenian

law with a Constitutional Court ruling that found restrictions on access to assisted reproduction unconstitutional. The changes, which were signed into law and entered into force in November, revise the purpose of the law to cover measures that help people conceive and enable them to decide on childbirth, and expand access to include single women and women in same-sex relationships, including through the use of donated reproductive cells (eggs and sperm).

## SWEDEN

In June, the Västernorrland region expanded its HPV vaccination program to cover all residents up to the age of 45, making it the first region in Sweden to offer free vaccination beyond the usual age limits. Announcing the decision, Moderate regional councillor Anna Strandh Proos underscored that access to healthcare should never depend on gender or sexual orientation, presenting the measure as part of a broader commitment to inclusion and prevention.

## UZBEKISTAN

In March, an LGBTI woman sought access to in vitro fertilisation at a private clinic. Despite providing the required medical documentation and hormone test results, the attending physician refused to proceed, stating that IVF services were available only to women married to men and advising her to marry before reapplying. The incident reflects the broader legal framework in Uzbekistan, where access to assisted reproductive technologies is restricted to heterosexual married couples, effectively excluding LGBTI women from such services. No remedies or policy changes addressing this exclusion were reported by the end of the year.