



# PRACTICAL GUIDE

## ALLOWANCE FOR CLINICAL RISK DURING PREGNANCY

INSTITUTO DA SEGURANÇA SOCIAL, I.P.

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**The information contained in this practical guide does not waive the consultation of the law.**

## A –What is it?

It is a **cash benefit** paid to **pregnant working women** during the period deemed necessary by a medical professional, in situations where there is a risk to their own health or to the health of the unborn child (high-risk pregnancy), intended to compensate for the loss of employment income.

This period of clinical risk leave **is not** deducted from the period of initial parental leave to which the woman is still entitled.

**Note:** Questions regarding leaves or absences must be clarified by the Authority for Working Conditions (*Autoridade para as Condições do Trabalho* - ACT) and not by Social Security.

The entitlement to parental allowances depends on taking the leaves or absences provided for in the Labour Code.

## B – Who is entitled?

- Employees, including domestic workers, who pay contributions to Social Security;  
**Note:** In the event of contract suspension or termination, it is still possible to receive the Allowance, provided that no more than 6 consecutive months without contributions payment have elapsed, between the date of the contract suspension or termination and the date on which the clinical risk situation started.
- Self-employed women who pay contributions to Social Security;
- Women registered under the voluntary social insurance scheme, who:
  - work on ships of foreign companies, or
  - are scientific research fellows
- Working women in pre-retirement with reduced working hours;
- Women who are receiving a Relative Invalidity Pension, Old-Age Pension or Survivor's Pension and working and paying contributions to Social Security;
- Women who are receiving unemployment benefits from Social Security (Unemployment Benefit, Unemployment Social Benefit, Activity Cessation Allowance for Economically Dependent Self-Employed Persons, Activity Cessation Allowance for Business Owners and Members of the Statutory Bodies of Legal Persons), whose payment is suspended during the period of the Allowance for Clinical Risk During Pregnancy granting;
- Home working women.

## C –What are the entitlement conditions?

You are entitled to the Allowance for Clinical Risk During Pregnancy if you **fulfil all of the following conditions:**

- you have a medical statement confirming the clinical risk during pregnancy, specifying the period deemed necessary to prevent the risk;
- you fulfil the qualifying period, i.e., you have paid **at least 6 months** (consecutive or non-consecutive) **of contributions**, until the day on which you stopped working due to

the clinical risk;

- your **contributory situation is regularised** on the date you become entitled to the Allowance, if you are self-employed or covered by the voluntary social insurance scheme.
- you apply for the Allowance within the established time limit, i.e., within 6 months from the first day on which you stopped working.

### Qualifying period

To be entitled to the **Allowance for Clinical Risk During Pregnancy**, you must have worked and paid contributions for **6 months** (consecutive or non-consecutive) to

- the **Portuguese Social Security**, or
- **to other social protection systems**, national or foreign, provided that the contributions periods do not overlap and include **parental support**.

In order to complete the 6 months of contributions it is also taken into account:

- the month in which you **start the leave**, if you have worked and paid contributions for at least **1 day** in that month, or
- the month in which **you stopped working**, if you have worked and paid contributions for at least **1 day** in that month.

**Note:** If the months with contributions are not consecutive, **there cannot be a period of 6 months or more without contributions payment**.

Otherwise, a **new qualifying period** must be fulfilled as from the month in which the payment of contributions is resumed (i.e., when there is a new salaries registration);

#### Example 1:

Teresa began working and paying contributions to Social Security in **October 2024**.

On **10 March 2025**, she had to stop working due to a **clinical risk during pregnancy**.

As she **had not yet completed 6 full months of contributions** by that date, the month of **March** will also be taken into account for the **qualifying period**, even if **she did not work the entire month**. She only needs to have paid contributions for **at least 1 day** in that month.

#### Example 2:

Maria worked in **France from January to May 2024** and **began paying contributions to the Portuguese Social Security system in August 2024**.

On **1 November 2024**, she had to stop working due to a **clinical risk during pregnancy**. Although she has paid contributions in Portugal up until **31 October 2024**, she **had not yet completed 6 months of contributions** in this country.

However, since she **has worked and paid contributions in France** until May 2024, **those periods of contributions are also taken into account for the qualifying period.**

**Note:** A woman who has not yet completed 6 months of contributions may be entitled to the Social Allowance for Clinical Risk During Pregnancy if she meets the means testing condition.

### **General Condition for the Allowance payment to Self-Employed women and Women Registered under the Voluntary Social Insurance Scheme**

Self-employed women and women registered under the **voluntary social insurance** scheme must have their payments to social security regularised on the date they become entitled to the Allowance.

If there are contributory debts to Social Security, the payment of the **Allowance for Clinical Risk During Pregnancy** will be suspended as from the date it was due. However, if the debt is settled within 3 months following that in which the suspension occurred, the entitlement to the Allowance is resumed.

If the debt is not regularised within that time limit, the woman loses the right to the Allowance.

However, if the debt is regularised after the time limit of 3 months, but still during the period in which the woman could receive the Allowance, the respective payment will be resumed as from the day following the regularisation date.

**Note:** If you have debts but are paying them in instalments under an agreement with the Social Security Services, the situation is considered regularised as long as you comply with that agreement.

## **D - How much will I receive?**

### **D1. How much will I receive?**

The daily amount of the Allowance for Clinical Risk during Pregnancy corresponds to a **percentage of 100% of the Reference Remuneration (RR)**, and it cannot be lower than **€14,32** (80% of 1/30 of the Social Support Index - IAS - value, which in 2026 is equal to €537,13).

**Note:** If you live in the autonomous regions, the amount received increases by 2%.

**Example:** If you stopped working in April 2025, your salaries from August 2024 to January 2025 are added to calculate the Reference Remuneration.

### **What is the Reference Remuneration?**

It corresponds to the average of salaries registered in the Social Security system in the **6 oldest months of the last 8 months** before the month in which you stopped working due to clinical risk during pregnancy (excluding Holiday pay, Christmas bonus and similar payments).

**Example:** if you stopped working due to clinical risk in April 2025, the salaries taken into account for this calculation are the salaries from August 2024 to January 2025.

If you do not have 6 months of Social Security contributions in Portugal but are entitled to the Allowance due to the payment of contributions in other countries to which Portugal is bound by a Social Security

Agreement, the Reference Remuneration corresponds to the average of the salaries registered in the Portuguese Social Security system up to the day before the start of the leave.

In this case, the Reference Remuneration is calculated as follows:

- sum of the salaries registered in the Social Security system (excluding Holiday pay, Christmas bonus or similar payments), divided by 30 times the number of months with registered salaries, i.e.: **RR = R / (30 × n)**.

## **D2. How can I receive it?**

There are **2 modalities of payment** of this Allowance. The payment can be made

- by bank transfer, or
- by postal order issued by the Portuguese postal services (*CTT*) to your address.

## **D3. How to register or change the IBAN (International Bank Account Number)**

### **1. Online**

You can register or change the IBAN:

- through the Social Security Online Service, in the menu *Iniciar Sessão* (Log In) > *Perfil* (Profile) > *Conta bancária* (Bank Account) > *Consultar e decidir pedidos de alteração de conta bancária* (Consult and decide on bank account change requests).

### **2. At the Social Security Customer Information Services**

To register or change the IBAN, you must complete the form MG 14 - *Requerimento de Registo ou Alteração de IBAN* (Application for IBAN Registration or Change) available on the Social Security Online Service in the *Formulários* (Forms) menu, and attach a bank document confirming the IBAN, which must include the name of the person submitting the application or of the person entitled to the **Allowance for Clinical Risk During Pregnancy** as the account holder.

**Note:** The IBAN will be pending validation by Social Security. Once confirmed, a notification will be sent to your inbox in the *Mensagens* (Messages) menu.

### **Minimum Banking Services (SMB)**

If you still do not have a current account, you may open a Minimum Banking Services account at any bank.

The annual cost is less than 1% of the national minimum wage, which in 2026 amounts to €920,00.

For more information on Minimum Banking Services, please consult the *Portal do Cliente Bancário* (Bank Customer Portal).

## **D4. Unduly Paid Benefits**

If you received any unduly amounts from Social Security, you must return them.

The reimbursement of unduly paid amounts can be made in several ways, and you have **30 days** to do so, as from the date you received the notification from Social Security.

**Note:** You must keep the proof of payment, as it may be requested by Social Security  
*Decree-Law no. 133/88, Art. 7(5), Art. 8 and Art. 11*

#### **D4.1 How to reimburse the unduly paid amount**

You can make the payment through:

- ATM payment reference (via *Multibanco* system);
- bank transfer;
- certified cheque, bank cheque, or cheque issued by the *Agência de Gestão da Tesouraria e da Dívida Pública IGCP, EPE* (Portuguese Treasury and Public Debt Management Agency), or postal order, sent to the Social Security District Centre of your place of residence;
- a Treasury of the Social Security Services, bringing with you the notification you received from Social Security:
  - using a debit card;
  - in cash, up to €150,00;
  - by certified cheques, bank cheques, or cheques issued by *IGCP, EPE*.

The payment document is available through the Social Security Online Service:

- in the *Pagamentos e dívidas* (Payments and debts) menu > *Posição Atual* (Current Position), or
- in the *Iniciar sessão* (Log in) menu > *Posição Atual* (Current Position).

#### **D4.2 What to do if I cannot reimburse the full amount in a single payment**

You can request to make the payment in monthly instalments, using one of the following methods:

- through the Social Security Online Service, in the *Pagamentos e dívidas* (Payments and debts) menu > *Valores a pagar à Segurança Social* (Amounts to be Paid to Social Security) > *Planos Prestacionais* (Instalment Plans), or
- in the *Pagamentos e dívidas* (Payments and debts) menu > *Dívidas em execução fiscal* (Debts in tax execution) > *Planos Prestacionais* (Instalment Plans).

**Note:** In this case, the instalment plan is automatically approved.

- by submitting the form *MG 7 - Requerimento - Pagamento de valores devidos à Segurança Social* (Application for Payment of Amounts Owed to Social Security),
  - by post, sent to the Social Security District Centre of your place of residence, or
  - at any Social Security Customer Information Service.

#### **D4.3 What happens if you do not respond or do not reimburse the amount voluntarily?**

If you are receiving a social benefit, up to **1/3 of that benefit** will be deducted until the full amount is recovered. You may choose to have a higher amount deducted, if you prefer.

**We guarantee that you will receive, at least:**

- the amount of the Guaranteed Minimum Monthly Wage, which in 2026 is €920,00 for benefits granted in case of loss or reduction of employment income; if you are receiving a lower benefit amount from Social Security, no deductions will be made, or
- the amount of the Social Support Index (IAS), which in 2026 is €537,13, for all other types of benefits. If you are receiving a lower benefit amount from Social Security, no deductions will be made.

If you are not receiving social benefits, or if you are receiving social benefits from which no deductions can be made, **the amount concerned will be recovered through tax enforcement proceedings (compulsory collection).**

*Decree-Law No. 133/88, Articles 7(5), 8, and 11*

## **E – Granting period**

### **E1. When does the Allowance for Clinical Risk During Pregnancy start to be paid?**

This Allowance is paid as from the 1<sup>st</sup> day in which you stopped working due to clinical risk, as confirmed by a medical certificate.

### **E2. How long will I receive it? (granting period)**

The Allowance for Clinical Risk During Pregnancy can be received for as long as the doctor considers it necessary to prevent the clinical risk to the health of the pregnant woman or of the unborn child.

**Note:** These days of leave due to clinical risk during pregnancy are neither taken into account to, nor deducted from, the parental leave period to which you are entitled.

### **E3. When will the Allowance for Clinical Risk During Pregnancy be temporarily suspended?**

This Allowance is suspended when:

- The woman returns to work;
- The doctor determines that there is no longer a clinical risk to the mother or the child and does not issue a new medical certificate.

### **E4. When does the Allowance for Clinical Risk During Pregnancy entitlement end? (cessation)**

The entitlement to the **Allowance for Clinical Risk During Pregnancy** ends when **at least one of the following circumstances happens:**

- The person concerned no longer meets at least one of the necessary conditions to be entitled to the Allowance;
- For more information, please consult section C - What are the entitlement conditions?
- The child is born;
- Fraud occurs;

- The woman is working while receiving the Allowance;
- The woman receiving the Allowance dies (in this case, the Allowance ceases on the following day)

## F – How to apply

### F1. Where to apply

- Through the Social Security Online Service, in the menu *Família* (Family) > *Gravidez* (Pregnancy) > *Subsídio por Risco Clínico durante a Gravidez* (Allowance for Clinical Risk During Pregnancy);
- At any Social Security Customer Information Service;
- By post, sent to the Social Security District Centre of the place of residence of the woman entitled to the Allowance.

**Note:** In cases of **clinical risk during pregnancy**, if the medical certificate is issued by a health centre or hospital of the National Health Service, using the appropriate form - *CIT – Certificado de Incapacidade Temporária para o Trabalho* (Certificate of Temporary Incapacity for Work), it is not necessary to apply for the **Allowance for Clinical Risk During Pregnancy**, neither online nor on paper.

### F2. Which forms must be completed?

- Form 5051 – *Requerimento de Subsídio: Risco Clínico durante a gravidez, interrupção da gravidez, riscos específicos* (Application for: Allowance for Clinical Risk During Pregnancy, Allowance for Pregnancy Termination, Allowance Specific Risks);
- Form RP 5003 – *Requerimento de Prestações Compensatórias* (Application for Compensatory Benefits).

**Note:** Self-employed women (issuing “green receipts”, or individual entrepreneurs) are not entitled to **Christmas pay** or **Holiday bonus** payments while receiving the **Allowance for Clinical Risk During Pregnancy**.

### F3. What documents are required?

- Bank document confirming the IBAN, which must include the name of the person submitting the application as the account holder, if she wants that the payment is made by bank transfer.
- A valid identification document (e.g. Citizen Card, Identity Card, Birth Certificate, Passport, and Residence Permit);
- A medical certificate indicating the period of incapacity for work, if the certificate is issued by a private doctor or a private healthcare establishment.

**Note:** It is not necessary to submit an application when the reason for the incapacity for work is certified by a doctor from the National Health Service (e.g. at the Health Centres) using the form

- *Certificado de Incapacidade Temporária para o Trabalho* (Certificate of Temporary Incapacity for Work).

### **Updated address**

You must always keep your address updated.

- If you do not have a Citizen Card, you must update your address:
  - through the Social Security Online Service, or
  - by submitting the form MG 2 – *Requerimento de Alteração de Dados* (Application – Change of personal details).
- If you have a Citizen Card, you must update your address:
  - via the internet, by accessing the *Portal do Cidadão* (Citizen's Portal), after making your registration.

**Note:** This service allows any adult to update his/her address online easily and simultaneously in multiple public entities. Alternatively, this can also be done in person at a Citizen Shop (*Loja do Cidadão*) or at other entities that issue the Citizen Card.

You may be asked to provide additional documents by the Social Security services, in order to confirm that you meet the conditions for the Allowance.

### **F4. Time limit to apply**

**Up to 6 months** after the 1<sup>st</sup> day on which you stopped working.

If you submit the application after the time limit of 6 months but are still within the period in which you could receive the Allowance, the period that has elapsed after the 6 months' time limit will be deducted.

**Example:** If the 1<sup>st</sup> day on which you stopped working was 1 March 2025, the time limit to apply for the Allowance ends on 31 August 2025 (6 months later) and you will receive the full amount of the Allowance. If you apply for the Allowance on 1 October 2025, i.e., 1 month after the 6 months' time limit, it will be deducted the amount corresponding to 1 month of Allowance.

## **G – Can the Allowance for Clinical Risk During Pregnancy be cumulated with other benefits?**

### **G1. It can be cumulated with:**

- Solidarity Supplement for the Elderly;
- Compensation or pension due to occupational disease or work accident;
- Old-age Pension (provided that you are working and paying contributions to Social Security);
- Relative Invalidity Pension (provided that you are working and paying contributions to Social Security);
- Survivor's Pension (provided that you are working and paying contributions to Social Security);
- Pre-retirement (agreement between employee and employer that allows employees to stop working before the retirement age), provided that you are working and paying contributions to Social Security;

- Social Integration Income.

## **G2. It cannot be cumulated with:**

- Benefits granted within the scope of the solidarity subsystem, with the exception of the Social Integration Income and the Solidarity Supplement for the Elderly;
- Unemployment Benefits (Unemployment Benefit, Unemployment Social Benefit, Cessation of Activity Cessation Allowance for Economically Dependent Self-Employed Workers, Activity Cessation Allowance for Business Owners and for Statutory Bodies Members of Legal Entities).

**Note:** If you receive unemployment benefits, those benefits will be suspended while you are receiving the Allowance for Clinical Risk During Pregnancy. You must communicate to the Employment Centre within **5 business days** the start and end of the period during which you are receiving this Allowance, in order to be exempt from fulfilling your duties towards the Employment Centre.

## **H – What are my duties and penalties?**

### **H1. Duties:**

- Inform Social Security within **5 business days** of any changes that determine the end of the Allowance for Clinical Risk During Pregnancy entitlement, such as:
  - changes to periods of leave, unpaid absences and leaves provided for in the Labour Code, or equivalent periods.

### **H2. Penalties:**

If the duties are not fulfilled or illegal means are used to obtain the Allowance, the person concerned will be subject to fines.

## **I – Compensatory Benefits**

### **I1. What are the entitlement conditions?**

You are entitled to compensatory benefits for Holiday pay, Christmas Bonus or similar payments, if you **fulfil all of the following conditions:**

- your employer has not paid the Holiday pay and Christmas bonus, either in full or in part;
- the period of absence from work (leave) was **equal to or higher than 30 consecutive days**.

### **I2. How much will I receive?**

The amount to be received corresponds to:

- **60% of the Holiday pay and Christmas bonus value** that the employer has neither paid nor is obliged to pay, in cases where the person was ill and receiving Sickness Benefit; or
- **80% of the Holiday pay and Christmas bonus value** that the employer has neither paid nor is obliged to pay, in cases where the person concerned was on parental leave and receiving parental allowances. In situations where the person concerned takes a leave to care for a child with a disability or chronic illness, the compensatory benefits amount cannot exceed 2 times the Social Support Index (IAS – *Indexante dos Apoios Sociais*) value, which in 2026 is equal to

€537,13.

### How can I receive it?

There are **2 modalities of payment** of compensatory benefits. The payment can be made

- by bank transfer, or
- by postal order issued by the Portuguese postal services (*CTT*) to your address.

### I3. How to apply

You can apply to the compensatory benefits:

- through the Social Security Online Service, in the menu *Doença* (Sickness) > *Cuidados na doença* (Sickness Care) > *Prestação Compensatória dos Subsídios de Férias e Natal* (Compensatory Benefit for Holiday Pay and Christmas Bonus), or
- in the *Trabalho* (Work) menu > *Cuidados na doença* (Sickness Care) > *Prestação Compensatória dos Subsídios de Férias e Natal* (Compensatory Benefit for Holiday Pay and Christmas Bonus);
- by submitting the form RP 5003 - *Requerimento de Prestações Compensatórias* (Application for Compensatory Benefits), together with the **required documents**:
  - by post, sent to the Social Security District Centre of your place of residence, or
  - at any Social Security Customer Information Service;

### Required documents

In addition to the form RP 5003 - *Requerimento de Prestações compensatórias* (Application for Compensatory Benefits), the following documents are also required:

- Valid identification document (e.g., Citizen Card, Identity Card, Birth Certificate, Passport, and Residence Permit);
- Bank document confirming the IBAN, which must include the name of the person submitting the application as the account holder, if you want that the payment is made by deposit into a bank account.

### Time limit to apply

Up to **6 months**, as from:

- 1 January of the year following the one in which the Holiday pay and the Christmas bonus should have been paid by the employer, or
- the date of the employment contract end, when applicable.
- **Note:** If the person entitled to the compensatory benefit dies without having applied for it, the family members who are entitled to Death Grant may apply for the compensatory benefit within the established time limit.

## **J - Supporting documentation**

### **J1. Applicable legislation**

#### **Ministerial Order no. 480-A/2025/1 of 30 December**

Updates the Social Support Index (IAS) value for the year 2026 (€537,13).

#### **Decree-Law no. 139/2025 of 29 December**

Updates the value of the guaranteed minimum monthly wage (i.e., the national minimum salary) for 2026, to €920,00.

#### **Law no. 7/2016 of 17 March**

Provides for a specific increase in the amount of benefits within the scope of social protection, in the events of maternity, paternity and adoption, received by residents of the autonomous regions.

#### **Ministerial Order no. 220/2013 of 4 July**

It changes the Certificate of Temporary Incapacity for Work (CIT – *Certificado de Incapacidade Temporária para o Trabalho*) and the obligation for it to be sent electronically to the Social Security services, by the competent services of the National Health Service.

#### **Decree-Law no. 91/2009 of 9 April, as amended by Decree-Law no. 70/2010 of 16 June, Decree-Law no. 133/2012 of 27 June, Law no. 120/2015 of 1 September and Decree-Law no. 53/2018 of 2 July.**

Establishes the legal framework for social protection in parenthood.

#### **Law no. 53-B/2006 of 29 December**

Creates the Social Support Index (*IAS – Indexante dos Apoios Sociais*) and establishes new rules for updating pensions and other social benefits from the Social Security system.

#### **Order no. 8847/2001 of 27 April**

Excludes the months in which there is a contributory gap due to professional training during the granting of unemployment benefits, for the purposes of the qualifying period fulfilment and calculation of the reference remuneration.

## **K - Glossary**

### **Lactating woman**

A woman who is breastfeeding.

### **Unborn child**

A foetus; the child who is yet to be born.

### **Postpartum woman**

A woman who has just given birth.

### **Qualifying period**

It is the minimum period of contributions payment to Social Security required for the entitlement to a benefit.

In the case of the **Allowance for Clinical Risk During Pregnancy**, a woman is only entitled to this Allowance if she has worked and paid contributions for at least **6 months** (consecutive or non-consecutive) to Social Security or to another national or foreign social protection system, provided that the contribution periods do not overlap and that the other system also guarantees her an allowance in these situations.

If necessary, the month in which the work interruption occurs is also taken into account for the qualifying period, provided that the woman concerned has worked and paid contributions for at least **1 day during that same month**.

The woman concerned **cannot have a gap of 6 consecutive months or more without contributions payment**. Otherwise, a new period of 6 months with contributions payment begins, as of the month in which the contributions payment is resumed.

**Countries that allow the aggregation of contributory periods for the fulfilment of the qualifying period (European Union, European Economic Area and Switzerland):**

Germany	Austria	Belgium	Bulgaria
Cyprus	Denmark	Slovakia	Slovenia
Spain	Estonia	Finland	France
Greece	Hungary	Ireland	Iceland
Italy	Latvia	Liechtenstein	Lithuania
Luxembourg	Malta	Norway	Netherlands
Poland	Portugal	United Kingdom	Czech Republic
Romania	Sweden	Switzerland	

**Countries with Agreements or Conventions with Portugal that allow the aggregation of contributory periods for the fulfilment of the qualifying period:**

Andorra	Brazil	Cape Verde	Morocco
Australia	Tunisia		

**Reference Remuneration**

It is the value used to calculate the Allowance.

In the case of the **Allowance for Clinical Risk During Pregnancy**, it corresponds to the average of salaries registered in the Social Security system **in the 6 oldest months of the last 8 months** before the month in which you stopped working (**excluding Holiday pay, Christmas bonus and similar payments**).

For example, if you stopped working due to clinical risk in April 2025, the salaries taken into account for this calculation will be the salaries from **August 2024 to January 2025**.

## L - Frequently Asked Questions

### **What is the difference between specific risks and clinical risk?**

#### **Clinical risk**

A pregnant woman cannot work due to health complications during pregnancy that could endanger her health or that of the baby. In such cases, she may stop working for the period recommended by her doctor and she is entitled to the **Allowance for Clinical Risk During Pregnancy**, which corresponds to 100% of her Reference Remuneration.

If she lives in an autonomous region, the Allowance amount is increased by 2%.

#### **Specific risks**

These risks are related to the type of work the woman performs — for example, night shifts or exposure to hazardous substances or conditions.

They may arise during pregnancy, after childbirth, or while breastfeeding.

If the woman cannot work due to these risks, she may be entitled to the **Allowance for Specific Risks**, which corresponds to 65% of her Reference Remuneration.

If she lives in an autonomous region, this Allowance is also increased by 2%.

The days during which a woman is absent from work due to clinical risk are not deducted from the parental leave period to which she is entitled.

### **If I am self-employed and my contributory situation is not regularised and, in the meantime, I regularise it, am I still not entitled to the Allowance?**

If there are **contributory debts to Social Security**, the payment of the Allowance for Clinical Risk During Pregnancy will be suspended.

If **the situation is regularised within 3 months following that in which the payment was suspended**, the entitlement to the Allowance is resumed and the outstanding amounts of the Allowance will be paid.

If you **regularise the situation only after the time limit of 3 months**, you lose the right to the Allowance amounts not paid; however, the Allowance payment can be resumed, as from the day following the regularisation date, provided that you are still within the period in which you can receive the Allowance.

### **Do I have to declare the amounts of the Allowance for Clinical Risk During Pregnancy received from Social Security for Income Tax (IRS) purposes?**

No. Currently, the Allowance for Clinical Risk During Pregnancy amounts received from Social Security do not need to be declared for income tax (IRS) purposes.