Country Profile: Portugal

Region: Southern Europe

Last Updated: 15 December 2023

Identified policies and legal sources related to abortion:
- Reproductive Health Act
- General Medical Health Act
- Constitution
- Criminal / Penal Code
- Civil Code
- Ministerial Order / Decree
- Case Law
- Health Regulation / Clinical Guidelines
- EML / Registered List
- Medical Ethics Code
- Document Relating to Funding
- Abortion Specific Law
- Law on Medical Practitioners
- Law on Health Care Services
- Other

Related Documents

From Criminal / Penal Code:
- Criminal Code

From Ministerial Order / Decree:
- Termination of Pregnancy Act, 2007

Concluding Observations:
- CEDAW
- CRC

Persons who can be sanctioned:
- A woman or girl can be sanctioned
- Providers can be sanctioned
- A person who assists can be sanctioned

Abortion at the woman’s request

- Gestational limit: 10

Legal Ground and Gestational Limit

- Economic or social reasons: No

Related documents:
- Penal Code (page 108)

WHO Guidance

The following descriptions were extracted from WHO Abortion Care Guideline. Where there is a specific Recommendation, this is stated. Otherwise, these are excerpts.

Health grounds shall reflect WHO’s definitions of health, which entails a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity. Abortion Care Guideline § 2.2.2.

Source document: WHO Abortion Care Guideline (page 16)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Yes/No</th>
<th>Related documents:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Foetal impairment</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>- Termination of Pregnancy Act (page 5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Penal Code (page 108)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Portugal Law on exclusion of unlawfulness in cases of voluntary termination of pregnancy (page 1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gestational limit</td>
<td></td>
<td>- Weeks: 24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- An abortion can be undertaken &quot;at any time&quot; (later than 24 weeks of gestation) if the foetus is not viable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Penal Code (page 108)</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
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### WHO Guidance

The following descriptions were extracted from WHO Abortion Care Guideline. Where there is a specific Recommendation, this is stated. Otherwise, these are excerpts.

Grounds-based approaches to restricting access to abortion should be revised in favour of making abortion available on the request of the woman, girl or other pregnant person. The Abortion Care Guideline recommends against laws and other regulations that restrict abortion by grounds. The guideline recommends abortion be available on the request of the woman, girl or other pregnant person.

Until they are replaced with abortion on request, any existing grounds should be formulated and applied in a manner consistent with international human rights law. This requires that abortion is available when carrying a pregnancy to term would cause the woman, girl or other pregnant person substantial pain or suffering, including but not limited to situations where the pregnancy is not viable. Grounds-based approaches that require fetal impairments to be fatal for abortion to be lawful frustrate providers and leave women no choice but to continue with pregnancy.

Being required to continue with a pregnancy that causes significant distress violates numerous human rights. Abortion Care Guideline § 2.2.2.

- **Source document:** WHO Abortion Care Guideline (page 64)

Laws or policies that impose time limits on the length of pregnancy may have negative consequences for women, including forcing them to seek clandestine abortions and suffer social inequities. Safe Abortion Guidelines, § 4.2.1.7.

- **Source document:** WHO Abortion Care Guideline (page 103)

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### Rape

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Related documents:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Penal Code (page 108)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Incest

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Related documents:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Penal Code (page 108)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Intellectual or cognitive disability of the woman

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Related documents:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Penal Code (page 108)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Yes    | Termination of Pregnancy Act (page 4)  
Penal Code (page 108) |

**Gestational limit**

Weeks: 12  
Penal Code (page 108)

---

### WHO Guidance

The following descriptions were extracted from WHO Abortion Care Guideline. Where there is a specific Recommendation, this is stated. Otherwise, these are excerpts.

Health grounds shall reflect WHO’s definitions of health, which entails a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity. Abortion Care Guideline § 2.2.2.

*Source document: WHO Abortion Care Guideline (page 16)*

Laws or policies that impose time limits on the length of pregnancy may have negative consequences for women, including forcing them to seek clandestine abortions and suffer social inequities. Safe Abortion Guidelines, § 4.2.1.7.

*Source document: WHO Abortion Care Guideline (page 103)*

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Physical health</th>
<th>Yes</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Related documents:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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Penal Code (page 108) |

**Gestational limit**

Weeks: 12  
Penal Code (page 108)

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### WHO Guidance

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*Source document: WHO Abortion Care Guideline (page 103)*

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Health</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Related documents:</td>
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Penal Code (page 108) |

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*Source document: WHO Abortion Care Guideline (page 16)*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Additional Requirements to Access Safe Abortion</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Authorization of health professional(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Related documents:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Termination of Pregnancy Act (page 4)</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Until they are replaced with abortion on request, any existing grounds should be formulated and applied in a manner consistent with international human rights law. This requires that abortion is available where the life and health of the woman, girl or other pregnant person is at risk. Abortion Care Guideline § 2.2.2.</td>
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<td><strong>Source document:</strong> WHO Abortion Care Guideline (page 64)</td>
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<td><strong>Source document:</strong> WHO Abortion Care Guideline (page 103)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Authorization in specially licensed facilities only</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
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<td><strong>Related documents:</strong></td>
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<td>- Termination of Pregnancy Act (page 2)</td>
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<td>- Penal Code (page 108)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>WHO Guidance</strong></td>
</tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third-party authorization requirements are incompatible with international human rights law, which provides that States may not restrict women’s access to health services on the ground that they do not have the authorization of husbands, partners, parents or health authorities, because they are unmarried, or because they are women. The Abortion Care Guideline recommends that abortion be available on the request of the woman, girl or other pregnant person without the authorization of any other individual, body or institution. Abortion Care Guideline § 3.3.2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Source document:</strong> WHO Abortion Care Guideline (page 81)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proof that the pregnancy does not exceed 10 weeks is certified by a doctor, different from that by who or under whose direction the interruption is carried out, when abortion is performed in cases where there are certain reasons to predict that the unborn child will suffer incurably from a serious congenital illness or malformation, or in cases of non-viable fetuses, need to be certified by a technical committee. This committee should consist of three to five doctors as effective members and two substitutes, appointed by the board of directors of the official health establishment for a period of one year, renewable.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The pregnancy resulted from a crime against freedom and sexual self-determination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Related documents:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Penal Code (page 108)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Additional notes</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abortion is permissible when the pregnancy resulted from a crime against freedom and sexual self-determination during first 16 weeks of pregnancy.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Judicial authorization for minors

**Not specified**

When there is no explicit reference to an issue covered in the questionnaire in the relevant document(s), this is noted and no interpretation was made.

**Related documents:**
- Termination of Pregnancy Act
- Options for interruption of Pregnancy Information Guide
- Surgical Termination of Pregnancy before 10 Weeks of Gestation
- Penal Code
- Portugal Law on exclusion of unlawfulness in cases of voluntary termination of pregnancy

### Judicial authorization in cases of rape

**Not applicable**

### Police report required in case of rape

**Not applicable**

### Parental consent required for minors

**Yes**

**Related documents:**
- Termination of Pregnancy Act (page 5)
- Portugal Law on exclusion of unlawfulness in cases of voluntary termination of pregnancy (page 1)

**Can another adult consent in place of a parent?**

**Yes**

If in a situation of an emergency it is not possible to obtain consent by a parent or legal representative, the doctor shall decide conscientiously in the light of the situation and shall, whenever possible, seek the advice of another physician.

- Options for interruption of Pregnancy Information Guide (page 7)
- Portugal Law on exclusion of unlawfulness in cases of voluntary termination of pregnancy (page 1)

**Age where consent not needed**

16

- Options for interruption of Pregnancy Information Guide (page 4)
- Portugal Law on exclusion of unlawfulness in cases of voluntary termination of pregnancy (page 1)

### WHO Guidance

The following descriptions were extracted from WHO Abortion Care Guideline. Where there is a specific Recommendation, this is stated. Otherwise, these are excerpts.

The Abortion Care Guideline recommends that abortion be available on the request of the woman, girl or other pregnant person without the authorization of any other individual, body or institution. Abortion Care Guideline § 3.3.2.

*Source document: WHO Abortion Care Guideline (page 81)*
Spousal consent

- Not specified

When there is no explicit reference to an issue covered in the questionnaire in the relevant document(s), this is noted and no interpretation was made.

**Related documents:**
- Termination of Pregnancy Act
- Options for interruption of Pregnancy Information Guide
- Surgical Termination of Pregnancy before 10 Weeks of Gestation
- Penal Code
- Portugal Law on exclusion of unlawfulness in cases of voluntary termination of pregnancy

**WHO Guidance**

The following descriptions were extracted from WHO Abortion Care Guideline. Where there is a specific Recommendation, this is stated. Otherwise, these are excerpts.

While parental or partner involvement in abortion decision-making can support and assist women, girls or other pregnant persons, this must be based on the values and preferences of the person availing of abortion and not imposed by third-party authorization requirements. Third-party authorization requirements are incompatible with international human rights law, which provides that States may not restrict women’s access to health services on the ground that they do not have the authorization of husbands, partners, parents or health authorities, because they are unmarried, or because they are women. The Abortion Care Guideline recommends that abortion be available on the request of the woman, girl or other pregnant person without the authorization of any other individual, body or institution. Abortion Care Guideline § 3.3.2.

**Source document:** WHO Abortion Care Guideline (page 81)

Ultrasound images or listen to foetal heartbeat required

- Not specified

When there is no explicit reference to an issue covered in the questionnaire in the relevant document(s), this is noted and no interpretation was made.

**Related documents:**
- Termination of Pregnancy Act
- Options for interruption of Pregnancy Information Guide
- Surgical Termination of Pregnancy before 10 Weeks of Gestation
- Penal Code
- Portugal Law on exclusion of unlawfulness in cases of voluntary termination of pregnancy

**WHO Guidance**

The following descriptions were extracted from WHO Abortion Care Guideline. Where there is a specific Recommendation, this is stated. Otherwise, these are excerpts.

The right to refuse information, including the right to refuse viewing ultrasound images, must be respected. The Abortion Care Guideline recommends against the use of ultrasound scanning as a prerequisite for providing abortion services for both medical and surgical abortion. Abortion Care Guideline § 3.3.5.

**Source document:** WHO Abortion Care Guideline (page 85)

Compulsory counselling

- Yes

**Related documents:**
- Termination of Pregnancy Act (page 3)
- Portugal Law on exclusion of unlawfulness in cases of voluntary termination of pregnancy (page 1)

**WHO Guidance**

The following descriptions were extracted from WHO Abortion Care Guideline. Where there is a specific Recommendation, this is stated. Otherwise, these are excerpts.

While counselling should be made available and accessible, it should always be voluntary for women to choose whether or not they want to receive it. The right to refuse counselling when offered must be respected. Where provided, counselling must be available to individuals in a way that respects privacy and confidentiality.

Counselling should be person-centred and may need to be tailored according to the needs of the individual; young people, survivors of sexual and gender-based violence or members of marginalized groups may have different information or counselling requirements.

The content of and approach to counselling will need to be adjusted depending on the reason for seeking abortion services. Therefore, it is important for the counsellor to be aware of and sensitive to the individual’s situation and needs. Abortion Care Guideline § 3.2.2.

**Source document:** WHO Abortion Care Guideline (page 77)

**Additional notes**

Counselling includes information on (a) the conditions for carrying out any voluntary termination of pregnancy and its consequences for the health of women; (b) the conditions of support that the State and the social security institutions can give to women during pregnancy and maternity; (c) the obligation of psychological accompaniment, during the reflection period; (d) the compulsory monitoring by a social worker during the period of reflection.

Compulsory waiting period

- Yes

**Related documents:**
- Termination of Pregnancy Act (page 3)
- Portugal Law on exclusion of unlawfulness in cases of voluntary termination of pregnancy (page 1)

**Waiting period**

First consultation

3

**WHO Guidance**

The following descriptions were extracted from WHO Abortion Care Guideline. Where there is a specific Recommendation, this is stated. Otherwise, these are excerpts.

Mandatory waiting periods delay access to abortion, sometimes to the extent that women’s access to abortion or choice of abortion method is restricted. The Abortion Care Guideline recommends against mandatory waiting periods for abortion. Abortion Care Guideline § 3.3.1.

**Source document:** WHO Abortion Care Guideline (page 79)
### Mandatory HIV screening test

- **Not specified**
  
  When there is no explicit reference to an issue covered in the questionnaire in the relevant document(s), this is noted and no interpretation was made.

**Related documents:**
- Termination of Pregnancy Act
- Options for Interruption of Pregnancy Information Guide
- Surgical Termination of Pregnancy before 10 Weeks of Gestation
- Penal Code
- Portugal Law on exclusion of unlawfulness in cases of voluntary termination of pregnancy

**WHO Guidance**

The following descriptions were extracted from WHO Abortion Care Guideline. Where there is a specific Recommendation, this is stated. Otherwise, these are excerpts.

Regulatory, policy and programmatic barriers - as well as barriers in practice - that hinder access to and timely provision of quality abortion care should be removed. Abortion Care Guideline § Box 2.1.

- **Source document**: WHO Abortion Care Guideline (page 59)

### Other mandatory STI screening tests

- **Not specified**
  
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**Related documents:**
- Termination of Pregnancy Act
- Options for Interruption of Pregnancy Information Guide
- Surgical Termination of Pregnancy before 10 Weeks of Gestation
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Regulatory, policy and programmatic barriers - as well as barriers in practice - that hinder access to and timely provision of quality abortion care should be removed. Abortion Care Guideline § Box 2.1.

- **Source document**: WHO Abortion Care Guideline (page 59)

### Prohibition of sex-selective abortion

- **Not specified**
  
  When there is no explicit reference to an issue covered in the questionnaire in the relevant document(s), this is noted and no interpretation was made.

**Related documents:**
- Termination of Pregnancy Act
- Options for Interruption of Pregnancy Information Guide
- Surgical Termination of Pregnancy before 10 Weeks of Gestation
- Penal Code
- Portugal Law on exclusion of unlawfulness in cases of voluntary termination of pregnancy

**WHO Guidance**

The following descriptions were extracted from WHO Abortion Care Guideline. Where there is a specific Recommendation, this is stated. Otherwise, these are excerpts.

In situations where abortion is restricted for sex selection purposes, terminating a pregnancy for this reason is likely to involve an unsafe procedure carrying high risks. Any policies or guidelines on the use of technology in obstetric and fetal medicine should take into account the need to ensure women's access to safe abortion and other services - efforts to manage or limit sex selection should also not hamper or limit access to safe abortion services. Preventing gender-biased sex selection: an interagency statement.

- **Source document**: Preventing Gender-Biased Sex Selection (page 17)

### Restrictions on methods to detect sex of the foetus

**No data found**

**WHO Guidance**

The following descriptions were extracted from WHO Abortion Care Guideline. Where there is a specific Recommendation, this is stated. Otherwise, these are excerpts.

A woman is entitled to know the status of her pregnancy and to act on this information. Prenatal tests and other medical diagnostic services cannot legally be refused because the woman may decide to terminate her pregnancy. Safe Abortion Guidelines § 4.2.1.4.

- **Source document**: WHO Abortion Care Guideline (page 103)
### Clinical and Service-delivery Aspects of Abortion Care

#### National guidelines for induced abortion

- Yes, guidelines issued by the government

#### Related documents:
- Options for Interruption of Pregnancy Information Guide (page 1)
- Surgical Termination of Pregnancy before 10 Weeks of Gestation (page 1)
- Medical Termination of Pregnancy (page 1)

#### WHO Guidance

The following descriptions were extracted from WHO Abortion Care Guideline. Where there is a specific Recommendation, this is stated. Otherwise, these are excerpts.

National standards and guidelines for abortion care should be evidence based and periodically updated and should provide the necessary guidance to achieve equal access to comprehensive abortion care. Leadership should also promote evidence-based SRH services according to these standards and guidelines. Abortion Care Guideline § 1.3.3.

- **Vacuum aspiration**
  - Yes (10 WEEKS)
  - Options for Interruption of Pregnancy Information Guide (page 1)
  - Surgical Termination of Pregnancy before 10 Weeks of Gestation (page 1)

- **Dilatation and evacuation**
  - Not specified
  - Options for Interruption of Pregnancy Information Guide
  - Surgical Termination of Pregnancy before 10 Weeks of Gestation

- **Combination mifepristone-misoprostol**
  - Yes (9 WEEKS)
  - Medical Termination of Pregnancy (page 1)

- **Misoprostol only**
  - Not specified
  - Options for Interruption of Pregnancy Information Guide
  - Surgical Termination of Pregnancy before 10 Weeks of Gestation
  - Medical Termination of Pregnancy

- **Other (where provided)**
  - Dilatation and Curettage
  - Options for Interruption of Pregnancy Information Guide (page 1)

#### Methods allowed

- **Vacuum aspiration**
  - Yes (10 WEEKS)

- **Dilatation and evacuation**
  - Not specified

- **Combination mifepristone-misoprostol**
  - Yes (9 WEEKS)

- **Misoprostol only**
  - Not specified

- **Other (where provided)**
  - Dilatation and Curettage

#### Source document:
- WHO Abortion Care Guideline (page 50)

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Vacuum aspiration is recommended for surgical abortions at or under 14 weeks to be provided by traditional and complementary medicine professionals, nurses, midwives, associate/advanced associate clinicians, generalist medical practitioners and specialist medical practitioners.

The Abortion Care Guideline recommends against the practice of dilatation and sharp curettage (D&C), including for sharp curette checks (i.e. to "complete" the abortion) following vacuum aspiration. Abortion Care Guideline § 3.4.1.

Dilation and evacuation (D&E) is recommended for surgical abortions at or over 14 weeks to be provided by generalist medical practitioners and specialist medical practitioners. Vacuum aspiration can be used during a D&E. Abortion Care Guideline § 3.4.1.

The recommended method for medical abortion is mifepristone followed by misoprostol (regimen differs by gestational age). Abortion Care Guideline § 3.4.2.

The Abortion Care Guideline recommends the use of misoprostol alone, with a regime that differs by gestational age. Evidence demonstrates that the use of combination mifepristone plus misoprostol is more effective than misoprostol alone. Abortion Care Guideline § 3.4.2.

- **Source document:** WHO Abortion Care Guideline (page 101)
- **Source document:** WHO Abortion Care Guideline (page 103)
- **Source document:** WHO Abortion Care Guideline (page 106)
The following descriptions were extracted from WHO Abortion Care Guideline. Where there is a specific Recommendation, this is stated. Otherwise, these are excerpts.

Mifepristone and misoprostol should be listed in relevant national EMLs (NEMLs) or their equivalent and should be included in the relevant clinical care/service delivery guidelines.

Inclusion in the NEML is one important component of ensuring that quality medicines are available.

For induced abortion, Mifepristone (200 mg) and misoprostol (200 μg), are recommended in the WHO EML. The EML specifically mentions the following co-packaged formulation: 1 tablet mifepristone (200 mg) + 4 tablets misoprostol (200 μg).

Restrictions on prescribing authority for some categories of health workers may need to be modified or other mechanisms put in place to make the medicines available for these health workers within the regulatory framework of the health system. Abortion Care Guideline § 1.4.4.

Source document: WHO Abortion Care Guideline (page 55)

Mifepristone and misoprostol should be listed in relevant national EMLs (NEMLs) or their equivalent and should be included in the relevant clinical care/service delivery guidelines.

Inclusion in the NEML is one important component of ensuring that quality medicines are available.

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Restrictions on prescribing authority for some categories of health workers may need to be modified or other mechanisms put in place to make the medicines available for these health workers within the regulatory framework of the health system. Abortion Care Guideline § 1.4.4.

Source document: WHO Abortion Care Guideline (page 55)
**Where can abortion services be provided**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Where it is lawful, abortion must be accessible in practice. This requires both ensuring that health-care facilities, commodities and services are accessible (including sufficient providers), and that law and policy on abortion is formulated, interpreted and applied in a way that is compatible with human rights. Abortion Care Guideline § 1.3.1.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Related documents:**
- Termination of Pregnancy Act (page 2)
- Penal Code (page 108)
- Portugal Law on exclusion of unlawfulness in cases of voluntary termination of pregnancy (page 1)

### Primary health-care centres

Not specified

- Termination of Pregnancy Act
- Options for Interruption of Pregnancy Information Guide
- Surgical Termination of Pregnancy before 10 Weeks of Gestation
- Penal Code
- Portugal Law on exclusion of unlawfulness in cases of voluntary termination of pregnancy

### Secondary (district-level) health-care facilities

Not specified

- Termination of Pregnancy Act
- Options for Interruption of Pregnancy Information Guide
- Surgical Termination of Pregnancy before 10 Weeks of Gestation
- Penal Code
- Portugal Law on exclusion of unlawfulness in cases of voluntary termination of pregnancy

### Specialized abortion care public facilities

Not specified

- Termination of Pregnancy Act
- Options for Interruption of Pregnancy Information Guide
- Surgical Termination of Pregnancy before 10 Weeks of Gestation
- Penal Code
- Portugal Law on exclusion of unlawfulness in cases of voluntary termination of pregnancy

### Private health-care centres or clinics

Not specified

- Termination of Pregnancy Act
- Options for Interruption of Pregnancy Information Guide
- Surgical Termination of Pregnancy before 10 Weeks of Gestation
- Penal Code
- Portugal Law on exclusion of unlawfulness in cases of voluntary termination of pregnancy

### NGO health-care centres or clinics

Not specified

- Termination of Pregnancy Act
- Options for Interruption of Pregnancy Information Guide
- Surgical Termination of Pregnancy before 10 Weeks of Gestation
- Penal Code
- Portugal Law on exclusion of unlawfulness in cases of voluntary termination of pregnancy

### Other (if applicable)

Official or officially recognized health facility.

- Termination of Pregnancy Act (page 2)
- Penal Code (page 108)
- Portugal Law on exclusion of unlawfulness in cases of voluntary termination of pregnancy (page 1)

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**WHO Guidance**

The following descriptions were extracted from WHO Abortion Care Guideline. Where there is a specific Recommendation, this is stated. Otherwise, these are excerpts.

Where it is lawful, abortion must be accessible in practice. This requires both ensuring that health-care facilities, commodities and services are accessible (including sufficient providers), and that law and policy on abortion is formulated, interpreted and applied in a way that is compatible with human rights. Abortion Care Guideline § 1.3.1.

- **Source document:** WHO Abortion Care Guideline (page 48)

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**National guidelines for post-abortion care**

Yes, guidelines issued by the government

**Related documents:**
- Options for Interruption of Pregnancy Information Guide (page 1)
- Surgical Termination of Pregnancy before 10 Weeks of Gestation (page 1)
- Medical Termination of Pregnancy (page 1)

**WHO Guidance**

The following descriptions were extracted from WHO Abortion Care Guideline. Where there is a specific Recommendation, this is stated. Otherwise, these are excerpts.

National standards and guidelines for abortion care should be evidence based and periodically updated and should provide the necessary guidance to achieve equal access to comprehensive abortion care. Leadership should also promote evidence-based SRH services according to these standards and guidelines. Abortion Care Guideline § 1.3.3.

- **Source document:** WHO Abortion Care Guideline (page 50)
Where can post abortion care services be provided

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Primary health-care centres</th>
<th>Not specified</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Termination of Pregnancy Act</td>
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<td>• Penal Code</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Portugal Law on exclusion of unlawfulness in cases of voluntary termination of pregnancy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Secondary (district-level) health-care facilities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Not specified</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Termination of Pregnancy Act</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Options for Interruption of Pregnancy Information Guide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Surgical Termination of Pregnancy before 10 Weeks of Gestation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Penal Code</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Portugal Law on exclusion of unlawfulness in cases of voluntary termination of pregnancy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Specialized abortion care public facilities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Not specified</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Termination of Pregnancy Act</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>• Penal Code</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Portugal Law on exclusion of unlawfulness in cases of voluntary termination of pregnancy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Private health-care centres or clinics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Not specified</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Termination of Pregnancy Act</td>
</tr>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NGO health-care centres or clinics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Not specified</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Termination of Pregnancy Act</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Options for Interruption of Pregnancy Information Guide</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>• Penal Code</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Portugal Law on exclusion of unlawfulness in cases of voluntary termination of pregnancy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other (if applicable)

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**WHO Guidance**

The following descriptions were extracted from WHO Abortion Care Guideline. Where there is a specific Recommendation, this is stated. Otherwise, these are excerpts.

The Abortion Care Guideline recommends the option of telemedicine as an alternative to in-person interactions with the health worker to deliver medical abortion services in whole or in part. Telemedicine services should include referrals (based on the woman’s location) for medicines (abortion and pain control medicines), any abortion care or post-abortion follow-up required (including for emergency care if needed), and for post-abortion contraceptive services. Abortion Care Guideline § 3.6.1.

Source document: WHO Abortion Care Guideline (page 133)

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### Contraception included in post-abortion care

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Related documents:**

- Termination of Pregnancy Act (page 3)
- Options for Interruption of Pregnancy Information Guide (page 12)
- Surgical Termination of Pregnancy before 10 Weeks of Gestation (page 3)
- Penal Code
- Portugal Law on exclusion of unlawfulness in cases of voluntary termination of pregnancy (page 2)

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**WHO Guidance**

The following descriptions were extracted from WHO Abortion Care Guideline. Where there is a specific Recommendation, this is stated. Otherwise, these are excerpts.

All contraceptive options may be considered after an abortion. For individuals undergoing surgical abortion and wishing to use contraception, Abortion Care Guideline recommends the option of initiating the contraception at the time of surgical abortion. For individuals undergoing medical abortion, for those who choose to use hormonal contraception, the Abortion Care Guideline suggests that they be given the option of starting hormonal contraception immediately after the first pill of the medical abortion regimen. For those who choose to have an IUD inserted, Abortion Care Guideline suggests IUD placement at the time that success of the abortion procedure is determined. Abortion Care Guideline § 3.5.4.

Source document: WHO Abortion Care Guideline (page 126)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Insurance to offset end user costs</strong></td>
<td>When there is no explicit reference to an issue covered in the questionnaire in the relevant document(s), this is noted and no interpretation was made.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Related documents:**
- Termination of Pregnancy Act
- Options for Interruption of Pregnancy Information Guide
- Surgical Termination of Pregnancy before 10 Weeks of Gestation
- Medical Termination of Pregnancy
- Portugal Law on exclusion of unlawfulness in cases of voluntary termination of pregnancy

**WHO Guidance**

The following descriptions were extracted from WHO Abortion Care Guideline. Where there is a specific Recommendation, this is stated. Otherwise, these are excerpts.

Where user fees are charged for abortion, this should be based on careful consideration of ability to pay, and fee waivers should be available for those who are facing financial hardship and adolescent abortion seekers. As far as possible, abortion services and supplies should be mandated for coverage under insurance plans as inability to pay is not an acceptable reason to deny or delay abortion care. Furthermore, having transparent procedures in all health-care facilities can ensure that informal charges are not imposed by staff. Abortion Care Guideline § 1.4.2.

**Source document:** WHO Abortion Care Guideline (page 53)

**Who can provide abortion services**

**Related documents:**
- Penal Code (page 108)
- Portugal Law on exclusion of unlawfulness in cases of voluntary termination of pregnancy (page 1)

**Nurse**
- Not specified

**Midwife/nurse-midwife**
- Not specified

**Doctor (specialty not specified)**
- Yes

**Specialist doctor, including OB/GYN**
- Not specified

**Other (if applicable)**
- Under the Direction of a Doctor (Individual Not Specified)

**WHO Guidance**

The following descriptions were extracted from WHO Abortion Care Guideline. Where there is a specific Recommendation, this is stated. Otherwise, these are excerpts.

The Abortion Care Guideline recommends against regulation on who can provide and manage abortion that is inconsistent with WHO guidance. Abortion Care Guideline § 3.3.8.

**Source document:** WHO Abortion Care Guideline (page 97)
Conscientious Objection

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Public sector providers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Conscientious Objection</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Related documents:**
- Termination of Pregnancy Act (page 2)
- Portugal Law on exclusion of unlawfulness in cases of voluntary termination of pregnancy (page 2)

**Individual health-care providers who have objected are required to refer the woman to another provider**

Yes

There is a requirement for no more than five days to pass between the woman's initial abortion request and the first consultation.

- Termination of Pregnancy Act (page 2)

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**WHO Guidance**

The following descriptions were extracted from WHO Abortion Care Guideline. Where there is a specific Recommendation, this is stated. Otherwise, these are excerpts.

The Abortion Care Guideline recommends that access to and continuity of comprehensive abortion care be protected against barriers created by conscientious objection. It is critical that States ensure compliance with regulations and design/organize health systems to ensure access to and continuity of quality abortion care. If it proves impossible to regulate conscientious objection in a way that respects, protects and fulfills abortion seekers’ rights, conscientious objection in abortion provision may become indefensible. Abortion Care Guideline § 3.3.9.

**Source document:** WHO Abortion Care Guideline (page 98)
Individual health-care providers who have objected are required to refer the woman to another provider

Yes

There is a requirement for no more than five days to pass between the woman's initial abortion request and the first consultation.

- Termination of Pregnancy Act (page 2)
Where it is lawful, abortion must be accessible in practice. This requires both ensuring that health-care facilities, commodities and services are accessible (including sufficient providers), and that law and policy on abortion is formulated, interpreted and applied in a way that is compatible with human rights. Abortion Care Guideline § 1.3.1.

Source document: WHO Abortion Care Guideline (page 48)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.8.2 Number of people covered by health insurance or a public health system per 1,000 population</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.1.1 Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.1.1 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and nondiscrimination on the basis of sex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.3.2 Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.6.1 Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.6.2 Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee women aged 15-49 years access to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.a.1 (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries

10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by age, sex and persons with disabilities

10.3.1 Proportion of the population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed within the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law

### Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

16.3.1 Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms

16.5.1 Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months

### Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet

### Additional Reproductive Health Indicators

- Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning
- Percentage of births attended by trained health professional
- Percentage of women aged 20-24 who gave birth before age 18
- Total fertility rate
- Legal marital age for women, with parental consent
- Legal marital age for women, without parental consent
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gender Inequalities Index (Value)</td>
<td>0.09</td>
<td>2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender Inequalities Index (Rank)</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mandatory paid maternity leave</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median age</td>
<td>46.2</td>
<td>2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population, urban (%)</td>
<td>65.211</td>
<td>2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of secondary school completion rate for girls</td>
<td>0.99</td>
<td>2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender parity in secondary education</td>
<td>0.973</td>
<td>2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of women in non-agricultural employment</td>
<td>49.8</td>
<td>2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proportion of seats in parliament held by women</td>
<td>34.8</td>
<td>2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex ratio at birth (male to female births)</td>
<td>1.06</td>
<td>2018</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>