Abortion Act 1967

1967 CHAPTER 87

An Act to amend and clarify the law relating to termination of pregnancy by registered medical practitioners. [27th October 1967]

Modifications etc. (not altering text)
C1 Act: transfer of functions (1.7.1999) by S.I. 1999/672, art. 2, Sch. 1
C2 References to Minister of Health to be construed as references to Secretary of State: S.I. 1969/1688, arts. 2, 3, 5(4)(a)
C3 Act modified (temp. 1.4.1991 to 30.4.1991) by S.I. 1991/480, art. 3(3)-(5)

Commencement Information
I1 Act wholly in force 27.4.1968 see s. 7(2)

1 Medical termination of pregnancy.

(1) Subject to the provisions of this section, a person shall not be guilty of an offence under the law relating to abortion when a pregnancy is terminated by a registered medical practitioner if two registered medical practitioners are of the opinion, formed in good faith—

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<td>(P(a)) &amp; that the pregnancy has not exceeded its twenty-fourth week and that the continuance of the pregnancy would involve risk, greater than if the pregnancy were terminated, of injury to the physical or mental health of the pregnant woman or any existing children of her family; or</td>
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<td>(b) &amp; that the termination is necessary to prevent grave permanent injury to the physical or mental health of the pregnant woman; or</td>
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<td>(c) &amp; that the continuance of the pregnancy would involve risk to the life of the pregnant woman, greater than if the pregnancy were terminated; or</td>
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<td>(d) &amp; that there is a substantial risk that if the child were born it would suffer from such physical or mental abnormalities as to be seriously handicapped.</td>
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(2) In determining whether the continuance of a pregnancy would involve such risk of injury to health as is mentioned in paragraph (a) \(P\) or (b) of subsection (1) of
this section, account may be taken of the pregnant woman’s actual or reasonably foreseeable environment.

(3) Except as provided by \[F3\] subsections (3B) to (4) of this section, any treatment for the termination of pregnancy must be carried out in a hospital vested in \[F4\] the Secretary of State for the purposes of his functions under the \[F5\] National Health Service Act 2006 or the National Health Service (Scotland) Act 1978 \[F6\] or in a hospital vested in \[F7\] a National Health Service trust \[F8\] or an NHS foundation trust \[F9\] or in a place approved for the purposes of this section by the Secretary of State.

\[F9\](3A) The power under subsection (3) of this section to approve a place—

\[F10\] (a) includes power, in relation to treatment consisting primarily in the use of such medicines as may be specified in the approval and carried out in such manner as may be so specified, to approve a class of places

\[F11\] (b) is not limited by subsections (3C) and (3D).

\[F12\](3B) Subsections (3C) and (3D) apply where—

(a) the treatment referred to in subsection (3) consists of the prescription and administration of medicine, and

(b) the registered medical practitioner terminating the pregnancy is of the opinion, formed in good faith, that, if the medicine is administered in accordance with their instructions, the pregnancy will not exceed ten weeks at the time when the medicine is administered (or in the case of a course of medicine, when the first medicine in the course is administered).

(3C) If the usual place of residence of the registered medical practitioner terminating the pregnancy is in England or Wales, the medicine may be prescribed from that place by the registered medical practitioner.

(3D) If the pregnant woman’s usual place of residence is in England or Wales and she has had a consultation (in person, by telephone or by electronic means) with a registered medical practitioner, registered nurse or registered midwife about the termination of the pregnancy, the medicine may be self-administered by the pregnant woman at that place.

(4) Subsection (3) of this section, and so much of subsection (1) as relates to the opinion of two registered medical practitioners, shall not apply to the termination of a pregnancy by a registered medical practitioner in a case where he is of the opinion, formed in good faith, that the termination is immediately necessary to save the life or to prevent grave permanent injury to the physical or mental health of the pregnant woman.

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**Textual Amendments**

- **F1** S. 1(1)(a)–(d) substituted (1.4.1991) for s. 1(1)(a)(b) by Human Fertilisation and Embryology Act 1990 (c. 37, SIF 83:1), s. 37(1) (with savings (in force 1.8.1991) in ss. 39(3) and 43(2)); S.I. 1991/480, art. 2(a); S.I. 1991/1400
- **F2** Words in s. 1(2) inserted (1.4.1991) by Human Fertilisation and Embryology Act 1990 (c. 37, SIF 83:1), s. 37 (2), (with savings (in force 1.8.1991) in ss. 39(3) and 43(2)); S.I. 1991/480, art. 2(a); S.I. 1991/1400
- **F3** Words in s. 1(3) substituted (30.8.2022) by Health and Care Act 2022 (c. 31), ss. 178(2), 186(6); S.I. 2022/734, reg. 4 (with regs. 13, 29, 30)
- **F4** Words substituted by Health Services Act 1980 (c. 53, SIF 113:2), ss. 1, 2, Sch. 1 para. 17(1)
2 Notification.

(1) The Minister of Health in respect of England and Wales, and the Secretary of State in respect of Scotland, shall by statutory instrument make regulations to provide—

(a) for requiring any such opinion as is referred to in section 1 of this Act to be certified by the practitioners or practitioner concerned in such form and at such time as may be prescribed by the regulations, and for requiring the preservation and disposal of certificates made for the purposes of the regulations;

(b) for requiring any registered medical practitioner who terminates a pregnancy to give notice of the termination and such other information relating to the termination as may be so prescribed;

(c) for prohibiting the disclosure, except to such persons or for such purposes as may be so prescribed, of notices given or information furnished pursuant to the regulations.

(2) The information furnished in pursuance of regulations made by virtue of paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of this section shall be notified solely to the [Chief Medical Officers of the Department of Health and Social Care], or of the Welsh Office, or of the [Scottish Administration].

(3) Any person who wilfully contravenes or wilfully fails to comply with the requirements of regulations under subsection (1) of this section shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding level 5 on the standard scale.

(4) Any statutory instrument made by virtue of this section shall be subject to annulment in pursuance of a resolution of either House of Parliament.
3 Application of Act to visiting forces etc.

(1) In relation to the termination of a pregnancy in a case where the following conditions are satisfied, that is to say—

(a) the treatment for termination of the pregnancy was carried out in a hospital controlled by the proper authorities of a body to which this section applies; and

(b) the pregnant woman had at the time of the treatment a relevant association with that body; and

(c) the treatment was carried out by a registered medical practitioner or a person who at the time of the treatment was a member of that body appointed as a medical practitioner for that body by the proper authorities of that body, this Act shall have effect as if any reference in section 1 to a registered medical practitioner and to a hospital vested in the Secretary of State included respectively a reference to such a person as is mentioned in paragraph (c) of this subsection and to a hospital controlled as aforesaid, and as if section 2 were omitted.

(2) The bodies to which this section applies are any force which is a visiting force within the meaning of any of the provisions of Part I of the Visiting Forces Act 1952 and any headquarters within the meaning of the Schedule to the International Headquarters and Defence Organisations Act 1964; and for the purposes of this section—

(a) a woman shall be treated as having a relevant association at any time with a body to which this section applies if at that time—

(i) in the case of such a force as aforesaid, she had a relevant association within the meaning of the said Part I with the force; and

(ii) in the case of such a headquarters as aforesaid, she was a member of the headquarters or a dependant within the meaning of the Schedule aforesaid of such a member; and
4 **Conscientious objection to participation in treatment.**

(1) Subject to subsection (2) of this section, no person shall be under any duty, whether by contract or by any statutory or other legal requirement, to participate in any treatment authorised by this Act to which he has a conscientious objection:

Provided that in any legal proceedings the burden of proof of conscientious objection shall rest on the person claiming to rely on it.

(2) Nothing in subsection (1) of this section shall affect any duty to participate in treatment which is necessary to save the life or to prevent grave permanent injury to the physical or mental health of a pregnant woman.

(3) In any proceedings before a court in Scotland, a statement on oath by any person to the effect that he has a conscientious objection to participating in any treatment authorised by this Act shall be sufficient evidence for the purpose of discharging the burden of proof imposed upon him by subsection (1) of this section.

5 **Supplementary provisions.**

[F19(1) No offence under the Infant Life (Preservation) Act 1929 shall be committed by a registered medical practitioner who terminates a pregnancy in accordance with the provisions of this Act.]

(2) For the purposes of the law relating to abortion, anything done with intent to procure [F20a woman’s miscarriage (or, in the case of a woman carrying more than one foetus, her miscarriage of any foetus) is unlawfully done unless authorised by section 1 of this Act and, in the case of a woman carrying more than one foetus, anything done with intent to procure her miscarriage of any foetus is authorised by that section if—

(a) the ground for termination of the pregnancy specified in subsection (1)(d) of that section applies in relation to any foetus and the thing is done for the purpose of procuring the miscarriage of that foetus, or

(b) any of the other grounds for termination of the pregnancy specified in that section applies]
6 Interpretation.

In this Act, the following expressions have meanings hereby assigned to them:—

“the law relating to abortion” means sections 58 and 59 of the Offences against the Person Act 1861, and any rule of law relating to the procurement of abortion;

7 Short title, commencement and extent.

(1) This Act may be cited as the Abortion Act 1967.

(2) This Act shall come into force on the expiration of the period of six months beginning with the date on which it is passed.

(3) This Act does not extend to Northern Ireland.
Changes to legislation:
Abortion Act 1967 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 24 April 2023. There are changes that may be brought into force at a future date. Changes that have been made appear in the content and are referenced with annotations.
View outstanding changes

Changes and effects yet to be applied to:
– s. 1(3) words inserted by 2012 c. 7 Sch. 14 para. 43