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IRELAND

Submission by:

ADF International
Rue Pré-de-la-Bichette 1
1202 Geneva, Switzerland

Web: www.ADFinternational.org
Email: UN@ADFinternational.org

Introduction

1. ADF International is a faith-based legal advocacy organization that protects fundamental freedoms and promotes the inherent dignity of all people.
2. This submission highlights the severe implications that the regulation of abortion in Ireland has on the enjoyment of the human right to freedom of conscience, notably in relation to the right of medical professionals to conscientious objection. It also explains why proposals to legalize euthanasia are incompatible with Ireland's obligation to protect the right to life until natural death. Finally, this report addresses parental rights concerns related to the rollout of comprehensive sexuality education.

(a) The Right to Life

Background

3. According to the World Health Organization, Ireland has a total population of 5,196,630 as of 2023.¹ The Census of Population 2022 provides that the average age of the population increased from 37.4 in 2016 to 38.8 in 2022, which reflects a steadily ageing population.²
4. According to the World Bank, the Total Fertility Rate is trending below replacement level and was 1.5 as of 2023.³

Legal Framework

5. Articles 40 through 44 of the Irish Constitution guarantee the fundamental rights of citizens.⁴
6. Article 40 requires all citizens, as human persons, to be held equal before the law.⁵
7. Article 40.3.2° requires the State to protect 'as best it may from unjust attack' and, in the case of injustice done, vindicate the 'life, person, good name, and property rights of every citizen.'⁶
8. An exception is made in Article 40.3.3°, which allows (but does not require) provision to be made in the law for the regulation of termination of pregnancy.⁷

¹ World Health Organization, *Ireland* (data.who.int, 13 January 2026) <<https://data.who.int/countries/372>> accessed 14 January 2026.

² Central Statistics Office, 'Press Statement Census of Population 2022 – Summary Results' (CSO, 30 May 2023) <<https://www.cso.ie/en/csolatestnews/pressreleases/2023pressreleases/presstatementcensusofpopulation2022-summaryresults/>> accessed 14 January 2026.

³ World Bank, *Fertility rate, total (births per woman): Ireland* (World Bank Data, 2026) <<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.DYN.TFRT.IN?locations=IE>> accessed 14 January 2026.

⁴ Constitution of Ireland (Bunreacht na hÉireann) (Irish Statute Book) <<https://www.irishstatutebook.ie/eli/cons/en/html>> accessed 14 January 2026.

⁵ *Ibid.*, art 40.

⁶ *Ibid.*, art 40.3.2°.

⁷ *Ibid.*, art 40.3.3°.

9. The referendum and constitutional amendment process, found in Articles 46 and 47, was utilized in recent years to amend various provisions, including those related to the termination of pregnancy (i.e. abortion).⁸
10. Related to the right to life are provisions on conscientious protection. Article 44.2.1 guarantees freedom of conscience and the free profession and practice of religion, subject to public order and morality, to every citizen.⁹
11. Article 44.2.3 prohibits the State from imposing any 'disabilities' or making any 'discrimination' on the grounds of religious profession, belief, or status.¹⁰

Abortion

12. In addition to the constitutional framework, the Health (Regulation of Termination of Pregnancy) Act 2018¹¹ provides that abortion may be performed if two medical practitioners agree that there is a risk to the life, or of serious harm to the health, of the pregnant woman, the foetus has not reached viability, and it is appropriate to carry out the termination to avert such risk.¹²
13. Abortion may also be performed without any gestational limits if there is an immediate risk to life or health in a medical emergency.¹³
14. Terminations are also allowed in case of a condition that is likely to lead to the death of the foetus before, or within 28 days of, birth.¹⁴
15. Finally, subject to a three-day waiting period, termination may also take place on request if the medical practitioner certifies that the pregnancy concerned has not exceeded 12 weeks of pregnancy.¹⁵
16. The law also contains certain interpretative provisions related to conscientious objection. Specifically, nothing in the Act may be construed as obliging any medical practitioner, nurse, or midwife to carry out, or to participate in carrying out, a termination of pregnancy.¹⁶ There is an exception for terminations in the case of an emergency abortion.
17. However, Section 22(3) is limited in its conscientious protections as it requires a person with a conscientious objection to make arrangements for the 'transfer of care of the pregnant woman concerned as may be necessary to enable the woman to avail of the termination of pregnancy concerned.'¹⁷

⁸ Thirty-sixth Amendment of the Constitution Act 2018 (Irish Statute Book) <<https://www.irishstatutebook.ie/eli/2018/ca/36/enacted/en/html>> accessed 14 January 2026.

⁹ Constitution of Ireland (n 4), art 44.2.1°.

¹⁰ Ibid, art 44.2.3°.

¹¹ Health (Regulation of Termination of Pregnancy) Act 2018 (No 31 of 2018) (Oireachtas) <<https://data.oireachtas.ie/ie/oireachtas/act/2018/31/eng/enacted/a3118.pdf>> accessed 14 January 2026.

¹² Ibid, s 9(1).

¹³ Ibid, ss 10(1)-(2).

¹⁴ Ibid, s 11.

¹⁵ Ibid, s 12.

¹⁶ Ibid, s 22(1).

¹⁷ Ibid, s 22(3).

18. Finally, the law requires that Ireland's Health Service Executive make abortion available 'without charge' for medical, surgical, and midwifery services for the purpose of termination of pregnancy (meaning abortion is paid for by the State as in-patient services).¹⁸
19. Since the legalization of abortion, one in six unborn children now die due to abortion in Ireland.¹⁹ The Irish Department of Health Statistics reported 10,852 abortions in 2024 – the highest number on record since the law change in 2019 following the 2018 referendum.²⁰
20. The devastating impact of abortion on Irish society is evident from birth rates. Official statistics show that the number of registered births in Ireland decreased from 68,930 in 2013 to 54,678 in 2023. The fertility rate also declined from 2.0 in 2013 to 1.5 in 2023.²¹
21. Despite abortion's legality and prevalence, abortion advocates are claiming that access to abortion remains 'unequal' and women are subjected to a so-called 'postcode lottery'.²² To address such concerns, abortion advocates called for the further liberalization of abortion, and some have gone so far as to suggest it be decriminalized altogether.²³
22. They partly base this claim on the assertion that abortion is still prohibited for those terminations performed outside of the applicable framework of the Regulation of Termination of Pregnancy Act 2018.²⁴
23. In addition, Ireland enacted a so-called 'Safe Access Zone' law in 2024, which criminalizes peaceful witness outside of abortion clinics that is intended to 'influence the decision of another person in relation to...termination of pregnancy services'.²⁵ A person who allegedly violates this Act is initially issued a warning. If they fail to do so or subsequently refuse to comply with the Act, they are liable, on conviction, to a fine and imprisonment of up to 6 months.²⁶
24. On 17 December 2025, the lower house of Parliament (*Dáil Éireann*) voted by 73 to 71 not to restore an abortion Bill that would have ended the three-day wait for termination,

¹⁸ Sec. 62A.

¹⁹ Patrick Passmore, 'Abortions in Ireland up 300% since 2018 referendum', *Catholic News Agency* (17 July 2025) <<https://www.catholicnewsagency.com/news/265367/abortions-in-ireland-up-300-percent-since-2018-referendum>> accessed 12 February 2026.

²⁰ Sarah Burns, 'Abortion numbers rose to 10,852 in State in 2024' *The Irish Times* (15 July 2025), <<https://www.irishtimes.com/health/2025/07/15/abortion-numbers-rose-to-10852-in-state-in-2024/>> accessed 12 February 2026.

²¹ Pro Life Campaign (Ireland), 'Number of Abortions performed on Irish Women' (latest data update showing statistics from January to May 2024) <<https://prolifecampaign.ie/abortion-statistics/>>

²² Niamh Kennedy and Emily Blumenthal, 'Five years after Ireland's historic abortion referendum, access to care is still 'patchy'' *CNN* (25 May 2023) <<https://www.cnn.com/2023/05/25/europe/ireland-abortion-referendum-5-years-intl-cmd>> accessed 12 February 2026.

²³ ARC and Lorraine Grimes, PhD, 'Too Many Barriers: Experiences of Abortion In Ireland After Repeal' *Abortion Rights Campaign* (Sept. 2021) 11 <<https://www.abortionrightscampaign.ie/facts/research/>> accessed 24 February 2026.

²⁴ Abortion Rights Campaign (Ireland), 'Decriminalisation' (*Abortion Rights Campaign (Ireland)*) <<https://www.abortionrightscampaign.ie/decriminalisation/>> accessed 12 February 2026.

²⁵ Health (Termination of Pregnancy Services) (Safe Access Zones) Act 2024 [Number 13 of 2024] <<https://www.irishstatutebook.ie/eli/2024/act/13/enacted/en/html>> accessed 13 February 2026.

²⁶ *Ibid*, s 5(1)-(3).

decriminalized abortion, and allowed for abortion on demand prior to viability.²⁷ This is significant because legislation that has not passed automatically falls with the dissolution of the Dail and must be restored to the order paper to allow it to be further debated by the new Dail.²⁸

25. Finally, in addition to scrapping the remaining restrictions on abortion, campaigners have also pushed for abortion training in Irish medical schools and for surgical procedures to be ‘embedded’ into teaching, as well as for repealing provisions allowing for conscientious objection currently in force for medical professionals.²⁹

Euthanasia

26. Under Ireland’s Criminal Law (Suicide) Act 1993, a person who ‘aids, abets, counsels or procures the suicide of another, or an attempt by another to commit suicide’ is guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to imprisonment for a term of at least fourteen years.³⁰
27. The constitutional text was clarified in a 2013 Supreme Court case of *Fleming v. Ireland and Others*, wherein the Court upheld the constitutionality of the Act.³¹
28. The Court found that there is a real and defining difference between an adult patient deciding not to continue medical treatment and the taking of active steps by another to bring about the end of that life and that these were matters within the legitimate competency of the Parliament to legislate.
29. On 13 June 2023, the *Dáil Éireann* held a joint committee hearing on ‘assisted dying’. The Committee engaged with a wide range of stakeholders on issues related to euthanasia, including ethical and professional issues, potential safeguards, and consequences.³²
30. A bill entitled the Voluntary Assisted Dying Act was introduced in Parliament on 25 June 2024, which would have established a legal framework for euthanasia or so-called ‘assisted dying’ in Ireland.³³

²⁷ Health (Regulation of Termination of Pregnancy) (Amendment) Bill 2023 [No. 10 of 2023] <<https://data.oireachtas.ie/ie/oireachtas/bill/2023/10/eng/initiated/b1023d.pdf>>.

²⁸ Marie O’Halloran, ‘Dáil votes by narrow margin not to restore abortion Bill that ends three-day wait for termination’ *The Irish Times* (17 December 2025) <<https://www.irishtimes.com/politics/2025/12/17/dail-votes-by-narrow-margin-not-to-restore-abortion-bill-that-ends-three-day-wait-for-termination/>> accessed 12 February 2026.

²⁹ Kennedy and Blumenthal, ‘Five years after Ireland’s historic abortion referendum, access to care is still ‘patchy’’ (n 22).

³⁰ Criminal Law (Suicide) Act 1993 (No 11 of 1993) (Oireachtas) <<https://www.irishstatutebook.ie/eli/1993/act/11/section/2/enacted/en/html#sec2>> accessed 11 February 2026.

³¹ *Fleming v. Ireland & Ors* [2013] IESC 19 [53, 72].

³² *Joint Committee on Assisted Dying, Official Report of the Joint Committee on Assisted Dying* (13 June 2023) <https://data.oireachtas.ie/ie/oireachtas/debateRecord/joint_committee_on_assisted_dying/2023-06-13/debate/mul%40/main.pdf?utm_source=chatgpt.com> accessed 12 February 2026.

³³ Voluntary Assisted Dying Bill 2024 [Bill 50 of 2024] *Dáil Éireann* <<https://www.oireachtas.ie/en/bills/bill/2024/50/>> accessed 12 February 2026.

31. While the bill lapsed and did not become law, in October 2024, the Parliament voted to note a final report by the committee on ‘assisted dying’, which called on the government to legalize euthanasia in certain restricted circumstances.
32. The vote did not change the law, but advocates are now calling for the recommendations in the report to be implemented.³⁴

International Human Rights Law

33. Ireland is a party to various treaties, such as the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)³⁵, International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR)³⁶, the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)³⁷, and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD).³⁸
34. International law recognizes every human being’s inherent right to life, which shall be protected by law.³⁹ Under an ordinary and reasonable reading of the treaties,⁴⁰ there is no positive ‘right to die’ nor a ‘right to abortion’.
35. Children are entitled to ‘special measures of protection and assistance’ without any discrimination⁴¹, including to ‘appropriate legal protection, before as well as after birth.’⁴² The CRC defines a child as a child to mean ‘every human being below the age of eighteen’ unless majority age is attained later under the applicable law.⁴³ In other words, it sets a ceiling but not a floor for child protection. States Parties are obligated to ensure ‘to the maximum extent possible the survival and development of the child’.⁴⁴
36. Proposals to remove conscientious objection protections and to mandate abortion in medical school training derogate from State obligations on the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion. That freedom protects the right of persons to ‘either individually or in community with others and in public or private, to *manifest* [their] religion or belief in worship, observance, practice and teaching’ [emphasis added] and prohibits States from coercing persons in a way that would ‘impair’ that freedom.⁴⁵

³⁴ Heyley Halpin, ‘Dáil passes vote on assisted dying report’ *BBC News* (24 October 2024) <<https://www.bbc.com/news/articles/c8rlx84pee2o>> accessed 12 February 2026.

³⁵ *International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights* (ICCPR) (adopted 16 December 1966, entered into force 23 March 1976) 999 UNTS 171 <<https://www.ohchr.org/en/instruments-mechanisms/instruments/international-covenant-civil-and-political-rights>>.

³⁶ *International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights* (ICESCR) (adopted 16 December 1966, entered into force 3 January 1976) 993 UNTS 3 <<https://www.ohchr.org/en/instruments-mechanisms/instruments/international-covenant-economic-social-and-cultural-rights>>.

³⁷ *Convention on the Rights of the Child* (CRC) (adopted 20 November 1989, entered into force 2 September 1990) 1577 UNTS 3 <<https://www.ohchr.org/en/instruments-mechanisms/instruments/convention-rights-child>>.

³⁸ *Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities* (CRPD) (adopted 13 December 2006, entered into force 3 May 2008), 2515 UNTS 3 <<https://www.ohchr.org/en/instruments-mechanisms/instruments/convention-rights-persons-disabilities>>.

³⁹ ICCPR, art 6.

⁴⁰ *Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties* (VCLT) (adopted 23 May 1969, entered into force 27 January 1980) 1155 UNTS 331 <<https://treaties.un.org/pages/showdetails.aspx?objid=080000028003902f>>, art 31.

⁴¹ ICESCR, art 10.

⁴² CRC, Preamble.

⁴³ *Ibid*, art 1.

⁴⁴ *Ibid*, art 6.

⁴⁵ ICCPR, art 18.

37. If anything, the current Irish law that requires a person who conscientiously objects to carry out or to participate in an abortion to make arrangements for ‘the transfer of care’ of the pregnant woman as to ‘enable [her] to avail of the termination’ may be *under-protective* of conscience rights.⁴⁶
38. This is because the transfer could still amount to coercing persons to facilitate or cooperate in, according to the conscientious objector, an immoral or unethical act.⁴⁷ This is distinguished from alternatives that allow a patient (rather than requiring the medical professional) to transfer care to another medical professional when the former has autonomously decided to reject the first healthcare professional’s counsel.⁴⁸
39. Relatedly, the ‘Safe Access Zone’ law impinges upon freedom of opinion and expression to the extent that it does not meet the principles of legality and necessity under the ICCPR.⁴⁹ In this case, its provisions are arbitrary and vague as they could even sweepingly encompass silent, peaceful witness or offering consensual conversations to influence a woman’s decision to have an abortion.
40. With regard to euthanasia, the right to the enjoyment of highest attainable standard of physical and mental health cannot be construed as creating an obligation for the State to facilitate a person’s suicide.⁵⁰ Instead, Ireland is under an obligation to promote the ‘prevention, treatment and control’ of diseases and to ‘create conditions which would assure to all medical services and medical attention in the event of sickness’.⁵¹
41. Persons with disabilities are particularly vulnerable if euthanasia is legalized. International law obligates States to take ‘all necessary measures’ to ensure the effective enjoyment of the right to life by them ‘on an equal basis with others’.⁵² The Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities has noted the risks of liberalization:
- ‘From a disability rights perspective, there is a grave concern that legalizing euthanasia and assisted suicide could put at risk the lives of persons with disabilities. If assisted dying is made available for all persons with a health condition or impairment, regardless of whether they are terminally ill or not, a social assumption might follow that it is better to be dead than to live with a disability.’⁵³
42. In sum, Ireland’s obligations under the treaties it is party to are to protect the right to life, rather than promoting either abortion or euthanasia as permissible procedures.

(b) The Right to Education

⁴⁶ Health (Regulation of Termination of Pregnancy) Act 2018 (n 11) s 22(3).

⁴⁷ Cynthia Jones-Nosacek, ‘Referral vs Transfer of Care: Ethical Options When Values Differ’ (February 2022) 89 *The Linacre Quarterly* 36-46 <<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/35321487/>> accessed 13 February 2026.

⁴⁸ *Ibid.*

⁴⁹ ICCPR (n 50), art 19.3.

⁵⁰ ICESCR (n 51), Art 12.

⁵¹ *Ibid.*, Art 12(c) and (d).

⁵² CRPD (n 53), art 10.

⁵³ *Report of the Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities* (Human Rights Council, 43rd sess, A/HRC/43/41, 17 December 2019) para 37 <<https://docs.un.org/en/A/HRC/43/41>> accessed 13 February 2026.

Legal Framework

43. Article 42.1 of the Irish Constitution acknowledges that the ‘primary and natural educator of the child is the Family’, and the State guarantees to ‘respect the inalienable right and duty of parents to provide, according to their means, for the religious and moral, intellectual, physical and social education of their children.’⁵⁴
44. Article 42.2 states that parents are free to provide education in their homes, in private schools, or in schools recognized or established by the State.⁵⁵
45. Article 42.3.1° provides that the State shall not oblige parents in violation of their conscience and lawful preference to send their children to schools established by the State, or to any particular type of school designated by the State.⁵⁶
46. However, Article 42.3.2° provides that, as the guardian of the common good, the State shall require ‘in view of actual conditions that the children receive a certain minimum education, moral, intellectual and social.’⁵⁷
47. Article 42.4 provides for free primary education with ‘due regard’ for the rights of parents, especially in ‘matters of religious and moral formation.’⁵⁸
48. Finally, the Education Act, 1988, sets out various regulations pertaining to education in Ireland. Among other provisions, Sec. 30(2)(e) explicitly makes clear that the State shall not require any student to attend instruction in ‘any subject’ which is contrary to the ‘conscience of the parent of the student or in the case of a student who has reached the age of 18 years, the student.’

Cases

49. Despite constitutional and statutory provisions protecting parental rights, there have been two recent attempts to mandate so-called comprehensive sexuality education by law, in 2018⁵⁹ and again in 2021⁶⁰ – regardless of a school’s ethos.⁶¹
50. On 2 July 2022, Irish Education Minister Norma Foley said that the new sex education curriculum would not be available for at least 3 years.⁶² The curriculum faced backlash from parents and religious organizations and may not be rolled out until 2025-2027.⁶³

⁵⁴ Constitution of Ireland (n 4) art 42.1.

⁵⁵ *Ibid*, art 42.2.

⁵⁶ *Ibid*, art 42.3.1°.

⁵⁷ *Ibid*, art 42.3.2°.

⁵⁸ *Ibid*, art 42.4.

⁵⁹ Provisions of Objective Sex Education Bill 2018 [Bill 34 of 2018] *Dáil Éireann* <<https://www.oireachtas.ie/en/bills/bill/2018/34/?tab=bill-text>> accessed 12 February 2026.

⁶⁰ Education (Health, Relationships and Sex Education) Bill 2021 [Bill 147 of 2021] *Dáil Éireann* <<https://www.oireachtas.ie/en/bills/bill/2021/147/>> accessed 12 February 2026.

⁶¹ *Education Profiles* (UNESCO partnership), ‘Comprehensive Sexuality Education: Ireland’ <<https://education-profiles.org/europe-and-northern-america/ireland/~comprehensive-sexuality-education>> accessed 12 February 2026.

⁶² Hugh O’Connell, ‘Delay to revised sex education curriculum under attack’ *Irish Independent* (2 July 2022) <<https://www.independent.ie/irish-news/delay-to-revised-sex-education-curriculum-under-attack/41809513.html>> accessed 9 April 2026.

⁶³ *Education Profiles* (UNESCO partnership) (n 42).

The government dismissed concerns about sexual orientation elements of a new primary curriculum and characterized the pushback as based on ‘misinformation’.⁶⁴

51. The current ‘Draft Junior Cycle Social, Personal and Health Education (SPHE)’ was made publicly available for consultation.⁶⁵
52. Elements of the curriculum include teaching about sexual activity and intimacy (defined to include a range of activities from kissing, touching, fondling, to sexual intercourse (in all its forms) which involve giving and receiving pleasure, either solitary or involving other people).⁶⁶
53. Children are also taught about methods of contraception, homophobia and transphobia, about consent to engage in sexual acts, the spectrum of sexual orientations, LGBTQI+, including queer, intersex, binary, and pansexual identities.⁶⁷
54. A former SPHE teacher whistleblower came forward in 2024, alleging that she was expected to teach extreme material to children, watch a video depicting a female cartoon character masturbating, and other images showing sex and sexual activities between heterosexual and homosexual couples.⁶⁸
55. While the government did not categorically reject all her claims, it dismissed as ‘false’ her suggestion that teachers would be expected to teach or introduce ‘pornography’ or explicit topics.

International Human Rights Law

56. International law recognizes the prior right of parents and legal guardians to ensure the ‘religious and moral education of their children in conformity with their own convictions’ and that parents have the ‘primary responsibility’ for the upbringing and development of the child.⁶⁹ Likewise, international law requires that children be protected from ‘information and material injurious to [their] well-being’.⁷⁰
57. Instead of protecting children’s physical and mental health by encouraging abstinence and delaying sexual debut, comprehensive sexuality education programmes often promote early sexualization of children, the idea of children as sexual beings, elevates

⁶⁴ Ella Sloane, ‘McEntee rejects ‘misinformation’ about sexual orientation elements of new primary curriculum’ *The Irish Times* (22 September 2025)

<<https://www.irishtimes.com/ireland/education/2025/09/22/mcentee-refutes-misinformation-about-sexual-orientation-elements-of-new-primary-curriculum/>> accessed 12 February 2026.

⁶⁵ National Council for Curriculum and Assessment (NCCA, ‘Draft Junior Cycle Social, Personal and Health Education (SPHE) Short Course curriculum specification For consultation’ (2022)

<<https://ncca.ie/media/5611/draft-junior-cycle-social-personal-and-health-education-sphe-short-course-curriculum-specification.pdf>> accessed 12 February 2026.

⁶⁶ *Ibid.*, 22.

⁶⁷ *Ibid.*

⁶⁸ Stephen McDermott, ‘Dept of Education says secondary pupils will ‘categorically’ not watch pornography in SPHE class’ *The Journal* (4 October 2024) <<https://www.thejournal.ie/sphe-whistleblower-video-pornography-graphic-material-factcheck-6504438-Oct2024/>> accessed 12 February 2026.

⁶⁹ ICCPR (n 50), art 18.4; ICESCR (n 51), art 13.3; CRC (n 52), art 18.1.

⁷⁰ CRC (n 52), art 17.

sexual pleasure as paramount, and exposes children to high-risk behaviors and other harmful practices.⁷¹

(c) Recommendations

58. In light of the aforementioned, ADF International suggests the following recommendations be made to Ireland:

- a. Ensure the full enjoyment by everyone of freedom of conscience, including by respecting and protecting the right to conscientious objection in accordance with the international human rights law, particularly Article 18 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;
- b. Ensure that medical professionals have a right to object to performing, assisting, or referring for abortions or related procedures on the grounds of conscientious objection;
- c. Amend Section 22(3) of the Health (Regulation of Termination of Pregnancy) Act, 2018, in order to remove any requirement in law for a medical practitioner, nurse, or midwife who is a conscientious objector to transfer care of women seeking abortions;
- d. Amend or repeal so-called 'Safe Access Zone' laws to ensure that neither fines nor imprisonment are imposed for persons offering silent witness or consensual conversations;
- e. Resist pressures to legalize euthanasia and assisted suicide, acknowledging that there is no 'right to die' under international law and that such practices violate, inter alia, the right to life, health, and non-discrimination;
- f. Commit to public support, both financially and with an information campaign, for the provision of palliative, hospice, pain-management care, and other life-affirming treatments for persons with terminal illness; and
- g. Enforce applicable laws to ensure that parents can opt their children out of teaching programs that conflict with their moral and religious convictions.

⁷¹ Dr. Joanna Williams, 'Sexualising children? The rise of Comprehensive Sexuality Education' *Mathias Corvinus Collegium* (July 2024) <<https://brussels.mcc.hu/uploads/default/0001/01/5af421de2164389456d75fa542b8b1baa859bc02.pdf>> accessed 13 February 2026.



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