



Your social security rights in Austria



EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Directorate-General for Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion
Directorate C — Social Affairs
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Your social security rights in Austria

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At some point in our lives we may well need to depend on social security benefits. These are available for nationals living in their own country who meet the relevant requirements; but you also have a right to claim if you are from one EU country and are living in another. Read on to find out when you can claim, what you are entitled to and how you can apply.

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Family

Family benefits

This chapter provides information about the benefits you can receive in Austria if you are responsible for a child.

These are:

- **Child benefit**
- **Child tax credit**
- **Child-raising allowance**

When are you entitled to family benefits?

You may be entitled to **child benefit** if you if you have permanent or habitual residence in Austria and if you have minor children living in your household or are mainly responsible for their maintenance costs. In addition to biological parents, grand-parents and adoptive and foster parents may also claim child benefit. If certain conditions are met, even the child him/herself may claim child benefit.

In the EU, you may also be granted entitlement to child benefit if your children live in another Member State (or Norway, Iceland, Liechtenstein or Switzerland).

All parents who are entitled to child benefit receive a **child tax credit**. This benefit is provided for in Austrian tax legislation and is paid in cash. It is also paid to non-taxable persons.

Biological parents, adoptive and foster parents are entitled to a **child-raising allowance** (*Kinderbetreuungsgeld*). The fixed child-raising allowance is granted irrespective of any previous gainful occupation or compulsory insurance cover. Child-raising allowance is granted to parents looking after infants, and is intended to partially make up for lost income.

All family benefits are paid to one parent only. They may also be paid to each parent in turn.

What is covered?

Child benefit

All families are entitled to child benefit, regardless of income.

Child tax credit

Child tax credit is paid together with child benefit.

Child-raising allowance

In order to receive child-raising allowance at the full rate for the entire duration, the ten (free) examinations specified on the maternity card (Mutter-Kind-Pass) (five before and five after the child's birth) must be carried out within the specified periods and submitted to the sickness insurance fund. If this has not been done, the child-raising allowance will be reduced or halved when the child reaches the age of 10, 13, 17 or 25 months, according to the chosen option.

How are family benefits accessed?

Child benefit

Child benefit is provided in a universal scheme for all Austrian residents and is financed by employers' contributions and taxes. The amount of child benefit depends on the age of the child. In addition, a supplement is paid for two or more children.

The amount of child benefit is determined by the number and age of the children.

The child's age	The amount of child benefit (for one child)
Before the child turns 3	EUR 111.80
after the child turns 3	EUR 119.60
after the child turns 10	EUR 138.80
after the child turns 19	EUR 162.00

The amount of supplement per child	Number of children
EUR 6.90	2
EUR 17.00	3
EUR 26.00	4
EUR 31.40	5
EUR 35.00	6
EUR 51.00	7 and more

A monthly supplement of EUR 20 per child is paid for every child after the second one. However, this supplement is granted only if the family's taxable income in the calendar year preceding the calendar year in which the application is made is less than EUR 55,000 (multiple birth supplement).

An additional EUR 152.90 per month is paid for children with severe disabilities.

You can calculate your individual amount of family allowance using the [online calculator on the website of the Federal Ministry of Economy, Family and Youth](#).

Together with the child benefit, a school start allowance (*Schulstartgeld*) of EUR 100 is paid in September for each child aged 6 to 15. No separate application is required.

Child benefit is paid until the child reaches the age of majority, i.e. until he/she turns 18. The receipt may be prolonged until 24 for children in training for an occupation or receiving further college training in an occupation they have learnt (in the following special cases until 25: pregnant women, women with one or more children, military conscripts, persons with disabilities, persons following a long-term study, persons performing voluntary social service). Child benefit is provided without age limit for children who are expected to remain permanently incapable of work because of a disability which occurred before the age of 21 or during subsequent vocational training (in either case, before the age of 25).

You are not entitled to child benefit, if your child has reached the age of 18 and has an income above a certain monthly amount (a total of EUR 10,000 per year – minor excess permitted without refund obligation).

Child benefit is granted on application only. Payments can be made for the previous five years. Applications must be submitted on a special form to the tax office (*Finanzamt*).

Recipients of child benefit are obliged to inform their tax office, within one month, of any event causing their entitlement to lapse or of any changes in the circumstances on which their entitlement is based.

Child tax credit

Child tax credit (*Kinderabsetzbetrag*) of EUR 58.40 per child per month is paid in combination with the child benefit from general tax revenue. No separate application is required. It is also paid to non-taxable persons and to persons who pay low taxes.

Child-raising allowance

Entitlement to child-raising allowance is conditional upon entitlement and receipt of child benefit. In addition, you and your child must live in the same household (and be registered at the same main residence). Another prerequisite is that the usual place of residence of the claiming parent and the child is in Austria. Furthermore, non-Austrians must be legal residents in Austria and comply with certain asylum law-related prerequisites. The child-

raising allowance offers parents the choice between a flat-rate child-raising allowance and income-dependent payments.

The flat-rate child-raising allowance is not linked to a previous gainful occupation. Your total income may not exceed 60% of your last income during the period for which allowance is paid. (limit of individual additional earnings). If the calculated limit of the additional earnings is below EUR 16,200 a limit of additional earnings of EUR 16,200 applies.

For an entitlement to income-related child-raising allowance (*einkommensabhängiges Kinderbetreuungsgeld*), six months of continuous and actual employment in Austria subject to social insurance contributions before the birth of the child and before the employment ban are required. Furthermore, no benefits of the unemployment insurance (unemployment benefit, unemployment assistance, training allowance).

If you receive income-related child-raising allowance, additional earnings of up to EUR 6,800 in the calendar year are allowed. Only the income of the parent who applies for child-raising allowance is taken into account. The income of the other parent is disregarded.

Entitlement to child-raising allowance can be extended if the other parent also receives a child-raising allowance. It is possible for both parents to claim the benefit at most twice in turn. Both parents are not allowed to claim the allowance at the same time. The minimum duration for receiving the allowance is two months without interruption.

There are five types of flat-rate child-raising allowance:

daily (EUR)	until the child reaches x months of age.	extension to x months possible if the other parent receives the benefit
EUR 14.53	30	36
EUR 20.80	20	24
EUR 26.60	15	18
EUR 33	12	14
income-related	12	14

For women receiving a maternity benefit, the income-related child-raising allowance is 80% of the maternity pay they receive on a particular calendar day and, for fathers, 80% of their notional paternity pay. The health insurance carries out an eligibility calculation based on the relevant earlier income; consequently the daily amount can be increased. The daily rate does not, however, exceed a maximum of EUR 66 per day.

Child-raising allowance is available only for the youngest child. This also applies to multiple children born at the same time. However, there is a supplement for multiple children born at the same time (not when the income-related option is chosen). It amounts to half of the amount of the child-raising allowance. This supplement amounts to 50% of the child-raising allowance for every child of the multiple births

Under certain conditions low-income families are granted a supplement to the flat-rate child-raising allowance of EUR 6.06 per day for a maximum of 12 months. No supplement is paid in case of Income-related child-raising allowance.

If the mother receives a maternity benefit, a benefit similar to maternity benefit or a foreign benefit, the child-raising allowance remains at this level.

The type of child-raising allowance to receive must be selected when making your first application. Subsequent amendment is not allowed. The other parent is also bound by the selected option.

To find out which option is right for you, use the [online calculator on the website of the Austrian Ministry of Family Affairs](#).

You must apply for child-raising allowance through your sickness insurance fund. Payments can be applied for for the previous six months. Recipients are obliged to immediately inform

the competent sickness insurance fund of any change in their family circumstances or in the information supplied on the application form.

Whenever you have to fulfil certain conditions before being able to claim an Austrian social security benefit, the authorities will always take into account any insurance periods you have completed in other countries. This applies to EU Member States and to Switzerland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Iceland. No insurance period you have completed in Austria will be affected if you work or are insured in one of these countries.

Jargon busters

Maternity benefit (*Wochengeld*) is another term for maternity pay (*Mutterschaftsgeld*) and a compensation which provides income replacement for the period before and after the mother's (expected) due date, during which the (expectant) mother is not allowed to work.

Habitual residence - The terms 'permanent residence' and 'habitual residence' are defined under EU law. Please see the [EU Regulation on the coordination of social security systems](#). In practice, it means the place where you have your centre of interests.

Forms you may need to fill in

- [Online application for child benefit](#)
- [Child benefit application form \(pdf\)](#)

Know your rights

The links below set out your rights in law. However, they are not official European Commission sites and do not represent the view of the Commission:

- [Information on child benefit](#)
- [Tax credits and exemptions for families](#)

Commission publications:

- [Family-related benefits: Your rights if you live in another Member State](#)

Whom do you need to contact?

Federal Ministry for Family Affairs and Youth

Donaustraße 13-151020 Vienna

AUSTRIA

T: +43 171100

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<http://www.bmfj.gv.at>

Maternity and paternity benefits

This chapter provides information about the benefits you can receive in Austria if you become a mother.

These are:

- **Maternity benefit (*Wochengeld*)**
- **Benefits in kind in case of childbirth**

When are you entitled to maternity or paternity benefits?

Maternity leave (*Mutterschaftsurlaub*) is the statutory time off work for maternity reasons. No woman is allowed to work eight weeks (or 12 weeks in case of high-risk births) before and after her expected due date. This is intended to prevent any stress on, or risk for, the (expectant) mother and the (unborn) child. Maternity benefit (*Wochengeld*) is provided as financial compensation during the maternity break.

You will receive **maternity benefit** (*Wochengeld*) if you have to take a break from employment because of pregnancy.

What is covered?

Maternity benefit (*Wochengeld*)

If you become pregnant, you should immediately make an appointment with your doctor and obtain a maternity card (*Mutter-Kind-Pass*), which contains information on examinations that need to be performed before and after the birth. This card confirms the examinations performed by the doctor concerning the pregnancy and the well-being of the child. In order to be entitled to **child-raising allowance** at its full rate, the examinations specified in the maternity card must be carried out. The medical certificates in the maternity card have to be submitted to the sickness insurance fund.

In principle, you are entitled to maternity benefit for the duration of your maternity leave.

If you receive child-raising allowance, you will receive maternity benefit for the next child you are expecting if you were entitled to maternity benefit for your previous child and if you received a childcare allowance at the beginning of the maternity protection period. If you are entitled to the flat-rate child-raising allowance before the start of the maternity protection period for your next child, you will receive a maternity benefit equal to 180% of some EUR 436 granted per month (i.e. the 30+6 month payment option is available for child-raising allowance beneficiaries). If you are entitled to the income-related child-raising allowance before the start of the maternity protection period for your next child, you will receive a maternity benefit equal to 125% of your income-related child-raising allowance.

You should claim maternity benefit through your sickness insurance fund.

Your entitlement to maternity benefit will be suspended if your employer continues to pay your wages (continued payment).

In addition to the cash benefit, you may be entitled to benefits in kind from your sickness insurance fund. They include care in a hospital before, during and after delivery. Entitlement to these maternity and childbirth benefits is not subject to prior health insurance because they are also granted to female family members of insured persons.

How are maternity and paternity benefits accessed?

Maternity benefit (*Wochengeld*)

The amount of your maternity benefit is calculated individually on the basis of your net earnings in the previous three full calendar months before the beginning of maternity leave. You will receive it for eight weeks before your due date, or before the scheduled date of your Caesarean section, and for eight weeks after delivery. The payment period is prolonged to 12 weeks in case of premature and multiple births and in case of Caesarean sections. If a medical officer has imposed a ban on your employment before or after your maternity protection period, you will continue to receive maternity benefit for the duration of the employment ban.

Self-employed women are entitled to a flat-rate benefit of EUR 53.11 per day. Support for people who are in marginal employment and who have voluntary insurance is EUR 8.98 per day. (Expectant) mothers who claim benefits under the Austrian Unemployment Insurance Act are entitled to a maternity benefit equal to 180% of the most recent benefit they have received.

Maternity benefit is paid monthly in arrears and is taxable.

Benefits in kind

In addition to maternity benefit, all women with a health insurance plan are entitled to **benefits in kind** during both pregnancy and at and around the time of childbirth. These maternity benefits in kind cover:

- consultations with a physician and assistance by a midwife during pregnancy and after delivery;
- provision of medicines and medical devices;
- care in a hospital or maternity clinic for a maximum of ten days (or longer if complications arise during pregnancy or childbirth), including care by certified children's nurses and baby nurses.

Austria also offers a reimbursement of 70% of the costs of *in vitro* fertilisation. Separate legislation lays down the conditions of entitlement.

Maternity leave

Employed women, women receiving unemployment benefit and women participating in vocational rehabilitation are subject to a maternity protection scheme at and around the time of childbirth, during which time they are not allowed to work. As a rule this statutory protection period starts eight weeks before a woman's expected due date and ends eight weeks after delivery.

Whenever you have to fulfil certain conditions before being able to claim an Austrian social security benefit, the authorities will also take into account any insurance periods you have completed in other countries. This applies to EU Member States and to Switzerland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Iceland. No insurance period you have completed in Austria will be affected if you work or are insured in one of these countries.

Jargon busters

- **Habitual residence** - The terms 'permanent residence' and 'habitual residence' are defined under EU law. Please see the [EU Regulation on the coordination of social security systems](#). In practice, it means the place where you have your centre of interests.

Forms you may need to fill in

- [Maternity benefit application form](#) - Certificate of employment and earnings (you have to enter your postal code before you can download the appropriate form)

Know your rights

The links below set out your rights in law. However, they are not official European Commission sites and do not represent the view of the Commission:

- [General information on maternity benefit](#)
- [General information on parental leave](#)

Commission publications:

- <http://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?catId=849&langId=en>

Whom do you need to contact?

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<http://www.hauptverband.at>

Health

Sickness cash benefits

This chapter provides information about the benefits you can receive in Austria if you become incapable of work or temporarily disabled because of a sickness.

These are:

- **Sickness cash benefit**
- **Rehabilitation allowance**

When are you entitled to sickness cash benefits?

You can claim **sickness cash benefit** if you are sick and can no longer work. You must be incapable of work for more than three days. Sickness cash benefit is paid from the fourth day of sickness.

You can claim **rehabilitation allowance** if you are disabled or unable to do your usual work for more than six months and if it is likely that your health will improve and that you will subsequently no longer be disabled. Another condition is the impracticality or inappropriateness of vocational rehabilitation measures taken in your workplace. In this case, you may be entitled to retraining allowance from unemployment insurance.

What is covered?

Sickness cash benefit

If you are sick and, therefore, incapable of work, you may be entitled to sickness cash benefit. This applies to all employees, recipients of unemployment benefit and people participating in vocational rehabilitation.

Sickness cash benefit is a secondary benefit, which means that it will not be paid while you continue to receive your salary on the grounds of labour legislation. Depending on the length of service, there is a possibility to receive full salary from six to twelve weeks. After this period, half of the salary is paid for another four weeks, during which time you will receive the sickness cash benefit at half the rate.

If you fail to report your incapacity for work within one week, the sickness cash benefit will only be paid from the date of notification.

Entitlement to sickness cash benefit must be proved by a doctor's sick note.

Rehabilitation allowance

You may be entitled to rehabilitation allowance if you are temporarily disabled for at least six months and if rehabilitation measures taken in your workplace are not practical or appropriate (in this case, there is a possibility to receive entitlement to retraining allowance from unemployment insurance). Your sickness insurance fund will check, within a year, whether or not your health can be expected to improve and whether you should continue to receive rehabilitation allowance. If this is not the case, i.e. if there is no prospect of recovery and if you are permanently disabled, you will be entitled to an invalidity pension.

Your pension insurance fund will decide on the granting or withdrawal of rehabilitation allowance.

If you receive rehabilitation allowance, you are required to participate in medical rehabilitation measures. If you refuse to cooperate, your rehabilitation allowance will be withdrawn.

Transitional provisions are in place because the rehabilitation allowance scheme becomes effective only from the beginning of 2014. Anyone who reaches the age of 50 before 1 January 2014 will continue to be subject to previous legal regulations. People who receive a temporary invalidity or occupational disability pension on 31 December 2013 and who have not reached the age of 50 by 1 January 2014 may continue to receive their temporary pension until expiry of the relevant time limit under the previous conditions.

How are sickness cash benefits accessed?

Sickness cash benefit

The amount of sickness cash benefit is calculated on the basis of your last salary. The assessment ceiling is set at EUR 4,980 per month, which means that your remaining income will not be taken into account even if you earn more. Sickness cash benefit amounts to 50% of your salary if you are sick for 42 days or a shorter period. If you are sick for a longer period, sickness cash benefit rises to 60% from the 43rd day.

Where the statutes of the relevant sickness insurance fund so provide, benefit may be increased by a certain percentage if you have a spouse and/or other dependent family members. However, the increased benefit may not exceed 75% of earnings.

The sickness cash benefit for persons in marginal employment who are voluntarily insured is set at EUR 152.89.

As a rule, sickness cash benefit is paid for up to 52 weeks (one year). The statutes of the relevant sickness insurance fund can extend this duration to a maximum of 78 weeks (a year and a half).

Rehabilitation allowance

The amount of rehabilitation allowance is equivalent to that of sickness cash benefit. However, it is set at EUR 889.84 as a minimum.

If you are marginally employed, you may be entitled to partial rehabilitation allowance only.

Whenever you have to fulfil certain conditions before being able to claim an Austrian social security benefit, the authorities will also take into account any insurance periods you have completed in other countries. This applies to EU Member States and to Switzerland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Iceland. No insurance period you have completed in Austria will be affected if you work or are insured in one of these countries.

Jargon busters

Sickness is any abnormal physical or mental condition which requires medical treatment.

Incapacity for work due to sickness occurs when a person in paid employment becomes incapable of work because of a sickness.

Invalidity occurs when the working capacity of persons mainly active in the occupations for which they were trained or qualified (skilled workers) decreases to less than half of the working capacity of a healthy insured person, with similar training and equivalent knowledge, working in the same occupation or a similar one (occupational protection or *Berufsschutz*).

Persons not mainly active in the occupations for which they were trained or qualified (unskilled workers) are considered to have an invalidity if they are no longer able to earn at least half of the income by performing any reasonable activity whatsoever which a healthy person would normally earn by performing such an activity. Self-employed people must provide proof that they are incapable of earning a normal income for health reasons.

Habitual residence - the terms 'permanent residence' and 'habitual residence' are defined under EU law. Please see the [EU Regulation on the coordination of social security systems](#). In practice, it means the place where you have your centre of interests

Forms you may need to fill in

Forms to download:

- [Employment and earnings certificate for sickness cash benefit](#)
- [Application for an interim allowance in case of medical rehabilitation measures](#)

Online form to be filled in:

- [Application for an interim allowance in case of medical rehabilitation measures](#)

Know your rights

The links below set out your rights in law. However, they are not official European Commission sites and do not represent the view of the Commission:

- [Information on sickness cash benefits](#)
- [Vienna Regional Sickness Insurance Fund information on sickness cash benefits](#)
- [Information on rehabilitation allowance](#)
- [Vienna Regional Sickness Insurance Fund information sheets](#)
- [Benefits at a glance - Vienna Regional Sickness Insurance Fund Guide](#)

Commission publications:

- <http://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?catId=849&langId=en>

Whom do you need to contact?

Federal Ministry of Health

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Long-term care

This chapter provides information about the benefits you can receive in Austria if you are dependent on the care of another person.

These are:

- **Long-term care benefit**
- **Benefits in kind for people in need of care**
- **Allowance for the costs of 24/7 care**

When are you entitled to long-term care?

You can claim **long-term care benefit** if you have permanent or habitual residence in Austria and if you are dependent on the care of another person and if pursuant to Regulation 883/2004 no other member state is liable for care benefits. You can claim for long-term care benefit even if you have no residence in Austria provided that no other member state is liable for care benefits pursuant to Regulation 883/2004.

You will receive **benefits in kind for people in need of care** if you are permanently dependent on the care of another person.

People in need of care can submit a petition for an **allowance for the costs of 24-hour care**, to be cared for in their familiar environment.

What is covered?

You have to be dependent on care in order to receive the long-term care benefit for persons in need of care. You are in need of care if you require care for more than 65 hours a month on average and it may be expected that you need of care will last more than six months. You may be entitled to long-term care benefit if you have a physical or mental disability or a sensory impairment.

There is no age limit for entitlement to cash benefits and benefits in kind for people in need of care.

Entitlement to cash benefits is not subject to a qualifying period.

When you move from one Austrian *Land* to another, a qualifying period for permanent residence may be required to be eligible for benefits in kind.

Prerequisites for **granting an allowance for 24-hour care** are:

- existence of a care relationship pursuant to the provisions of the Domiciliary Care Act
- Need of 24-hour-care
- Entitlement to care benefit of at least level 3
- Mandatory insurance of carer
- Quality requirements of carer

The care relationship can be based on setting up an **employment relationship with the person in need of care** or being a **relative** or signing a contract with a **non-profit service provider** or by employing a **self-employed carer**.

An allowance can be granted if the monthly net income of the person in need of care does not exceed EUR 2,500. Principally every regular incoming monetary benefit is to be classed as income. Exemptions are regulated in the guidelines on subsidies.

The income limit is increased by EUR 400 for every dependant entitled to maintenance and by EUR 600 for a disabled dependant entitled to maintenance.

If the monthly income exceeds the respective income limit by less than the maximum endowment, the difference can still be granted as an endowment if it is at least EUR 50.

How is long-term care accessed?

Long-term care benefit

Long-term care benefit (*Pflegegeld*) is a flat-rate benefit not related to your income or property. Its purpose is to compensate for the expenses resulting from care services and provide dependent persons with the necessary care and support as far as possible. It is intended to increase the chance of maintaining an independent life.

There are seven categories of long-term care benefit. From category one, which is for people who require care between 65 and 95 hours per month, to category seven, which is for those who require care for more than 180 hours, if either they cannot purposefully move their arms and legs or there is a similar situation..

Medical or in certain cases care-related assessment of the degree of dependency is performed according to the regulations issued by the competent federal ministry. The indicators are activities of daily living, e.g. dressing and undressing, personal hygiene, preparing food, going to the toilet, taking medication. Dependency may be reassessed on the request of the beneficiary or at other specific occasions.

The level of long-term care benefit is based on the care category.

Care needs, hours per month	Care category	Monthly (net) amount in euros
More than 65 hours	1	EUR 157.30
More than 95 hours	2	EUR 290.00
More than 120 hours	3	EUR 451.80
More than 160 hours	4	EUR 667.60
More than 180 hours for extraordinary care expenses	5	EUR 920.30
More than 180 hours if uncoordinated support is required over a period of time and if such support has to be provided regularly during day and night time, or the continued presence of a care assistant is required during day and night time because of a risk of self-endangerment or endangerment of others	6	EUR 1,285.20
More than 180 hours if no precise movement of all four limbs is possible, or a similar situation exists	7	EUR 1,688.90

In the case of residential care, a maximum of 80% of the long-term care benefit is transferred directly to the cost-bearing institution. A monthly allowance of EUR 45.20 is left to the beneficiary.

Long-term care benefit is paid for the duration of the period during which an individual requires care. It is paid directly to the beneficiary and can be spent on financing the long-term care at their sole discretion. In case of improper use, the long-term care benefit may be replaced by benefits in kind. There is no free choice between cash benefits and benefits in kind.

No payroll taxes or sickness insurance contributions are deducted from long-term care benefit.

Benefits in kind for people in need of care

Benefits in kind may encompass mobile and outpatient care and semi-residential and residential care. Mobile services include, for example, the visiting service, domestic help, 24-hour care, extended care, meals on wheels, family support, district nursing and the psychosocial service. Semi-residential services include care in day centres. Residential services include care in a nursing home or comprehensive care in a residential community. Social aspects, such as the income level and rent costs, are considered when benefits in kind are provided by professional providers.

People in need of care and their relatives may avail themselves of additional advisory and information services. These may range from a citizen's service to legal counsel for disabled persons to support groups and self-help groups.

Benefits in kind are provided by both public and private service providers, with whom an individual in need of care must sign a contract. As a general rule, benefits in kind are granted for the length of time specified in this contract.

Whenever you have to fulfil certain conditions before being able to claim an Austrian social security benefit, the authorities will also take into account any insurance periods you have completed in other countries. This applies to EU Member States and to Switzerland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Iceland. No insurance period you have completed in Austria will be affected if you work or are insured in one of these countries.

Allowance for the costs of 24-hour care

The amount of the financial allowance is for

- employed carers EUR 550 or EUR 1,100 per month
- self-employed care persons EUR 275 or EUR 550 per month.

The allowance is paid regardless of the assets of the person in need of care and twelve times per year.

Petitions for granting an allowance must be submitted with the Ministry for Social Affairs (if possible before commencement of the care relationship or soon afterwards).

Jargon busters

- **Dependency on care** occurs when a person is dependent on constant care and assistance with activities of daily living because of a physical or mental disability or a sensory impairment.
- **Habitual residence** - The terms 'permanent residence' and 'habitual residence' are defined under EU law. Please see the [EU Regulation on the coordination of social security systems](#). In practice, it means the place where you have your centre of interests.

Forms you may need to fill in

- [Long-term care application forms](#) (available in .pdf, .doc, .rtf and .xls format or as links to forms to be filled in online)

Know your rights

The links below set out your rights in law. However, they are not official European Commission sites and do not represent the view of the Commission:

- [General information on long-term care benefit](#)
- [General information on social services](#)
- [General information on nursing and stationery care homes](#)
- [General information of 24-hour care](#)

Commission publications:

- <http://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?catId=849&langId=en>

Whom do you need to contact?

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<http://www.pensionsversicherung.at>

[The internet portal for Austrian social security providers](#)

Services of the Ministry for Social Affairs – Regional offices

[The internet portal for Austrian social security providers](#)

Incapacity

Benefits in respect of accidents at work and occupational diseases

This chapter provides information about the benefits you can receive in Austria in case of an accident at work or an occupational disease.

These are:

- **Healthcare**
- **Rehabilitation**
- **Disability pension**
- **Funeral expenses grant**
- **Survivor's benefits**

When are you entitled to benefits in respect of accidents at work and occupational diseases?

If you have had an accident in the workplace or suffer from an occupational disease, you may be entitled to initial medical aid and further medical treatment as well as to sickness cash benefit and disability pension.

Any accident which occurs in the course of your occupational activity is an occupational accident. Occupational activity also includes travel to and from work.

What is covered?

Occupational disease

First, it must be established that you have a recognised occupational disease before you can receive benefits from accident insurance in respect of an occupational disease. Not every illness in the context of a professional activity is an occupational disease. Recognised occupational diseases are listed and, in addition, a disease that is not listed can be recognised as an occupational disease on a case-by-case basis.

In case of substantial changes, review of the disability pension is possible. After the first two years of entitlement, a review can generally only be carried out in intervals of one year after the last assessment.

How are benefits in respect of accidents at work and occupational diseases accessed?

How are benefits in respect of accidents at work accessed?

Initially, you will receive the cash payments to which you are entitled in the event of incapacity for work due to sickness. These include continued payment of wages (sick pay) and **sickness cash benefit**. However, if disability pension would be higher, the difference is made up.

You may be entitled to **comprehensive medical treatment**, provision of medicines and medical devices, and treatment in a hospital or special clinic. The sickness insurance fund usually provides benefits during the first four weeks, but the accident insurance fund can assume provision of benefits at any time. As a rule, there are no co-payments required by the insured person. Exceptions are minor contributions for hospital care, medical or dental treatment and medicines.

If you are in hospital or a special clinic, you may be entitled to a cash benefit, i.e. **family allowance** (*Familiengeld*) or **daily allowance** (*Taggeld*), depending on your family circumstances. In such cases payment of the disability pension is suspended.

In addition to medical rehabilitation measures, occupational and social rehabilitation measures are provided for the victims of accidents at work or occupational disease. **Social**

rehabilitation, for example, is provided for example in the form of a home adaptation grant.

Vocational rehabilitation measures include:

- Assistance in safeguarding or finding a job
- Further training
- Retraining

During training an **interim allowance** (*Übergangsgeld*) is provided.

Disability pension (*Versehrtenrente*)

You may be entitled to a disability pension from your accident insurance fund after your entitlement to sickness cash benefit expires (27 weeks at the latest after your accident at work or occupational disease). This pension is not to be confused with disability pension from your pension insurance scheme. Your capacity for work has to be reduced by at least 20% and last longer than three months. Pupils' and students' capacity for work has to be reduced by at least 50%.

In the event of total (100%) loss of working capacity, you may receive a pension amounting to two thirds (66%) of the calculation basis. If your loss of working capacity is less, you receive a pension in proportion to the degree of disability. In this case, the calculation basis is calculated as an average of the employee's insured income during the previous year.

This pension is paid in 14 annual instalments. Your April and October pension instalments include a supplement.

Where appropriate, **the severely disabled** receive a **supplementary pension** in addition to their basic one. Supplementary pension amounts to 20% of the calculation basis for those whose capacity for work is reduced by less than 70% and to 50% for those whose incapacity for work is more severe.

A **child supplement** amounting to 10% of the pension is paid for each dependent child. In principle, this supplement is paid for children under 18 (or 27 if in education or vocational training). However, the condition for entitlement to these supplements is a reduction in capacity for work of at least 50%.

If, due to an accident at work or occupational disease, you are in need of nursing care, you may be entitled to a **long-term care benefit** in addition to your pension.

In case an accident at work or occupational disease is the result of negligent disregard of employee protection regulations, the pension may be supplemented by lump sum compensation depending on the degree of physical or mental disability caused (***Integritätsabgeltung***).

A **one-off payment** may be paid instead of a disability pension when the degree of incapacity is less than 25%.

Funeral expenses grant is provided the death of an accident-insured person is due to an accident at work or occupational disease.

If you are the spouse or registered partner of an insured person who has died as a result of an accident at work or an occupational disease, you may be entitled to a **survivor's pension from the accident insurance fund**. This entitlement may also exist after dissolution of the marriage (or registered partnership) if the deceased was responsible for maintaining their survivors, or was required to do so, at the time of death. The survivor's pension amounts to 40% of the calculation basis for the deceased if you have reached the statutory retirement age or are at least 50% incapacitated. Otherwise, the pension amount to 20% of the calculation basis.

Children may receive an **orphan's pension**. A half-orphan receives 20% and a full orphan 30% of the insured person's calculation basis. In principle, this supplement is paid for children under 18 (or 27 if in education or vocational training).

A pension may also be provided to parents (grandparents) in need or dependent brothers and sisters, if these dependants were mainly maintained by the deceased person. Maximum pension for all beneficiaries may, as a rule, not exceed 80% of the deceased person's pension calculation basis (parents and grandparents have priority over brothers and sisters).

If you suspect you may have had an accident at work, report it immediately to your employer. Your employer or treating doctor must **communicate** the details of the accident **to the Austrian Workers' Compensation Board (AUVA) within five days**.

Some benefits are granted only **if applied for**. Applications should be submitted to the competent accident insurance fund, using an appropriate form. However, an application without specific form will also be evaluated.

How are benefits in respect of occupational diseases accessed?

As a rule, benefits available in respect of occupational diseases correspond to those for accidents at work.

However, not every disease which occurs in the course of a professional activity is an occupational disease. Recognised occupational diseases are listed and, in addition, a disease that is not listed can be recognised as an occupational disease on a case-by-case basis.

Whenever you have to fulfil certain conditions before being able to claim an Austrian social security benefit, the authorities will also take into account any insurance periods you have completed in other countries. This applies to EU Member States and to Switzerland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Iceland. No insurance period you have completed in Austria will be affected if you work or are insured in one of these countries.

Jargon busters

- **Accidents at work** are accidents which occur within the context of insured employment, whether they be directly caused by the employment or whether they are contracted in the place of employment or during working hours.
- **Sickness** is any abnormal physical or mental condition which requires medical treatment.
- **Occupational diseases** are the diseases included on the Austrian [Occupational Diseases List](#), under the conditions specified thereon, if they occur in the course of insured employment in any of the companies specified on the list.
- **Accident prevention** - The employer is required to adapt and maintain workstations in a manner which protects the employee from accidents and occupational diseases.
- **Habitual residence** - The terms 'permanent residence' and 'habitual residence' are defined under EU law. Please see the [EU Regulation on the coordination of social security systems](#). In practice, it means the place where you have your centre of interests.

Forms you may need to fill in

- Accident reporting for people in paid employment (pdf)
- [Reporting accidents online, for people in paid employment](#)
- [Forms for reporting accidents at work and occupational diseases and instructions on how to complete them](#)

Know your rights

The links below set out your rights in law. However, they are not official European Commission sites and do not represent the view of the Commission:

- [What to do if you have had an accident at work](#)
- [What to do if you have had an accident outside the workplace](#)

- [Occupational Diseases List](#)

Commission publications:

- <http://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?catId=849&langId=en>

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Austrian Workers' Compensation Board (AUVA)

Adalbert Stifter-Straße 65

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E: hfa@auva.at

<http://www.auva.at>

List of [AUVA offices](#)

Invalidity benefits

This chapter provides information about the benefits you can receive in Austria in case of permanent invalidity.

These are:

- **Invalidity pension**
- **Rehabilitation measures**

Information on the benefits for temporary invalidity (**rehabilitation allowance** and **retraining allowance**) is available in other chapters.

When are you entitled to invalidity benefits?

You may receive invalidity pension in case of permanent invalidity. In addition, rehabilitation measures are provided. The principle that rehabilitation has priority before pension applies.

Recognition of invalidity depends on whether or not you are mainly active in an occupation for which you were trained or qualified (skilled as opposed to unskilled worker). If you are employed in a skilled occupation, you will be considered to have an invalidity if your working capacity has decreased to less than half of the working capacity of a healthy insured person, with similar training and equivalent knowledge and skills. Unskilled workers and self-employed people are considered to have an invalidity only if they are no longer able to earn at least half of the income which a healthy person normally earns by performing their activity. All activities which are available in the labour market as a whole and which can be expected to be offered, taking into account the activities you are performing, are considered. Facilitated access requirements apply to you if you are over 50.

The requirement for entitlement to invalidity pension is that invalidity is expected to be permanent. In case of temporary invalidity, you may be entitled to rehabilitation allowance and retraining allowance.

In Austria, there is no such thing as partial invalidity; you are either capable or incapable of work.

For insured persons aged 60 and over, consideration is given to whether they can still be engaged in the particular occupations they had been pursuing previously.

What is covered?

In case of temporary invalidity, you may be entitled to rehabilitation allowance as a health insurance benefit, or to retraining allowance as an unemployment insurance benefit.

An invalidity pension from a pension insurance scheme is only recognised for permanent invalidity.

Invalidity pension

The principle that rehabilitation has priority before pension applies. This means that invalidity pension is provided only if the insured person's capacity for work cannot be restored.

In order to be entitled to an invalidity pension (*Invaliditätsrente*), you have to complete a certain minimum insurance period in Austria. This period is at least 60 months of insurance in the last 120 calendar months. After reaching the age of 50, the qualifying period is increased by one month and the reference period (*Rahmezeitraum*) by 2 months, to a maximum of 180 insurance months within the last 360 calendar months. As soon as you have 180 months of contributions or 300 months of insurance cover, no reference period is required.

The minimum insurance period is not required if invalidity is the result of an accident at work or an occupational disease.

If you become an invalid before you reach the age of 27, you must have at least six months of insurance cover.

Certain periods for which publicly funded contributions are paid are also recognised as contribution periods. These include: child-raising periods (*Kindererziehungszeiten*) for a maximum of four years per child (5 years for multiples), periods of military or war service and assimilated periods (e.g. civilian service), periods of maternity leave when maternity benefit (*Wochengeld*) is received, and periods when unemployment benefit (*Arbeitslosengeld*) or sickness cash benefit (*Krankengeld*) is received.

Invalidity benefits are granted on application only.

How are invalidity benefits accessed?

Rehabilitation measures

Pension insurance institutions may provide medical, occupational or social rehabilitation measures. This happens when a rehabilitation measure seems to be promising.

Rehabilitation measures are considered successful if they enable you to regain a suitable position in occupational and economic life and in your community.

All benefits are provided on application only.

Invalidity pension

There is no uniform rate at which invalidity pension is paid. It is calculated individually, taking into account the claimant's age, length of insurance and contributions.

For persons below the age of 50 at the beginning of 2005, a benefit-defined pension account system based on current-income financing ("pay-as-you-go") is in force.

Under this system, pension entitlements are calculated for each contribution year. The basis for calculation is the average income in a calendar year, subject to a ceiling (maximum contribution basis). For each calendar year, 1.78% of this amount is credited to the pension account.

Up to the age of 60, notional contribution months may be credited. The amount of the pension is calculated according to a formula based on the sum of the insurance months and credited months.

In the event of early retirement, the pension is reduced by 4.2% a year, but not more than a total of 15%.

For persons who had reached the age of 50 by the beginning of 2005, the legislation applicable at the end of 2004 still applies. The pension calculation basis is the average income of the 26 best insurance years. This period will be gradually increased to 40 years of insurance by 2028. Pensions from 1 January 2004 onwards may be no more than 5% lower than the comparable pension at 31 December 2003. This figure will be gradually increased to 10% by 2024.

Invalidity pension is paid in 14 annual instalments. Your April and October pension instalments include a supplement.

Invalidity pension is granted at the same amount when you reach the retirement age. It is also possible to transform invalidity pension to an old-age pension on the basis of an application.

Compensatory supplement

If your income, i.e. your monthly pension along with other income, is below a certain [reference level](#), you may be entitled to a supplement. This compensatory supplement is paid to the level of the difference between your income and the reference level. Other income includes income from spouses and registered partners living in the same household.

If you are in need of care, invalidity pension may also be provided as a long-term care benefit.

All benefits are provided on application only.

Whenever you have to fulfil certain conditions before being able to claim an Austrian social security benefit, the authorities will also take into account any insurance periods you have completed in other countries. This applies to EU Member States and to Switzerland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Iceland. No insurance period you have completed in Austria will be affected if you work or are insured in one of these countries.

Jargon busters

- **Invalidity** occurs when the working capacity of persons mainly active in the occupations for which they were trained or qualified (skilled workers) decreases to less than half of the working capacity of a healthy insured person, with similar training and equivalent knowledge, working in the same occupation or a similar one (occupational protection or *Berufsschutz*). Persons not mainly active in the occupations for which they were trained or qualified (unskilled workers) are considered to have an invalidity if they are no longer able to earn at least half of the income by performing any assessed or reasonable activity in the labour market whatsoever which a healthy person would normally earn by performing such an activity. Self-employed people must provide proof that they are incapable of earning a normal income for health reasons.
- **Occupational protection arrangements (*Tätigkeitsschutz*)** are available for persons who have reached the age of 60 and are no longer able to pursue the occupation in which they had been engaged in the previous 15 years. Any reasonable changes in the particular activity are taken into consideration.
- **Habitual residence** - the terms 'permanent residence' and 'habitual residence' are defined under EU law. Please see the [EU Regulation on the coordination of social security systems](#). In practice, it means the place where you have your centre of interests.

Forms you may need to fill in

Invalidity pension is provided on application only. As a rule, this application should be submitted to the competent pension insurance fund, using an appropriate form. However, it may also be submitted at any sickness insurance fund or local authority. Applications without specific form will also be evaluated.

Forms to download:

- [Application for invalidity pension or pension in respect of incapacity for work in the usual occupation](#)
- [Application for the recording of insurance periods](#)
- [Application for supplementation of insurance periods](#)
- [Application for the compensatory supplement](#)
- [Application for follow-up treatment/post-accident rehabilitation](#)
- [Application for vocational rehabilitation measures/interim allowance](#)
- [Application for a stay in a rehabilitation, spa or recreation centre](#)
- [Application for interim allowance in case of medical rehabilitation measures.](#)

Online forms:

- [Application for invalidity pension or pension in respect of incapacity for work in the usual occupation](#)
- [Application for the recording of insurance periods](#)
- [Application for supplementation of insurance periods](#)
- [Application for the compensatory supplement](#)
- [Application for vocational rehabilitation measures/interim allowance](#)
- [Application for an interim allowance in case of medical rehabilitation measures](#)

Know your rights

The links below set out your rights in law. However, they are not official European Commission sites and do not represent the view of the Commission:

- [Pension Insurance Institution information materials](#)
- [Information for expatriate pensioners, available in various languages](#)
- [Information about the new pension account, available in various languages](#)
- [Information about benefits for 2017 in various languages](#)

Commission publications:

- <http://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?catId=849&langId=en>

Whom do you need to contact?

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<http://www.pensionsversicherung.at>

[Pension Insurance Institution offices](#)

Old-age and survivors

Old-age pensions and benefits

This chapter provides information about the benefits you can receive in Austria when you reach the retirement age.

These are:

- **Standard old-age pension**
- **Early retirement pension**

When are you entitled to old-age benefits?

You may be entitled to old-age benefits if you reach the required age and if you have completed the necessary number of insurance periods. In principle, the standard old-age pension and various forms of early retirement pension are available.

The standard old-age pension (*Altersrente*) is a continuous cash payment intended to provide financial security in old age, i.e. at the end of normal working life. Currently, the pensionable age in Austria is 60 for women and 65 for men.

Early retirement pension (*vorzeitige Altersrente*) is a continuous cash payment provided before the normal retirement age.

What is covered?

Standard old-age pension

In order to be entitled to the standard old-age pension, you have to complete a certain minimum pension insurance period in Austria.

Persons who had not reached the age of 50 and had no insurance period by 1 January 2005 have to complete 180 months of insurance, at least 84 of which must be accumulated on the grounds of an occupational activity. Persons who reached the age of 50 by 1 January 2005 have to complete 180 months of insurance over the past 360 calendar months, or 180 months of contributions or 300 months of insurance cover without any reference period.

Persons who had not reached the age of 50 by 1 January 2005, but had accumulated at least one month of insurance, will benefit from the most favourable arrangement.

Certain periods for which publicly funded contributions are paid are also recognised as contribution periods. These include: child-raising periods (*Kindererziehungszeiten*) for a maximum of four years per child (5 years for twins), periods of military or war service and assimilated periods (e.g. civilian service), periods of maternity leave when maternity benefit (*Wochengeld*) is received, and periods when unemployment benefit (*Arbeitslosengeld*) or sickness cash benefit (*Krankengeld*) is received.

Early retirement pension

You can claim corridor pension at the age of 62 if you have completed 40 insurance years. In fact, this applies only to men because of women's lower retirement age.

Heavy-labour pension may be claimed at the age of 60 for persons performing heavy work, provided they have done this for at least 10 years out of the preceding 20 years, and have completed at least 45 insurance years.

Moreover, there are other forms of early retirement pension for persons born in certain years, but these are being phased out and are now of only minor importance.

If a person starts work again, early retirement pensions will be suspended.

Both the standard old-age pension and the early retirement pension are taxed.

How are old-age benefits accessed?

Standard old-age pension

The amount of the standard old-age pension is calculated taking into account the claimant's age, length of insurance and the amount of contributions paid by the claimant. For persons below the age of 50 at 1 January 2005, a benefit-defined pension account system based on current-income financing ("pay-as-you-go") is in force.

Under this system, pension entitlements acquired are calculated each year. The basis for calculation is the average income in a calendar year, subject to a ceiling (maximum contribution basis). For each calendar year, 1.78% of this amount is credited to the pension account.

For persons who had reached the age of 50 by 1 January 2005, the legislation applicable by the end of 2004 still applies. The pension calculation basis is the average income of the 26 best insurance years. This period will be gradually increased to 40 years of insurance by 2028. For each insurance year, 1.78% of the calculation basis is credited to the pension account.

Pensions from 1 January 2004 onwards may be no more than 5% lower than the comparable pension at 31 December 2003. This figure will be gradually increased to 10% by 2024.

You can download the "[Pension Increase Calculator](#)" here and find out how the amount of your pension changes.

Pension is paid in 14 annual instalments. Your April and October pension instalments include a supplement.

Early retirement pension

If you take early retirement, your pension is reduced by 4.2% a year. The reduction for corridor pension is 5.1% and, for heavy labour pension, 1.8%. However, your pension is reduced by not more than 15%. If retirement is deferred, the pension will be increased by 4.2% per calendar year, up to a maximum increase of 12.6%.

Compensatory supplement

If your monthly pension(s), along with other income, is/are below certain [reference levels](#), a compensation supplement is paid to the level of the difference between your income and the reference level. Other income includes income from a spouse living in the same household. This supplement may be increased in case of dependent children. If you are in need of care, long-term care benefit may also be provided.

As a rule, pension is paid on application only.

If you have completed insurance periods through pension schemes in other [EU or EEA Member States](#), you do not need to claim your pension in each state separately. You only need to indicate, when making your application in Austria, that you have also completed foreign insurance periods. Your insurance provider will then contact the competent office in the country concerned and initiate an inter-state pension approval process.

Whenever you have to fulfil certain conditions before being able to claim an Austrian social security benefit, the authorities will also take into account any insurance periods you have completed in other countries. This applies to EU Member States and to Switzerland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Iceland. No insurance period you have completed in Austria will be affected if you work or are insured in one of these countries.

Jargon busters

Compensatory supplement - A compensatory supplement is a cash benefit paid in addition to calculated pension that makes up a total amount equivalent to minimum income. The compensatory supplement itself is the difference between the individual pension, other creditable net income and the [reference levels for the compensatory supplement](#), which is adjusted each year in a regulation issued by the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Consumer Protection. You have to be permanently resident in Austria in order to receive the compensatory supplement.

Pension approval process - Anyone who has completed pension insurance periods in more than one Member State is often confronted with the problem of having to claim pension in each country separately. In each EU and EEA Member state, pension insurance periods and contributions will be maintained until the claimant reaches the retirement age laid down by the laws of that state. The [principle of aggregation of insurance periods](#) applies. Each State takes these periods and any relevant periods completed within its own system into account. Each State also verifies that the aggregated insurance periods are sufficient for entitlement to pension under its legislation. If entitlement does exist under these conditions, each of the States pays a separate pension, only taking into account the periods completed within its own system.

Habitual residence - the terms 'permanent residence' and 'habitual residence' are defined under EU law. Please see the [EU Regulation on the coordination of social security systems](#). In practice, it means the place where you have your centre of interests.

Forms you may need to fill in

As a rule, pensions are paid on application only. This application should preferably be submitted to the competent pension insurance fund, using an appropriate form. However, it may also be submitted at any sickness insurance fund or local authority. Applications without specific form will also be evaluated. Late applications will incur a cost.

Forms to download:

[Application for:](#)

- [Standard old-age pension](#)
- [Corridor pension](#)
- [Heavy labour pension](#)
- [Recording and supplementation of insurance periods](#)
- [Verification of entitlement to an old-age benefit](#)
- [Calculation of insurance and heavy labour periods and verification of the eligibility requirements under insurance law for an old-age benefit](#)
- [Compensatory supplement](#)

Online forms to be filled in:

- [Application for the standard old-age pension](#)
- [Application for the corridor pension](#)
- [Application for the heavy labour pension](#)
- [Application for the recording of insurance periods](#)
- [Application for supplementation of insurance periods](#)
- [Application for verification of entitlement to an old-age benefit](#)
- [Application for calculation of insurance and heavy labour periods and verification of entitlement](#)
- [Application for the compensatory supplement](#)

A list of [harmonised EU forms for the transfer of social security entitlements](#) between the Member States. The form for Austria is available from AMS.

Know your rights

The links below set out your rights in law. However, they are not official European Commission sites and do not represent the view of the Commission:

- [Pension in case of insurance periods completed in more than one Member State](#)
- [Pension entitlements in more than one Member State](#)
- [How your pension is calculated](#)
- [Paying tax on pensions](#)
- [Pension Insurance Institution information materials](#)
- [Information for expatriate pensioners, available in various languages](#)
- [Information about the new pension account, available in various languages](#)
- [Information about benefits for 2017, available in various languages](#)

Commission publications:

- [Retiring abroad: Your rights as an EU citizen](#)

Whom do you need to contact?

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<http://www.pensionsversicherung.at>

[Pension Insurance Institution offices](#)

Survivor's benefits

This chapter provides information about the benefits you can receive in Austria in case of the death of a spouse, registered partner or parent.

These are:

- **Widow's or widower's pension**
- **Orphan's pension**
- **Funeral expenses grant**

When are you entitled to survivors' benefits?

Widow's or widower's pension

If the surviving spouse (or dependent former spouse) of a deceased insured person has reached the age of 35 at the time of the latter's death or if the marriage has produced a child, a widow's or widower's pension (*Witwenpension* or *Witwerpension*) may be claimed.

Entitlement to survivor's pension extends not only to widows and widowers, but to registered partners as well.

Orphan's pension

Orphan's pension (*Waisenpension*) is provided to children up to the age of 18 years. For orphans in training or university education, the entitlement runs up to the age of 27. There is no age limit for children with disabilities.

Funeral expenses

A funeral expenses grant (*Zuschuss zu den Bestattungskosten*) can be provided in case of need, where the statutes of the insurance fund so provide.

What is covered?

You may be entitled to survivors' benefits if the deceased person had pension insurance and completed the qualifying period. The qualifying period is the same as that for invalidity benefits. This means that you will be entitled to survivor's pension only if the deceased was insured for at least 60 months in the last 120 calendar months. If the deceased has reached the age of 50, the qualifying period is increased by one month and the reference period by 2 months, to a maximum of 180 insurance months within the last 360 calendar months. If the deceased has paid contributions for at least 180 months or completed 300 months of insurance, no reference period is required.

How are survivors' benefits accessed?

Widow's or widower's pension

The surviving spouse receives a pension of between 0% and 60% (depending on their other income) of the old-age or invalidity pension to which the deceased was or would have been entitled.

If the sum of the survivor's pension and the beneficiary's own income is below EUR 1,910.04 per month, a corresponding difference of up to 60% of the deceased's pension is paid. A compensation allowance or care allowance may be granted in addition to this pension.

Widow's pension is paid monthly in arrears, i.e. on the first day of each following month. It is paid in 14 annual instalments. Your April and October pension instalments include a supplement.

As a rule, survivors' benefits are taxed.

As a rule, widow's and widower's pensions are provided on application only. An application should be submitted within six months of the death of the deceased spouse if you are seeking entitlement from the day following that of your spouse's death. This application should be submitted to the competent pension insurance fund, using an appropriate form.

Orphan's pension

For half-orphans, orphan's pension amounts to 40% and, for total orphans, 60% of the pension to which the deceased was or would have been entitled.

The [reference levels for compensatory supplements](#) for orphan's pension depend on the age of the orphan. Care allowance may also be claimed in addition to the 'orphan's pension.

An application for orphan's pension is not required if the pension is provided *ex officio*.

Funeral expenses grant

A funeral expenses grant (*Zuschuss zu den Bestattungskosten*) of up to EUR 436.04 of the funeral costs can be claimed from the sickness insurance fund. However, this benefit is not offered by every sickness insurance fund.

Whenever you have to fulfil certain conditions before being able to claim an Austrian social security benefit, the authorities will also take into account any insurance periods you have completed in other countries. This applies to EU Member States and to Switzerland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Iceland. No insurance period you have completed in Austria will be affected if you work or are insured in one of these countries.

Jargon busters

- **Compensatory supplement** - A compensatory supplement is a cash benefit paid in addition to calculated pension that makes up a total amount equivalent to minimum income. The compensatory supplement itself is the difference between the individual pension, other creditable net income and the [reference levels for the compensatory supplement](#), which is adjusted each year in a regulation issued by the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Consumer Protection. You have to be permanently resident in Austria in order to receive the compensatory supplement.
- A **half-orphan** is any child who has lost one parent.
- A **full orphan** is any child who has lost both parents.
- **Habitual residence** - the terms 'permanent residence' and 'habitual residence' are defined under EU law. Please see the [EU Regulation on the coordination of social security systems](#). In practice, it means the place where you have your centre of interests.

Forms you may need to fill in

Survivors' benefits after the death of a spouse or registered partner are provided on application only. In principle, this application should be submitted to the competent social security institution, using an appropriate form. However, it may also be submitted at any sickness insurance fund or local authority. Applications without specific form will also be evaluated.

Forms to download:

[Applications for](#)

- [Orphan's pension](#)
- [Widow's or widower's pension](#)
- [Surviving registered partner's pension](#)
- [Compensatory supplement](#)
- [Applications for the recording and supplementation of insurance periods](#)

Online forms to be filled in:

- [Application for orphan's pension for children over 18](#)
- [Application for orphan's pension for children under 18](#)
- [Application for widow's or widower's pension](#)
- [Application for surviving registered partner's pension](#)
- [Application for the compensatory supplement](#)

Know your rights

The links below set out your rights in law. However, they are not official European Commission sites and do not represent the view of the Commission:

- [Pension Insurance Institution information materials](#)
- [Information for expatriate pensioners, available in various languages](#)
- [Information about the new pension account, available in various languages](#) / Information about benefits for 2017 in various languages
- [General information on widow's and widower's pension](#)
- [How the rate of widow's or widower's pension is calculated](#)
- [Obligation to pay tax on widow's pension](#)
- [Information on orphan's pension](#)

Commission publications:

- [Death grants: Your rights if you live in another Member State](#)

Whom do you need to contact?

Federal Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Consumer Protection

Stubenring 1

1010 Vienna

AUSTRIA

T: +43 1711000

E: post@sozialministerium.at

<http://www.sozialministerium.at>

Main Association of Austrian Security Institutions

Kundmannngasse 21

1030 Vienna

AUSTRIA

T: +43 711322400

E: posteingang.allgemein@hvb.sozvers.at

<http://www.hauptverband.at>

Pension Insurance Institution, Main Office

Friedrich-Hillegeist-Straße 1

1021 Vienna

AUSTRIA

T: +43 50303

E: pva@pva.sozvers.at

<http://www.pensionsversicherung.at>

[Pension Insurance Institution offices](#)

Social assistance

Guaranteed minimum resources

This chapter provides information about the benefits you can receive in Austria as guaranteed minimum resources.

These are:

- **Cash benefits for the provision of minimum standards**
- **Supplementary benefits**
- **Sickness insurance**

When are you entitled to benefits regarding minimum resources?

You may claim guaranteed minimum resources (*Mindestsicherung*) if you have no income or a low one. You have low income if it is below the minimum standard. The aim of guaranteed minimum resources is to provide a decent life for people who are not able to meet their daily living costs with their own resources.

If this cash benefit is not sufficient, you may receive benefits which cover your **additional individual needs**.

If you receive minimum resources, you are also registered with the statutory **sickness insurance**.

What is covered?

In order to receive guaranteed minimum resources, your income must be below the minimum standard. One's own income from work or other benefits, such as unemployment benefits and maintenance payments, are taken into account as income first. However, care and child benefits are not considered when determining a beneficiary's income. Assets are also included in the means test. Single persons and households (e.g. families or domestic partnerships) may be entitled to means-tested needs-oriented guaranteed minimum resources.

Guaranteed minimum resources are a general non-contributory system for the entire population, which means that residence in Austria is required. Several groups are assimilated to Austrian citizens, including EEA citizens, third-country nationals with specific residence permits (notably "Permanent resident - EU") and recognised refugees.

The system of needs-oriented guaranteed minimum resources replaced the former social assistance (*Sozialhilfe*) in 2010, which was regulated differently by each state (*Bundesland*). At that time an agreement in accordance with Art. 15a of the Federal Constitution Act (B-VG) was concluded in order to achieve greater harmonization of the social assistance systems of the states (*Länder*). The agreement stipulated uniform federal standards in important core areas of social assistance, which were also largely taken into account by the *Länder* when drawing up their guaranteed minimum resources laws (e.g. lower limits for benefit entitlement, standards for the assessment of assets, recoveries, etc.).

The period of applicability of this agreement ended on 31 December 2016.

As per 1 January 2017 the guaranteed minimum resources laws of the *Länder* can be constructed without taking into account a common framework based on the Article 15a B-VG agreement.

How are family resource benefits accessed?

Needs-oriented guaranteed minimum resources

Guaranteed minimum resources are provided for as long as the situation of need persists. If your household income is under a certain threshold, you are assumed to be in need.

In 2016, the minimum standards for the following groups were as follows:

- Single persons, single parents: EUR 837.76
- Couples (per person): EUR 628.32
- Minor children (per child): at least EUR 150.80

In 2016, the base amount provided for the accommodation needs of the following groups were as follows:

- Single persons, single parents: EUR 209.44
- Couples (per person): EUR 157.08

Guaranteed minimum resources consisted of two elements: a EUR 628.32 base amount and EUR 209.44 towards accommodation costs per month. In total, they amounted to EUR 837.76. (status in 2016)

- Persons in cohabiting relationships received 1.5 times the amount: EUR 1256.64
- EUR 150.80 was paid for each child and EUR 125.67 for each child after the third one

The *Länder* could offer higher pay-outs and supplementary benefits, for example if the actual accommodation costs are higher. Income, unemployment benefits, maintenance payments and similar income are taken into account, reducing the entitlement.

The amount of the guaranteed minimum resources for the year 2017 will be published upon presentation of the respective minimum standard regulations of the *Länder*.

Different amounts of benefits in the *Länder* are possible. Some *Länder* grant lower benefits to persons entitled to asylum and no benefits to persons granted subsidiary protection or lower benefits from the title of guaranteed minimum resources.

Guaranteed minimum resources are paid as a differential amount between own income and the minimum standard, or - if the beneficiary has no chargeable income - as a full amount of the minimum standard.

A family unit is composed of the beneficiary and their dependent family members, spouses or cohabiting partners living in the same household.

In order to prove your entitlement to guaranteed minimum resources, you have to submit a proof of income and statements of assets to the [district administrative authority responsible for the place of your permanent residence](#). Your application must be accompanied by copies of the following documents for each person living in your household and submitted to:

- Proof of identity (photo ID)
- Personal documents (birth certificates, certificates of citizenship or residence permits/registration certificates or letters of recognition, marriage certificate, legally binding divorce decree, compromise agreement)
- Recent income statements (pay certificate, notification of pension starting, decision letters concerning benefits, alimony and maintenance payments, letters from the Public Employment Service Austria (AMS) and the appointments card, sickness benefit, child-raising allowance, other income)
- Evidence of rent payment (tenancy agreement, proof of amount of current rent, service charges, rent and housing benefit decision letters)
- Evidence of benefits claimed (e.g. AMS benefits, applications for pension, housing benefit, housing benefit granted by the tax office or maintenance, other applications for entitlement to an income)
- Evidence of assets (e.g. car, savings, building loan contracts, life insurance, pension provision, property and land etc.)

Obtain the application form directly from the [district administrative authority responsible for your place of permanent residence](#) and then send it together with the necessary copies of documents by post or slip it into the authority's letterbox.

The social welfare authority periodically reviews eligibility requirements.

Persons capable of work must as a rule be willing to perform reasonable work. They might be sent to the competent labour office in order to be registered as job-seekers. There are some exceptions relating to age (men over the age of 65 and women over the age of 60).

Further examples of such exceptions are care obligations or ongoing vocational training or school education which was started before the age of 18. However, studies are not included. In all these exceptional cases, recipients of guaranteed minimum resources are not required to work or seek work.

Supplementary benefits

Any needs which are not covered by the minimum standard (for example, expenses for appropriate accommodation and heating) can be covered by supplementary benefits. You may apply for cash benefits or benefits in kind to cover these additional needs. The benefits are always provided individually and may, therefore, vary. They range from a flat-rate housing subsidy to the coverage of the actual housing costs, provided they are appropriate. The *Länder* may grant housing allowances as a supplement to guaranteed minimum resources or as an independent benefit.

Sickness insurance

If you receive guaranteed minimum resources, you are automatically registered with the statutory sickness insurance if you do not have sickness insurance.

Jargon busters

- **Minimum standards** are the basis for calculating guaranteed minimum resources. Minimum standards set by the *Länder* aim to provide compensation for the costs of food, clothing repair and alterations, personal hygiene, heating, electricity, as well as for personal needs, such as sufficient participation in social and cultural activities. Find out the amount of each minimum standard [here](#).
- **Habitual residence** - The term 'habitual residence' is defined under EU law. Please see: [EU Regulation on the coordination of social security systems](#)). In practice, it means the place where you have your centre of interests.

Forms you may need to fill in

- The application form is only available directly from [the district administrative authority responsible for your place of permanent residence](#).

Know your rights

- [Information brochure on guaranteed minimum resources](#))
- [Minimum standards levels](#) (Vienna)
- Detailed information on the respective guaranteed minimum resources system in your state (Land) can be found on the following sites:
- Vienna
- Lower Austria
- Salzburg
- Burgenland
- Styria
- Carinthia
- Tyrol
- Vorarlberg

Commission publications:

- [Social security: Your rights if you live in another Member State](#)

Whom do you need to contact?

Federal Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Consumer Protection

Stubenring 1
1010 Vienna

AUSTRIA

T: +43 0800201611

E: post@sozialministerium.at

<http://www.sozialministerium.at>

**Municipal Authority Division (*Magistratsabteilung*) 40 of the City of Vienna
- Guaranteed Minimum Resources department**

Thomas-Klestil-Platz 8

1030 Vienna

AUSTRIA

T: +43 1400040611

E: post-fbm@ma40.wien.gv.at

[Enquiries to district administrative authorities responsible for places of residence outside of Vienna](#)

Unemployment

Unemployment benefit

This chapter provides information on the benefits you can receive in Austria in case of unemployment.

These are:

- **Unemployment benefit**
- **Unemployment assistance**

When are you entitled to unemployment benefits?

You may be entitled to unemployment benefit (*Arbeitslosengeld*) if you lose your job or become unemployed.

You may claim unemployment assistance (*Notstandshilfe*) if you have exhausted your entitlement to unemployment benefit and you remain in a situation of need.

What is covered?

Unemployment benefit

The aim of unemployment benefit is to secure your livelihood while you are looking for work. To be entitled to an unemployment benefit, you must be unemployed, able and willing to work (to accept suitable employment), be at the disposal of the job office and may not have exhausted your entitlement.

Moreover, you must have completed a minimum period of insurance. This applies in case you have been covered by unemployment insurance for at least 52 weeks during the last 24 months, or 26 weeks within the last 12 months if you are below the age of 25 years.

Persons with earnings above the marginal earnings threshold (*Geringfügigkeitsgrenze*) of EUR 425.70 per month (in 2017) are covered by unemployment insurance.

There is no possibility of voluntary insurance for employees. However, since 1 January 2011, self-employed persons may join the unemployment insurance system on a voluntary basis.

Unemployment assistance

You may be entitled to unemployment assistance after you exhaust your entitlement to unemployment benefit if your disposable family income is not sufficient to provide for your essential needs.

How are unemployment benefits accessed?

Unemployment benefit

Unemployment benefit is calculated individually on the basis of average earnings of the second last (in case of application by 30 June) or last (in case of application from 1 July onwards) complete calendar year. Special payments (13th and 14th salary) are taken proportionally into account. The basic amount is 55% of daily net income (up to 80% in case of entitlement to family supplements). Minimum and maximum values of the daily rates result *de facto* from the marginal earnings threshold and the maximum assessment base.

The duration of unemployment benefit depends on the period of insurance and your age. It is paid for at least 20 weeks.

If you are of a certain minimum age and have completed a certain minimum period of insurance, the entitlement period increases to:

This duration can be extended by the period during which you participate in a follow-up training or retraining measure or in a reintegration measure commissioned by the [Labour](#)

[Market Service](#) or by up to four years if you participate in a work foundation (*Arbeitsstiftung*) (please see "Jargon busters").

If you refuse or obstruct an offer of work or a chance to acquire a vocational training qualification, sanctions will be imposed in the form of your entitlement to unemployment benefit being suspended for at least six weeks. This means that your period of entitlement to unemployment benefit will be reduced.

When you become unemployed, you have to register with the Labour Market Service and claim unemployment benefit. While you are receiving the benefit, you are required to report to the Labour Market Service at the agreed times to discuss your search for employment with your case officer.

You must also immediately inform the Labour Market Service, without being asked, of any changes in your personal circumstances or those of your family members which may affect your entitlement to a benefit. These include taking up employment or other changes in your income situation.

Unemployment benefit is paid from the date of application. However, if you have resigned from your job without good reason, benefit is suspended for four weeks.

While you are unemployed, the Labour Market Service pays sickness and pension insurance contributions on your behalf. In addition, you are insured against certain accidents.

Unemployment assistance amounts to 92% of your most recent [unemployment benefit](#) payment. If the unemployment benefit (without family supplements) is below the [compensatory supplement reference level for single persons](#), unemployment allowance amounts to 95% of unemployment benefit. Moreover, the age and family situation of the unemployed person as well as their financial circumstances (their income or that of the spouse, cohabiting or registered partner living in their household) are taken into account when calculating the amount of unemployment assistance. Under certain conditions, various expenses (e.g. those incurred through an illness, purchase of property etc.) will also be taken into account.

In case of short-term entitlement to unemployment benefit, there might be a certain reduction after six months. Unemployment assistance is granted for an unlimited period of time, but only for one year at a time.

You must claim unemployment assistance in person from the competent Labour Market Service (AMS). It is recommended that you apply before your entitlement to unemployment benefit expires. If you have an eAMS account, you can also submit your application online.

Whenever you have to fulfil certain conditions before being able to claim an Austrian social security benefit, the authorities will also take into account any insurance periods you have completed in other countries. This applies to EU Member States and to Switzerland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Iceland. No insurance period you have completed in Austria will be affected if you work or are insured in one of these countries.

Jargon busters

- You are **willing to work** if you are prepared to take up suitable employment.
- **Work foundation** is a special employment training scheme, organised together with one or more companies concerned, which provides skills training at an early stage of unemployment or in situations where a large group of people are likely to become unemployed because of staff reductions.
- Your **eAMS account** is your personal access point to the Austrian Labour Market Service (AMS). An eAMS account allows you to access your personal AMS data and to use AMS's online services.
- **Maximum assessment base** is a calculated maximum value which can be used as the basis for calculation of unemployment benefit.
- **Habitual residence** - The term 'habitual residence' is defined under EU law (please see the [EU Regulation on the coordination of social security systems](#)). In practice, it means the place where you have your centre of interests.

Forms you may need to fill in

- You can [register as unemployed online](#) with the Austrian Labour Market Service (AMS).
- Here you will find a PDF form that you can download and print if you wish to [register as unemployed by post](#).
- Further [downloads for jobseekers](#)
- A list of [harmonised EU forms for the transfer of social security entitlements](#) between the Member States. The form for Austria is available from AMS.

Know your rights

The links below set out your rights in law. However, they are not official European Commission sites and do not represent the view of the Commission:

- [The things you must do when you find out you will become unemployed](#)
- [Information on unemployment benefit](#)
- [Information on unemployment assistance](#)
- [FAQ on unemployment assistance](#)
- [Unemployment assistance explained](#)

EU information:

- [Transferring benefits from other EU Member States in the event of unemployment](#)

Commission publications:

- [Unemployment benefits: Your rights if you live in another Member State](#)

Whom do you need to contact?

Federal Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Consumer Protection

Stubenring 1

1010 Vienna

AUSTRIA

T: +43 1711000

E: post@sozialministerium.at

<http://www.sozialministerium.at>

Austrian Labour Market Service

Treustraße 35-43

1200 Vienna

AUSTRIA

T: +43 133178

E: ams.oesterreich@ams.at

<http://www.ams.at>

[Offices - Services for jobseekers](#)

Retraining allowance

This chapter provides information on the benefits you can receive in Austria in case of unemployment.

In addition to unemployment benefit and unemployment allowance, the following are available:

- **Retraining allowance**
- **Short-time working support**
- **Bad weather compensation in the building sector**
- **Allowance for elderly workers**
- **Compensation in the event of the employer's insolvency**

When are you entitled to retraining allowance?

If you lose your job or become unemployed, you may be entitled to other benefits in addition to unemployment benefit and unemployment allowance.

You may receive **retraining allowance** (*Umschulungsgeld*) if you have a temporary invalidity for at least six months, if your vocational rehabilitation measures are appropriate and reasonable and if you are willing to actively participate in vocational rehabilitation measures considered appropriate for you.

You may receive **short-time working support** (*Kurzarbeitsunterstützung*) from your employer as a compensation, i.e. partial cover, for any lost earnings you incur in the event of your normal working hours being reduced because of economic difficulties. Your employer will receive a partial refund from the Labour Market Service for the costs of short-time working support.

You may receive **bad weather compensation** (*Schlechtwetter-Entschädigung*) from your employer if you work in the building sector and no work is possible at your building site because of unfavourable weather. This benefit provide partial cover for your loss of earnings.

Allowance for elderly workers (*Altersteilzeitgeld*) is a refund for any additional costs the employer incurs through wage compensation and payment of social security contributions when an elderly employee reduces their normal working hours.

Compensation in the event of the employer's insolvency is granted if your employer goes into administration and can therefore no longer pay your wages. The *Insolvenz-Entgelt-Fonds-Service* (*IEF Service*), a bankruptcy contingency fund, is responsible for paying insolvency benefit (*Insolvenzgeld* or *Insolvenz-Entgelt*) in order to protect employees from loss of earnings and delays in the payment of any remuneration to which they are entitled.

What is covered?

Retraining allowance

You may be entitled to retraining allowance if you have an invalidity for at least six months. You must also actively be participating in vocational rehabilitation measures considered appropriate and reasonable for you.

Retraining allowance and rehabilitation allowance have been provided instead of temporary invalidity pensions since the beginning of 2014. They are intended to facilitate the return of persons temporarily incapacitated for work to the labour market.

Short-time working support

Short-time work means a temporary reduction in normal working hours because of economic difficulties. In order to compensate you for loss of pay resulting from such situations, your employer may claim short-time working support on your behalf.

Bad weather compensation in the building sector

If you work in construction and are not able to work because of bad weather, you may receive bad weather compensation from your employer as a compensation for loss of pay resulting from such situations.

Allowance for elderly workers

Men can reduce their working hours from the age of 58 and women from an age of 53 years and 6 months by 40% - 60%, before they go into retirement. Two options are available: you can reduce your weekly working hours by a certain percentage and receive correspondingly lower wages, or you can choose what is called the "block work option". In the latter case, you continue to work full-time for a while and are subsequently fully exempted from the requirement to work for an equivalent period. You will receive reduced wages in either case.

If your employer pays your wages during this period, they are entitled to the allowance for elderly workers from your unemployment insurance in order to partially cover the expenses incurred. One of the requirements, however, is that the employer pays the social security contributions according to the contributions base before the reduction in your normal working hours.

Part pension allowance for elderly workers:

Persons who meet the requirements for a corridor pension (not possible before the age of 62 years) can reduce their working hours to 40% - 60%.

Compensation in the event of the employer's insolvency

Your employer must have filed for bankruptcy and you must be legitimately entitled to payment of your wages.

All these benefits may be claimed if the employee, the apprentice or the homemaker is covered by unemployment insurance. Cover from unemployment insurance is provided if the earnings are above the EUR 425.70 marginal employment threshold per month (in 2017). As a rule, there is no possibility of voluntary insurance. However, since 1 January 2011, self-employed persons may join the unemployment insurance system on a voluntary basis.

How is retraining allowance accessed?

Retraining allowance

A retraining allowance equal to the rate of unemployment benefit is paid for vocational rehabilitation measures during the selection and planning stage. During implementation it is paid at a rate of the unemployment benefit base amount increased by 22% in addition

to family supplements. However, the minimum amount paid is at a rate equal to the subsistence minimum.

Short-time working support

The employee receives short-time working support from their employer, who in turn receives a compensatory short-time working subsidy from the Labour Market Service. Employees, therefore, cannot claim this support from the Labour Market Service, but they can make their employers aware of the entitlement so that employers can claim a short-time working subsidy.

Bad weather compensation in the building sector

If you are unable to work at your building site because of bad weather, the bad weather compensation provides partial compensation for the loss of earnings. For building sites in Austria and abroad, you will receive 60% of the wages you would have earned if you had worked full time.

Allowance for elderly workers

Allowance for elderly workers may be paid from a certain age to employees working reduced hours. The payment level depends on the reduction in working hours.

Transitional benefit (*Übergangsgeld*) and transitional benefit after part-time work for elderly workers (*Übergangsgeld nach Altersteilzeit*) may be granted until the requirements for an old-age pension are met. Within unemployment insurance, special support (*Sonderunterstützung*) for unemployed persons above the age of 52 working in the mining sector can be provided.

Part pension allowance for elderly workers

The employer granting a compensation of 50% of the lost wages and continuing to pay 100% of the social security contributions is refunded 100% of the additional expenses in case of continuous reduction of working hours.

Compensation in the event of the employer's insolvency

Insolvency benefit is paid in respect of

- claims for regular remuneration (wages, salaries, special payments)
- claims arising from termination of employment (severance pay, compensation for termination and compensation for unused holidays)
- claims for damages
- other claims arising from the employment contract (e.g. expenses, allowances, bonuses, mileage allowance, company pensions, survivors' pensions)
- the necessary costs incurred through pursuit of such claims against the employer (e.g. litigation costs).

In principle, insolvency benefit is paid for net claims only. This means that a gross claim is reduced by both statutory social security contributions and payroll taxes.

While you are employed, the unemployment insurance fund is responsible for paying sickness and pension insurance contributions. You are also partially insured against accidents.

Family supplements (*Familienzuschläge*) may be provided for spouses (cohabiting partners), children and grand-children.

You must apply for these benefits in order to assert your claim. You can apply at your regional Labour Market Service (AMS) office. Keep the submission deadlines in mind and submit the required documents in time. An AMS adviser will inform you what deadlines apply to you and what document you have to submit. Be sure to notify your regional office promptly if you are unable to submit your application on time.

Whenever you have to fulfil certain conditions before being able to claim an Austrian social security benefit, the authorities will also take into account any insurance periods you have completed in other countries. This applies to EU Member States and to Norway, Iceland, Liechtenstein and Switzerland. No insurance period you have completed in Austria will be affected if you work or are insured in one of these countries.

Jargon busters

- **Habitual residence** - The term 'habitual residence' is defined under EU law. Please see the [EU Regulation on the coordination of social security systems](#)). In practice, it means the place where you have your centre of interests.

Forms you may need to fill in

- [Application for allowance for elderly workers](#) (PDF)
- [Application for insolvency benefit](#) (PDF)

Know your rights

The links below set out your rights in law. However, they are not official European Commission sites and do not represent the view of the Commission:

- [Information on retraining allowance](#)
- [Information on short-time working support](#)
- [An example of how short-time working support is calculated](#)
- [Information on bad weather compensation in the building sector](#)
- [Information on allowance for elderly workers](#)
- [IEF Service website](#)
- [Information on insolvency benefit for employees](#)

EU information:

- [Transferring benefits from other EU Member States in the event of unemployment](#)

Commission publications:

- [Unemployment benefits: Your rights if you live in another Member State](#)

Whom do you need to contact?

Federal Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Consumer Protection

Stubenring 1

1010 Vienna

AUSTRIA

T: +43 171100 0

E: post@sozialministerium.at

<https://www.sozialministerium.at/siteEN/>

Austrian Labour Market Service

Treustraße 35-43

1200 Vienna

AUSTRIA

T: +43 133178

E: ams.oesterreich@ams.at

<http://www.ams.at>

Pension Insurance Institution, Main Office

Friedrich-Hillegeist-Straße 1

1021 Vienna

AUSTRIA

T: +43 50303

E: pva@pva.sozvers.at

<http://www.pensionsversicherung.at>

[Offices - Services for jobseekers](#)

Moving abroad

Any insurance periods you have completed in other Member States will also be taken into account.

This chapter provides useful information about how your entitlement to social security benefits is affected if you move to live or work in another EU Member State (or Norway, Iceland, Liechtenstein or Switzerland).

Social security in the context of EU regulation

As a rule, if you work in another EU or EEA Member State, you are no longer entitled to Austrian social security benefits. The law of the state where you are gainfully employed is always the applicable one. If you are not gainfully employed, regulations of your new state of residence apply.

If you return to Austria after a period of work abroad during which you were registered with the social security system of that state, the insurance periods you have completed abroad may be taken into account while you await entitlement to Austrian social security benefits (the "agglomeration of insurance periods" principle).

Which social security benefits are involved?

For **entitlement** to **all** social security benefits, the periods of insurance you have completed abroad will be aggregated with your Austrian insurance periods. The principle, however, is that only your Austrian insurance periods are taken into account when calculating the amount of your Austrian benefits.

In addition to the entitlements gained in other EU Member States, insurance periods completed in the EEA Member States (Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway) and Switzerland can be aggregated with Austrian insurance periods.

What do I need to do?

If you return to Austria after having worked in another EU Member State, you will need documentary proof of the insurance periods you have completed abroad.

You should obtain such documentary proof before returning to Austria. Seek advice from the local social insurance institution in the other country, so that you can obtain all necessary documents.

If you have claimed unemployment benefit in another Member State (or Norway, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Switzerland) for at least 4 weeks, you can register as a jobseeker with the Labour Market Service for a period of 3 to 6 months and continue to receive Austrian unemployment benefit. To register, you will need Form U2 from the competent foreign institution. The same applies if you claim Austrian unemployment benefit and wish to register as a jobseeker in one of these countries.

If you claim Austrian social security benefits, you should always indicate whether or not you have completed insurance periods abroad.

The following information is required:

- the country where you have worked;
- the name and address of your employer in that country;
- the start and end dates of your employment in that country, and
- your social security number from that country.

Jargon busters

- **Social security number** is the number of the account on which your social security data is held. However, having a ten-digit social security number does not necessarily presuppose entitlement to social security benefits. The terms 'social security number', 'insurance number', 'SV number' mean the same thing, as do the abbreviations SVNR, VSNR and VNR.
- **EEA** means the European Economic Area. In 1992, the Member States of the European Free Trade Association (EFTA), excluding Switzerland, signed an enhanced agreement with the European Union which extended the European single market to 31 countries, including Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway.
- **Habitual residence** - The terms 'permanent residence' and 'habitual residence' are defined under EU law. Please see the [EU Regulation on the coordination of social security systems](#). In practice, it means the place where you have your centre of interests.

These are your rights

The links below set out your rights in law. However, they are not official European Commission sites and do not represent the view of the Commission:

- [Pension in case of insurance periods completed in more than one Member State](#)
- [Pension entitlements in more than one Member State](#)
- [Unemployment insurance in the EEA and Switzerland](#)

EU information:

- [Social security systems in the EU](#)

Who can I contact?

Please contact the following authorities if you would like to know how insurance periods completed in other EU Member States, EEA Member States or Switzerland affect Austrian social security benefits.

Federal Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Consumer Protection

Stubenring 1

1010 Vienna

AUSTRIA

T: +43 1711000

E: post@sozialministerium.at

<http://www.sozialministerium.at>

Federal Ministry for Family Affairs and Youth

Hintere Zollamtsstraße 2b

1030 Vienna

AUSTRIA

T: +43 171100

E: service@bmfj.gv.at

<http://www.bmfj.gv.at>

Federal Ministry of Health

Radetzkystraße 2

1030 Vienna

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E: posteingang.allgemein@hvb.sozvers.at

<http://www.hauptverband.at>

Austrian Labour Market Service, Federal Office

Treustrasse 35-43

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<http://www.ams.at>

Pension Insurance Institution, Main Office

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<http://www.pensionsversicherung.at>

Austrian Workers' Compensation Board (AUVA)

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E: hfa@auva.at

<http://www.auva.at>

Main residence

Habitual residence

This chapter provides information about what "habitual residence" means and how it affects your entitlement to social security benefits.

Where do I have habitual residence?

"Habitual residence" means the same as permanent residence. You are habitually resident in Austria if you have your centre of interests in Austria. When determining whether someone has established a habitual residence, the duration and continuity of residence, and not just the circumstances of a personal and occupational nature, are considered. This includes:

- the type and specific characteristics of any activity you perform, especially the place where you perform such activities, the permanence of the activity and the duration of each employment contract,
- your family relationships and ties,
- performance of paid and voluntary activities,
- if you are studying, your source of income,
- your housing situation, especially its permanence,
- the state in which you are liable to pay tax.

If your habitual residence cannot unambiguously be established on the basis of these criteria, the place where you intend to live, as evidenced by the facts and circumstances, will be the deciding criterion, taking into account, in particular, the reasons which have led you to change residence.

The term "habitual" always presupposes a stay of a certain duration. However, an intention to establish a permanent residence is not absolutely necessary.

If you have officially registered your residence in Austria, this does not automatically mean that your habitual residence for the purposes of entitlement to social security benefits is in Austria. Checks based on the above criteria can, in fact, show that you are habitually resident in another Member State.

In principle, it is possible for you to work and stay in another Member State for a long time and, yet, have the centre of your interests and, thus, your habitual residence in Austria. The opposite is also possible.

Under Austrian law, entitlement to a range of social security benefits is dependent on habitual residence. Please note, however, that these requirements may be invalid under Union law.

For example, the social security benefits linked to habitual residence in Austria include:

- Unemployment benefit
- Long-term care benefit
- Child benefit
- Child-raising allowance

Union law recognises entitlement to social assistance or guaranteed minimum resources and other benefits similar to social security ones, such as differential allowance for pensioners, only if you have your usual place of abode in Austria.

Know your rights

Commission publications:

- [National insurance systems](#) in the EU

