РЕЗЮМЕ

ЭКСПЕРТИЗА ЛЕКАРСТВЕННЫХ НАРКОТИЧЕСКИХ СРЕДСТВ ПРИ ОСУЩЕСТВЛЕНИИ ТАМОЖЕННОГО КОНТРОЛЯ: ПРАВОВОЙ АСПЕКТ

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Целью исследования явился анализ отдельных аспектов правового регулирования проведения экспертизы лекарственных средств, содержащих наркотические средства, психотропные вещества или прекурсоры в сфере таможенного дела. Для достижения указанной цели проанализировано количество проведенных таможенных экспертиз впервые идентифицированных новых наркотических соединений.

Проведен анализ понимания термина «экспертиза» и «таможенная экспертиза» в научной литературе. Выделены два направления производства экспертиз лекарственных средств, содержащих наркотические, психотропные вещества или прекурсоры в сфере таможенного дела, установлено понятие экспертизы. Предложено отнести исследуемую экспертизу к методам таможенного контроля. Выявлено, что указанная экспертиза не является судебной экспертизой и ее следует отнести к особому классу экспертиз, поскольку она имеет присущие только ей характерные признаки: предмет, задачи, объекты и методы исследования. Выделены семь этапов производства экспертиз лекарственных средств, содержащих наркотические, психотропные вещества или прекурсоры при осуществлении таможенного контроля и проанализирован их процессуальный порядок.

რეზიუმე

სამკურნალო ნარკოტიკული საშუალებების ექსპერტიზა საბაჟო კონტროლის განხორციელების დროს: სამართლებრივი ასპექტი

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კვლევის მიზანს წარმოადგენდა ნარკოტიკული საშუალებების, ფსიქოტროპული ნივთიერებების ან პრეკურსორების შემცველი სამკურნალწამლო საშუალებების ექსპერტიზის ჩატარების რეგულაციის სამართლებრივი ასპექტების ანალიზი საბაჟო სფეროში. ამ მიზნით გაანალიზებულია პირველად იდენტიფიცირებული ახალი ნარკოტიკული შენაერთების საბაჟო ექსპერტიზების ჩატარებული რაოდენობა, ასევე გაანალიზებულია გაგება ტერმინებისა "ექსპერტიზა" და "საბაჟო ექსპერტიზა" სამეცნიერო ლიტერატურაში. გამოყოფილია ნარკოტიკული საშუალებების, ფსიქოტროპული ნივთიერებების ან პრეკურსორების შემცველი სამკურნალწამლო საშუალებების ექსპერტიზის წარმოების ორი მიმართულება, დადგენილია ექსპერტიზის ცნების არსი. ავტორების მიერ შეთავაზებულია გამოკვლეული ექსპერტიზის მიკუთვნება საბაჟო კონტროლისათვის. გამოვლენილია, რომ აღნიშნული ექსპერტიზა არ წარმოადგენს სასამართლო ექსპერტიზას და იგი მიკუთვნებულ უნდა იქნას ექსპერტიზის გამორჩეული კლასისათვის, აქვს რა მხოლოდ მისთვის დამახასიათებელი ნიშნები: კვლევის საგანი, მიზნები, ობიექტი და მეთოდები. საბაჟო კონტროლის განხორციელების დროს გამოყოფილია ნარკოტიკული საშუალებების, ფსიქოტროპული ნივთიერებების ან პრეკურსორების შემცველი სამკურნალწამლო საშუალებების ექსპერტიზის წარმოების შვიდი ეტაპი და გაანალიზებულია მათი პროცესუალური თანმიმდევრობა.

DETERMINATION OF THE INITIAL MOMENT OF LIFE OF A PERSON IN UKRAINE

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Investigating the legislation of Ukraine in the part of the initial moment of human life. Based on the foregoing, it is advisable to enshrine at the legislative level the initial point of life protection – from 25 weeks from the moment of fertilization, when the body of a newborn can exist and develop without the mother's body.

It is also proposed to make changes to part 1 of Art. 50 The Law of Ukraine «Basics of the Legislation of Ukraine on Health Protection» of 19.11.1992 № 2801-XII, in particular, to replace in the text «Operation of induced abortion (abortion) can be carried out at the request of a woman in health care facilities in pregnancy for no more than 12 weeks, as an exception for medical purposes, when there is a real threat to the life of a woman in the future birth or before the birth of a child - no more than 13 weeks, but it is possible and a later term, based on medical indications» and to make changes to other laws and by-laws. This will improve the demographic situation in the country, preserve the health of women for whom late-term abortion can be dangerous infertility or even result in death.

Among the important issues of patient protection in Ukraine [39; 52], the study of the initial moment of human life remains insufficiently investigated.

The focus of the work is the importance of determining the initial moment of human life in Ukraine. Various points of view and normative definitions of the initial moment of human life are considered. This is important for the criminal law qualifi-

cation of attacks on human life. Considering the definitions of the initial moment of a person's life, specialists identify various time intervals from which, in their opinion, human life should be protected by criminal legal means.

In foreign literature, the most common is the point of view that human life arises and is subject to protection from the moment of conception (A. Marjorie, K. L. Moore, J. Eppig, T.W. Sadler et al) or later, but up to the moment childbirth, for example, from the moment of the formation of the brain (neural tube) etc (R. D. Sharapov, V. M. Trubnikov, T. A. Pavlenko, A. E. Radutniy, D. V. Solariova, J. M. Goldenring et al); from the beginning of independent breathing of a newborn child (M. D. Shargorodsky, M. S. Tagantsev); from the moment of separation of the fetus from the mother's womb (A. N. Krasikov, A. A. Piontkovsksj, S. V. Borodin, V. D. Nabokov, O. L. Starko, D. E. Johnsen et al); from the beginning of physiological birth (V. V. Stashis, M. I. Bazhanov, J. Stasiūnienė et al).

The authors of the proposed article drew attention to the inconsistency of the existing approach to the initial and final moment of a person's life, since the criteria used to determine it are different – the beginning of physiological birth and brain death (or biological death).

The authors of the article believe that an important direction in the implementation of not only the criminal law, but also a different policy of our state should be the direction to protect the lives of their own citizens, as well as unborn children. The article is aimed at identifying and finding solutions to pressing problems in the field of regulation of the beginning of legal protection of human life, based on a generalized analysis of the regulatory framework of Ukraine, existing theoretical views.

As a result of the study, individual proposals were made to improve the legislation of Ukraine in the field of protecting the human right to life. It is proposed to amend Part 1 of Art. 50 of the Law of Ukraine «Basics of the Legislation of Ukraine on Health Protection» № 2801-XII of 19.11.1992, in particular, replace in the text «The operation of artificial termination of pregnancy (abortion) can be performed at the request of a woman in health care facilities during pregnancy for a period not exceeding 12 weeks» and amend other laws and by-laws.

Materials and methods: The authors of the article have used methods of analysis and synthesis, comparative and legal method. The assessment and analysis of scientific literature, of domestic and foreign experience has been developed.

The aim of the article is to investigate the initial moment of a person's life, which is important for a clear definition of the moment when his protection by Ukrainian law begins, and to separate from legal or illegal abortions, as well as to propose an approach to determining the initial moment of life, corresponding to logic, than existing in the current legislation of Ukraine (at today the initial moment of life in Ukraine is determined by the beginning of childbirth, and the final - the death of the brain, that is, the criteria for determining the beginning and end of life different - the beginning of childbirth and the death of the brain; we suggest both the initial and final moments of life to associate with the brain - from the formation and beginning of the functioning of the human brain to his death, that is, the criterion one - the brain) and a more humane approach to determining the initial moment of life than exists now (life, if our proposals are taken into account by the legislator, will be protected at an earlier stage, from 12 weeks of pregnancy, not from the moment of delivery). We investigated the results obtained by other scientists, as well as regulations, in particular, the Law of Ukraine «Basics of the Legislation of Ukraine on Health Protection» № 2801-XII of November 19, 1992 [22].

Results and their discussion. The right to life is one of the most important personal rights and freedoms that guarantee the safe existence of man as a biological being and a subject of public relations [6, p. 168]. The right to life and its protection are guaranteed by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the European Convention on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, the Constitution of Ukraine, the Civil Code of Ukraine and the Criminal Code of Ukraine [7; 19; 13; 15; 36; 17], other regulations.

But none of these regulations determines the moment from which life originates in legal significance. The problem of determining the initial moment of human life in Ukraine continues to be quite a debatable issue. The reason for this is the fact that both the processes - birth and dying – are quite long, which gives rise to different points of view of scientists, both in the field of law and in the medical industry.

The regulations of 1.2 of the Instruction for determining the criteria of the perinatal period, live-born and stillborn, approved by the order of the Ministry of Health № 179 of 29 March 2006, established that «live birth is the expulsion or extraction of the fetus's mother, who, after expulsion/recovery (regardless of the duration of pregnancy or whether the umbilical cord is cut and the placenta detached) breathes or has other signs of life, such as heartbeat, umbilical cord pulsation, certain movements of skeletal muscles» [12].

The preamble of the Declaration of the Rights of the Child of 1959 states that «a child, due to his physical and mental immaturity, needs special protection and care, including adequate legal protection, both before and after birth...» [10]. According to Art. 1 Convention on the Rights of the Child of 1989, «A child is every human being until the age of 18, unless, by law applicable to that child, he does not reach adulthood earlier» [14].

In the theory of criminal law of Ukraine, the dominant position is on recognizing the beginning of physiological childbirth as the beginning of a person's life. But there are different approaches within this position. For example, it is believed that a person's life begins from the moment when the child is able to self-existence, completely separated from the mother's body and made his first breath (V. I. Borisov, V. N. Kuts, V. N. Lysenko, A. V. Naumov, A. E. Radutniy, D. V. Solariova et al). Particular attention is paid to the consideration of the signs that characterize the initial moment of a child's life, namely breathing, heartbeat, umbilical cord pulsation or arbitrary movement of musculature [3; 18, p. 39; 21, p. 203; 26; 28].

A. E. Radutniy draws attention to the fact that the biological life of a person begins long before his birth, as evidenced by the latest scientific research. Thus, the resolution of the Council of Europe session on bioethics (December 1996) determined that the embryo is a person for 14 days after fertilization [26, p. 156-157]. In accordance with the principles of natural law it is not possible to recognize the human status of the embryo, in order to exclude possible manipulation spree over it [11, p. 8].

In medicine human life is considered within two periods (intrauterine and out-of-uterine). The first period is intrauterine, when the life of a new human organism arises as a result of fertilization, i.e. from the moment of conception to the complete release of the fetus from the womb of the mother. This period is characterized by the relative autonomy of the fetus in the mother's body. The intrauterine or prenatal period is also divided into two parts: embryonic and fetal (fruitful). During the embryonic period, organs and body parts are formed and last eight weeks. During the fetal period, the size of the organs is mainly increased and the formation of organs is completed [1,

p. 197]. The second period, out-of-uterine, is the existence of a child regardless of the mother's body as a result of live birth. So, life in the biological sense arises before the actual birth of a person [34, p. 70].

From the point of view of Christian culture, the right to life in humans arises from the moment of conception, that is, from the moment of fertilization by the sperm of the egg. The Christian religion opposes abortion, perceiving it as premeditated murder.

Let's consider the most common opinions about the beginning of a person's life and, accordingly, his initial moment of criminal-legal protection.

In the legal and medical literature of recent years highlight such most common approaches to the definition of the initial moment of human life: 1) from the moment of conception (S. D. Poroshuk, V. V. Onufrienko, A. Marjorie, K. L. Moore, J. Eppig T. W. Sadler, T. V. Persaud, D. N. Irving, V. A. Golichenkov et al) [24, p. 11-12; 37; 41; 44; 45; 46; 49; 51, p. 31], 2) since the formation of the brain (J. M. Goldenring, J. Seifert, T. A. Pavlenko, V.N. Trubnikov, A. E. Radutniy, D. V. Solariova, R. D. Sharapov et al) [38; 52; 31; 26; 28; 32]; 3) from the beginning of the self-breathing of a newborn baby or the moment of separation of the umbilical cord (N. S. Tagantsev, M. D. Shargorodsky) [30, c. 25; 33, c. 59]; 4) from the moment the fetus separated from the womb (D. E. Johnsen, S. V. Borodin, A. N. Krasikov, V. D. Nabokov, A. A. Piontkovsky, Ye. Ye. Shun'ko, E. A. Kostyuk, C. A. Boyarov et al) [42; 4; 16; 20, p. 8; 23; 35, p. 14; 5, p. 14]; 5) since the beginning of physiological childbirth (V. V. Stashis, M. I. Bazhanov, J. Stasiūnienė et al) [29; 43, p. 118].

V.N. Trubnikov and T.A. Pavlenko came to the conclusion that from a legal point of view, the beginning of a person›s life should be recognized birth (formation) of the brain from the moment the fetus reaches 22 weeks of fetal development [31, p. 117].

In Art. 4 Of the American Convention on Human Rights, it stipulates that the right to life is protected by law, usually from the moment of conception. Abortion in the U.S. - Legalized (excluded the possibility for states to completely ban abortion) at the federal level since 1973, the Supreme Court›s decision in Roe v. Wade» [50]. Restrictions on abortion and funding vary by state. In 1992, states were given greater opportunities to restrict abortion by the Supreme Court›s decision in Planned Parenthood v. Casey» [48]; in 2007, «Gonzales v. Carhart» [38] ruled the federation had the power to ban abortion.

Professor A. Golichenkov argues that human life as a biological individual begins with the fusion of male and female sex cells and the formation of a nucleus containing a unique genetic material, and for all the time of fetal development, the new human body cannot be considered a part of the mother›s body [2]. In our opinion, if this position is enshrined in criminal law, all illegal manipulation of the fetus, which may cause harm to his health or life, will be considered as an attack on the life or health of the person. The legitimacy of abortion would be abolished, but that phenomenon would not go away. This may, in particular, increase the number of criminal abortions performed outside the health care facility, both by the pregnant woman and by another person. In addition, termination of pregnancy will not be recognized as grievous bodily harm (p. 1 art. 121 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine) in relation to the deceased fetus.

Taking into account the foregoing, we believe that the initial moment of a person›s life from the point of view of logic can be associated with 12 weeks from the moment of conception, because the formation of the brain tube in the fetus has already been completed and there is a heartbeat and its own system Blood circulation. We consider it quite logical to determine the initial and final moment of life by using one criterion, which will be associated with both the formation and death of the brain, because the end point of human life is already considered to be biological death, which is established on the basis of fixation of irreversible changes in the cerebral cortex and central nervous system (brain death), the initial moment of human life in the literature is proposed to recognize the moment that is the opposite death of the brain, namely, the moment of its birth, that is, the appearance and onset of the functioning of the neural tube in the fetus, which is already formed by the 12-th week of conception. The fetal neural tube is the primary form of the development of the nervous system, which includes the brain and spinal cord [28]. At the same time, in order to recognize the initial moment of human life, one logic is not enough, knowledge in the field of medicine is necessary, and this sphere of knowledge is based on whether the child›s body can successfully live and develop without the mother›s body. Based on medical data, at 12 weeks the child will not be able to live independently, even with the help of doctors and latest technology. Also, if we agree that the initial moment of life arises from 12 weeks after fertilization, it will be a confirmation of the need to ban abortions as such, which in this case will equate to the premeditated murder of the unborn Person. The period of neural tube formation is a very dangerous period of pregnancy. At this time, the expectant mother should especially closely monitor her health, because there is a very high risk of defects, which in the future will be the causes of diseases of the central nervous system.

According to D. V. Solariova, it is unacceptable to allow abortion from 12 to 22 weeks, as already at the earlier weeks of pregnancy all organs and systems of the body are formed, on the 22-23rd day of pregnancy there is a reduction of the heart, and already on 9 week of pregnancy, almost all organs and systems are formed, the placenta, through which the fruit is gas-exchanged, provides its nutrients, excretion of metabolic products and life, begins to function [28], evidence of an already formed and functioning human body. At the same time, given that some embryos are formed faster, others are slower, we consider it appropriate to ban abortions from 12 weeks, because by this time the embryo is already beginning to turn into a human in many respects, and that reduce the risks to the mother›s life and health, because the shorter the period of termination of pregnancy - the less, according to the general rule, such risks. However, we believe it is necessary to leave the possibility of medical abortions and abortions to women who have been victims of rape if the period of pregnancy does not exceed 12 weeks.

Illegal abortion is criminalized (Article 134 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine). If the proposed approach is approved, it will be in the act of infringing on the fetus after 12 weeks of fertilization. Medical conditions will include various fetal pathologies, in which the birth of a healthy child is impossible, as well as a threat to the life or health of the mother, which does not allow her to endure pregnancy.

We believe that it is appropriate to agree with the opinion of D. V. Solariova that it is necessary to consolidate at the legislative level and recognize the beginning of human life the beginning of the formation of a neural tube in the fetus, but with the clarification that it was possible to recognize the beginning point of life only theoretically, from the point of view of logic (since the basis of the beginning and end of life is taken one criterion – the brain (nervous tube), and from a practical point of view the initial moment of a person›s life should recognize the moment when the moment when the child born will be able to

live independently, without the help of the mother›s body. This point is approximately 24-25 weeks of pregnancy. The process of forming and starting the functioning of the neural tube in the fetus is finally completed not in the second week of pregnancy, but a little later, at about 10-12 weeks of pregnancy.

Although in theory there is a belief that the initial moment of a person›s life should be considered the moment of appearance of a part of the body of a baby with a heartbeat from the body of the child [5]. This opinion can be explained by the fact that in practice it is easier to determine whether there was a baby from the body of a woman in labor, or not.

Enshrining in the regulations the right to life provides, by the definition of G. B. Romanovsky, not only the statement of this phenomenon, but also certain duties of the state to adopt effective legal norms [27].

Our proposals to improve the Criminal Code of Ukraine are as follows. Changes should be made to Art. 134 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine, namely to amend part 2: «Illegal abortion, i.e. abortion after twelve weeks of pregnancy, except in cases of medical conditions or rape victims ...». In the case of transferring the initial moment of a person›s life from the beginning of physiological childbirth to an earlier stage, it is necessary to adopt the opinion expressed by A.V. Baylov on the need to amend the title II of the Special Part of the Criminal Code of Ukraine, namely, supplement art. 115-1 of this content: «Article 115-1. An attack on a viable human fruit. Killing or attempting to kill a viable fetus is punishable by seven to twelve years› imprisonment» [2, c. 79]. Law of Ukraine «On the Protection of Childhood» of April 26, 2001 № 2402-III stipulate that every child has the right to live from the moment of recognition of his life-threatening and viable according to the criteria of the World Health Organization [25]. The European Court of Human Rights (the EPL) has formulated a fairly unambiguous legal position on the moment of life. In the case «Vo v. France», the doctor›s actions, which led to the termination of the pregnancy, were justified. The court argued that the uterine fetus, which is not a human being, did not fall under the protection of criminal law [3]. Indicative is the decision in «Paton v. UK», in which the EPL stated that Article 2 did not guarantee the absolute right of the unborn child to live, and that the mother›s needs were not yet in need born a child. The Court stated: «Given that the abortion laws of different countries examined by the convention institutes do not recognize the unborn child as a «person» who is directly subject to the protection of Article 2 of the Convention, the Court has concluded that if the unborn person has the right to life, this right is clearly limited by his mother›s interests» [47].

A baby was born in Japan after an emergency caesarean section at the 24th week of pregnancy. The boy fully fit in two palms of an adult, and his weight was ten times inferior to normal, which is at least 2.8 thousand grams, and was 280 grams. Experts from Keio University in Tokyo note that such a small newborn boy came out for the first time in history. Only 23 cases are known when a child weighing less than 300 grams was rescued. Only four of them survived boys. The youngest girl was born in 2015 in Germany and weighed 252 grams [8].

Conclusions. Based on the foregoing, it is advisable to enshrine at the legislative level the initial point of life protection – from 25 weeks from the moment of fertilization, when the body of a newborn can exist and develop without the mother's body.

Today, the initial moment of life in Ukraine determines the beginning of childbirth, and the final - death of the brain, that is, the criteria for determining the beginning and end of life are different - the beginning of childbirth and brain death; we offer to connect the initial and final moments of life with the brain - from the formation and beginning of the functioning of the human brain to his death, that is, the only criterion is the brain) and a more humane approach to determining the initial moment of life than exists now (life if we take into account our proposals the legislator will be protected at earlier stages - from the 12th week of pregnancy, and not from the time of birth). We examined the results obtained by other scientists, as well as normative acts, in particular, the Law of Ukraine «Basics of the Legislation of Ukraine on Health Protection» № 2801-XII of November 19, 1992.

As a result of the study, individual proposals were made to improve the legislation of Ukraine in the field of protecting the human right to life. It is proposed to amend Part 1 of Art. 50 of the Law of Ukraine «Basics of the Legislation of Ukraine on Health Protection», in particular, replace in the text «The operation of artificial termination of pregnancy (abortion) can be performed at the request of a woman in health facilities during pregnancy for a period not exceeding 12 weeks».

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SUMMARY

DETERMINATION OF THE INITIAL MOMENT OF LIFE OF A PERSON IN UKRAINE

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The aim of the study was to study the initial moment of a person's life, which is important for a clear determination of when it begins to be protected by the legislation of Ukraine, and differentiation from legal or illegal abortions, as well as to propose an approach to determine the initial moment of life that is more consistent with the logic than exists in the current one the legislation of Ukraine. Today, the initial moment of life in Ukraine determines the beginning of childbirth, and the final - death of the brain, that is, the criteria for determining the beginning and end of life are different - the beginning of childbirth and brain death; we offer to connect the initial and final moments of life with the brain - from the formation and beginning of the functioning of the human brain to his death, that is, the only criterion is the brain) and a more humane approach to determining the initial moment of life than exists now (life if we take into account our proposals the legislator will be protected at earlier stages - from the 12th week of pregnancy). We examined the results obtained by other scientists, as well as normative acts, in particular, the Law of Ukraine «Basics of the Legislation of Ukraine on Health Protection» № 2801-XII of November 19, 1992.

As a result of the study, individual proposals were made to improve the legislation of Ukraine in the field of protecting the human right to life. It is proposed to amend Part 1 of Art. 50 of the Law of Ukraine «Basics of the Legislation of Ukraine on Health Protection», in particular, replace in the text «The operation of artificial termination of pregnancy (abortion) can be performed at the request of a woman in health facilities during pregnancy for a period not exceeding 12 weeks».

Keywords: the right to life, the initial moment of human life, human life, abortion, murder, criminal law, childbirth.

РЕЗЮМЕ

ОПРЕДЕЛЕНИЕ НАЧАЛЬНОГО МОМЕНТА ЖИЗНИ ЧЕЛОВЕКА В УКРАИНЕ

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Целью исследования явилось решение актуальных проблем в сфере регулирования начала правовой защиты человеческой жизни, основанное на обобщенном анализе нормативно-правовой базы Украины и существующих теоретических воззрений. Начальным моментом жизни в Украине определяется начало родов, окончательным – смерть мозга, т.е. критерии определения начала и конца жизни разные. Авторы предлагают начальный и окончательный моменты жизни связать с формированием и началом функционирования головного мозга человека до его смерти, т.е. критерий один – состояние мозга, что позволит охранять жизнь на более ранних стадиях (12 неделя беременности). Авторы также предлагают операцию искусственного прерывания беременности (аборт) проводить по желанию женщины в учреждениях здравоохранения при беременности сроком не более 12 недель и внести изменения в соответствующие законы и подзаконные нормативно-правовые акты.

რეზიუმე

ადამიანის სიცოცხლის საწყისი მომენტის განსაზღვრა უკრაინაში

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კვლევის მიზანს წარმოადგენდა ადამიანის სიცოცხლის საწყისი მომენტის სამართლებრივი დაცვის დაწყების რეგულაციის სფეროში არსებული აქტუალური პრობლემების გადაჭრა, უკრაინის ნორმატიულ-სამართლებრივი ბაზის და არსებული თეორიული მოსაზრებების განზოგადებულ ანალიზზე დაფუძნებით. უკრაინაში სიცოცხლის საწყის მომენტად განისაზღვრება მშობიარობის დაწყება, დამამთავრებლად – ტვინის სიკვდილი, ანუ სიცოცხლის დაწყებისა და დასრულების განსაზღვრის კრიტერიუმები განსხვავებულია. ავტორები მკითხველს სთავაზობენ, სიცოცხლის საწყისი და დამამთავრებელი მომენტები დაკავშირებული იყოს ადამიანის თავის ტვინის ფორმირებასა და ფუნქციონირების დაწყებასთან და ტვინის სიკვდილთან, ანუ კრიტერიუმი იყოს ერთი – ტვინის მდგომარეობა, რაც სიცოცხლის დაცვას უფრო ადრეულ სტადიებზე (ორსულობის 12 კვირის ვადა) გახდის შესაძლებელს. ავტორები, ასევე, იძლევიან რეკომენდაციას, ქალის სურვილით ორსულობის ხელოვნური შეწყვეტა (აბორტი) სამკურნალო დაწესებულებებში ჩატარდეს ორსულობის არაუმეტეს 12 კვირის ვადაზე, ასევე, შევიდეს ცვლილებები შესაბამის კანონებსა და კანონქვემდებარე ნორმატიულ-სამართლებრივ აქტებში.