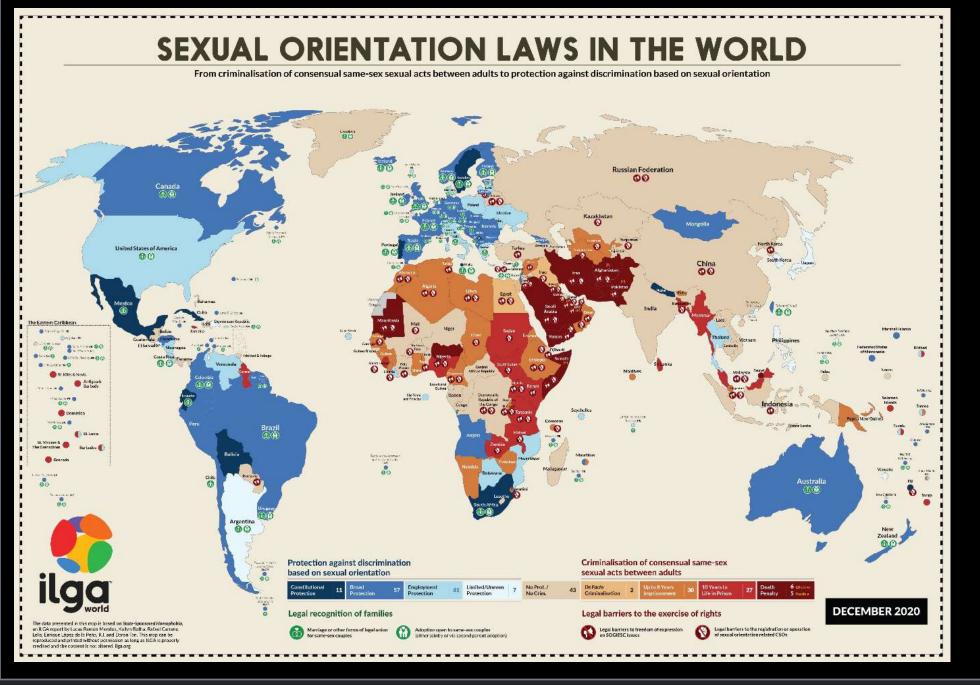


## The Role of an Sign Language Interpreter is to Facilitate Communication

Deaf LGBTI+ People in Portugal have as other Deaf people poor access to sign language interpreting services. we will go deep in the further challenges of Deaf LGBTI+ people to obtain access to healthcare

HELDER DUARTE PT



## **Background about Portugal with LGBTI+**

- Homosexuality in Portugal in the historical period was mainly dominated by the Christian ideology of the Roman Catholic Church, which characterizes sexuality as an act exclusively aimed at procreation, whereby all other sexual activities are seen as sinful and contrary to God. From the 16th century onwards, the Inquisition was even responsible for investigating, judging and condemning sodomy to the stake. This moralistic view of sexuality was maintained until the end of the 20th century, despite the decriminalization that occurred in the meantime, when the vast majority of homos and bisexuals still preferred to hide from the eyes of society. Currently, Portuguese society has been progressively reducing discrimination based on sexual orientation, both at a social, political and legal level, with homosexuality, especially among the younger population, being considered as another accepted variant of human sexuality, from the intimate and personal sphere of each one, and largely free from connotations of a moral nature.
- With the revolution of 25 April 1974, the fundamental conditions were created for changes in social, political and legislative mentality, which would lead to the decriminalization and acceptance of homosexuality in Portugal.
- In 2010 the national body with legislative competence, the Assembly of the Republic, legalized same-sex marriage,[1] thus making the country the sixth in Europe and the eighth in the world to legalize gay marriage.
- In 2015, the Assembly of the Republic legalized full adoption for same-sex couples, thus becoming the 24th country in the world to allow same-sex couples to adopt. Until then, only co-adoption was allowed.

## **Timeline of LGBT rights in Portugal**

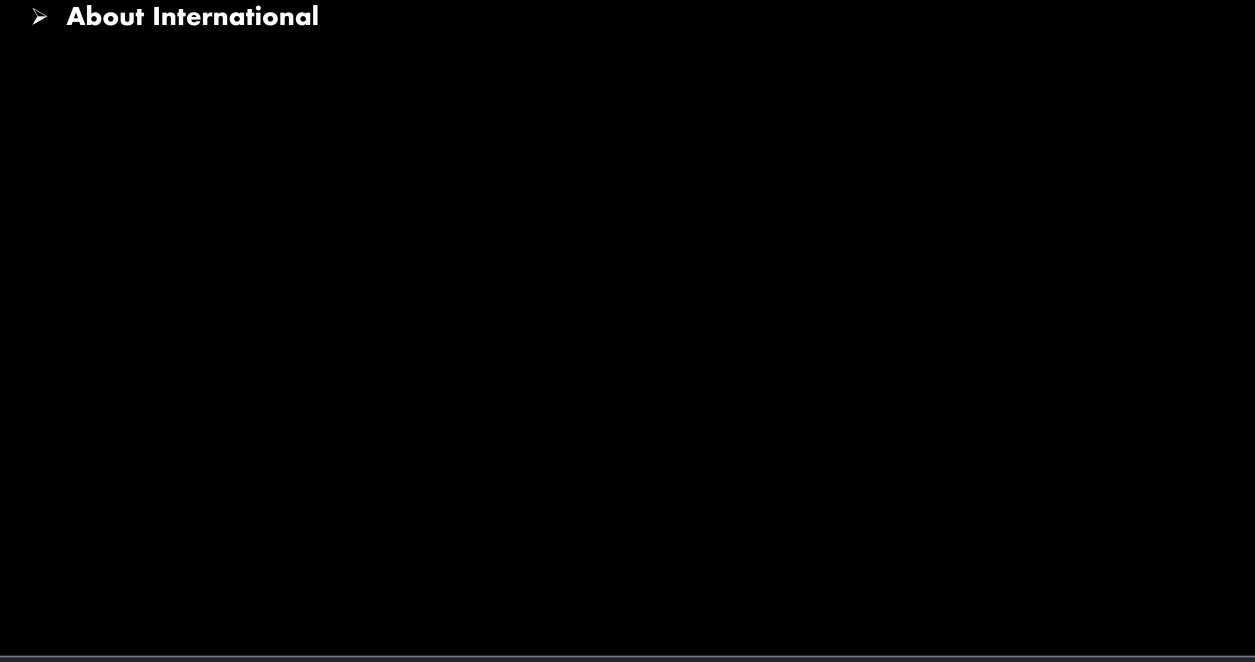
- 1982 Portugal decriminalizes homosexuality.
- 1999 Homosexuals and bisexuals can openly serve in the Armed Forces.
- 2001 De facto unions are extended to same-sex couples (same rights as different-sex couples, with the exception of adoption 2003 Revised Labor Code (access to work and employment, protection against discrimination at work and sexual harassment).
- 2004 Sexual orientation is included in the Portuguese Constitution in article 13 Principle of Equality.
- 2005 The Instituto Português do Sangue officially allows the donation of blood by homosexuals, bisexuals (and MSM), this decision will however be annulled in 2009 by the President of this Institute, Gabriel Olim.
- 2007 Penal Code revised (age of consent becomes equal to that of couples of people of the opposite sex, protection against violence and hate crimes).
- 2009 Inclusion of issues related to sexual orientation in the Sex Education Act in schools.
- 2010 Approval in Parliament of the diploma that recommends the non-discrimination of homosexuals and bisexuals (and MSM) in blood donation.
- 2010 Marriage is extended to same-sex couples (same rights and duties as different-sex couples, with the exception of adoption).
- 2015 Parliament approves adoption and civil sponsorship of children by same-sex couples.
- 2016 Parliament approves access to PMA for women, regardless of sexual orientation and marital status.



## Deaf people movement LGBTI+ in Portugal



Marta Mariana Mariana



Challenges and opportunities in the future

