



Your social security rights in Romania



EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Directorate-General for Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion
Directorate C — Social Affairs
Unit C.2 — Modernisation of social protection systems

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Your social security rights in Romania

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Sometime in your life you may be in need of the support provided by social security benefits. If you are living in the country where you were born and satisfy the qualifying conditions, you will be entitled to receive support. But you also have the right to receive benefits if you are a national of any EU country and move to another part of the EU. The information below sets out when you are eligible for benefits, what you are entitled to and how to go about claiming it.

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Family

Maternity

This chapter gives details of the benefits to which you are entitled in Romania if you become a mother.

The benefits described are:

- maternity leave and allowance (*concediu medical și indemnizație pentru maternitate*);
- maternal risk leave (*concediu medical și indemnizație de risc maternal*).

In what situation can I claim?

Maternity leave and allowance (*concediu medical și indemnizație pentru maternitate*) are granted to pregnant women or women who have given birth during the last 6 to 8 weeks (postpartum women), for a total of 126 calendar days.

Maternal risk leave (*concediu medical și indemnizație de risc maternal*) may be granted to pregnant or postpartum women who are not on maternity leave and whose employer cannot guarantee working conditions that are free of risks to their health or that of their child. Maternal risk allowance may be granted for up to 120 days before and after maternity leave on the recommendation of a family doctor or obstetrician and gynaecologist.

What conditions do I need to meet?

To receive maternity leave and allowance, you must meet the following conditions:

- you are legally resident in Romania;
- you live together with the child or children for whom you are requesting the allowance;
- you contributed for at least 1 month (6 months from 1 July 2018) to the social insurance system during the last 12 months prior to the maternity leave.

To receive maternal risk leave, you must meet the following conditions:

- you are legally resident in Romania;
- you are employed and request this leave before your maternity leave or, if you are postpartum or breastfeeding, you apply for this benefit after your maternity leave ends and only if you do not request child-raising allowance for a child aged up to 2 years.

What am I entitled to and how can I claim?

Maternity allowance

Maternity allowance is paid to the mother for 126 calendar days while she is on leave. This period is made up of 63 days of leave before the birth (antenatal leave) and 63 days after the child is born (postnatal leave). The first 42 days of leave after the child is born are compulsory. The remaining 84 days need not be taken if the mother does not feel that she needs them or can be taken earlier, before the birth or later, after the birth.

Maternity allowance is equal to 85% of the average monthly income earned by the mother during the last 6 months prior to maternity leave. This allowance is paid for the 126 days of maternity leave, even if the child is stillborn.

Maternity allowance is not subject to the income tax system, but recipients must pay a contribution of 10% of it to the health insurance system.

Maternal risk allowance

Maternal risk allowance is equal to 75% of the mother's average monthly income over the last 10 months before the benefit was requested. It is paid for a period of up to 120 days.

In the case of employed persons, maternity leave and maternal risk leave are given by the employer on the recommendation of a specialist doctor or family doctor. The pregnant

employee must inform her employer in writing and attach the document issued by the doctor. The maternity or maternal risk allowance is paid by the employer.

Persons who are self-employed or authorised individuals must submit their application for maternity leave and allowance to their local Health Insurance Authority. The maternity allowance will be paid by the latter.

Jargon busters

- **Maternity leave:** medical leave which is granted to a pregnant or postpartum woman on the recommendation of a specialist doctor or family doctor.
- **Authorised individual:** an individual who is authorised to pursue any form of legal economic activity, mainly using their own labour.

Forms you may need to fill in

- [Standard application for social security entitlements other than pensions](#)

Know your rights

The link below gives more information about your rights and obligations with regard to maternity leave and allowance and maternal risk leave and allowance. This website does not belong to the European Commission and does not represent the position of the European Commission on the subject concerned:

- [Law on maternity protection in the workplace](#)

Publications and websites of the European Commission:

- [EU Social Security Coordination](#)

Who do you need to contact?

County authorities for pensions and other social insurance.

State child benefits

This chapter gives details of the benefits provided for children in Romania.

The benefit described is state allowance for children (*alocație de stat pentru copii*).

In what situation can I claim?

State allowance for children (*alocație de stat pentru copii*)

- State allowance is granted to children aged up to 18 who are legally resident in Romania.
- Young people who are aged over 18 and are attending secondary or vocational education courses also receive this allowance until they have completed their studies. The allowance is not paid to young people who repeat an academic year, except those who repeat a year for health-related reasons which are proven by a medical certificate.
- The person who is entitled to the state allowance is the child.

What conditions do I need to meet?

To be able to receive the state allowance, children must:

- be legally resident in Romania;
- be attending courses at a secondary school or vocational college if they are aged over 18.

Children of foreign nationals or stateless persons who are resident in Romania receive the state allowance if they live with their parents.

What am I entitled to and how can I claim?

State allowance for children is calculated according to the reference social indicator (RSI) and the child's age. The RSI is set periodically by the government and is RON 500 in 2018. The allowance is paid monthly.

Age of child	Calculation of allowance	Amount of allowance
Up to 2 years (3 years for disabled children)	0.4 of the RSI	RON 200
Between 2 and 18 years (or until graduation from the secondary school or vocational college)	0.168 of the RSI	RON 84
Between 3 and 18 years (for disabled children)	0.4 of the RSI	RON 200

The parent of a new-born child must apply for the allowance at the village hall or town hall in the village or town where he or she lives. The following documents are necessary:

- a standard application;
- the birth certificate of the child for whom the benefit is requested;
- the identity card of the parent who will receive the benefit for his or her child;
- a bank statement if the parent wants the benefit to be paid into his or her bank account.

Depending on the circumstances, a number of other documents may be needed, such as:

- the parents' marriage certificate;
- the parents' divorce certificate and the certificate of custody of the child;
- evidence of a court decision regarding custody, temporary custody pending adoption, placement in foster care or emergency foster care, or a grant of guardianship;
- a certificate proving the child's disability.

State allowance for children is paid by postal order or bank transfer into a personal current account or card account.

State allowance for children is paid to one of the parents as agreed between them or, if they do not reach agreement, as decided by a child welfare authority or a court decision, to the parent to whom custody of the child has been awarded.

State allowance for children may also be paid to a guardian, temporary guardian or foster parent, including a maternal assistant or a person who has been awarded temporary custody.

Child allowance is not subject to income tax.

Jargon busters

- **Reference social indicator (RSI):** unit expressed in lei which is used to calculate various social benefits in Romania, including state allowance for children.

Forms you may need to fill in

- [Application for state child benefit](#)

Know your rights

The link below gives more information about your rights and obligations with regard to state allowance for children. This website does not belong to the European Commission and does not represent the position of the European Commission on the subject concerned:

- [State child benefit](#)

Publications and websites of the European Commission:

- [EU Social Security Coordination](#)

Who do you need to contact?

You need to contact the village hall or town hall in the village or town in which you live. Residents of Bucharest must contact the city hall of the sector in which they live.

Child-raising allowance

This chapter gives details of the benefits to which people who look after children aged up to 2 years, or 3 years in the case of disabled children, are entitled.

The benefits described are:

- child-raising leave and benefit (*concediu pentru creșterea copilului și indemnizație pentru creșterea copilului*);
- child-raising leave and benefit for a disabled child (*concediu pentru creșterea copilului cu handicap și indemnizație pentru creșterea copilului cu handicap*);
- return-to-work bonus (*stimulent de inserție*).

In what situation can I claim?

Child-raising leave and benefit (*concediu pentru creșterea copilului și indemnizație pentru creșterea copilului*)

Child-raising leave and benefit are granted to natural parents, adoptive parents, people who have been granted temporary custody of children pending adoption, legal guardians or people who are providing foster care or emergency foster care to children, except professional maternal assistants, who live with the child or children for whom they are requesting benefits. These people must be resident in Romania.

Child-raising leave and benefit for a disabled child (*concediu pentru creșterea copilului cu handicap și indemnizație pentru creșterea copilului cu handicap*)

Leave and cash benefit are granted for up to the first 2 years of the child's life, or for the first 3 years for disabled children.

Child-raising leave for a disabled child can be extended until the child has reached the age of 7 years, if one of the natural or adoptive parents or the legal guardian etc. requests this.

Return-to-work bonus (*stimulent de inserție*)

The return-to-work bonus is a monthly amount that is paid to parents who decide to go back to work before their child-raising leave ends.

What conditions do I need to meet?

To be able to receive child-raising leave and benefit or a return-to-work bonus, you must meet the following requirements:

- you live with the child or children for whom you are requesting the benefit and you raise and look after the child or children;
- you live or are legally resident in Romania;
- you earned income subject to income tax during the last 24 months before the child was born, adopted or placed in guardianship or foster care, or you were in one or more of the situations specifically identified by law, such as: you received unemployment benefit or were registered with employment agencies in order to receive it; you were granted leave and allowances related to health care insurance or a disability pension, etc.

If both parents meet the criteria for child-raising leave, at least 1 month of the total period of this leave must be allocated to the parent who did not request this right. For example, if the child's mother requested leave and benefit, the father must request one month's leave, and vice versa.

Entitlement to child-raising benefit is suspended, among other situations, if the recipient forfeits his or her parental rights, loses guardianship, serves a custodial sentence or is remanded in custody for more than 30 days, earns taxable income while being in receipt of child-raising benefit exceeding RON 3,750 per month, etc.

The following categories of income can be cumulated with the child-raising benefit:

- amounts received on the basis of the law or a collective or individual contract of employment, which are paid during the period of child-raising leave, other than those earned by pursuing an activity while on leave;
- earnings from work as a local or county counsellor.

What am I entitled to and how can I claim?

Parents, guardians or foster carers of disabled children are entitled to leave and child raising benefit until the child reaches the age of 3 years, or until the child reaches the age of 7 years. The amount of the benefit is between RON 1,250 and RON 8,500 per month. During the 4 years extension in the former situation the benefit is set at the minimum level of RON 1,250, i.e. 2.5 times the Reference Social Indicator of RON 500.

The minimum benefit is payable for each child born in a multiple birth, starting with the second child from a birth of this kind.

People with severe or profound disabilities who have dependent children and have no income except for disability benefits receive a monthly support in the amount of 45% of the minimum child-raising benefit until the child reaches the age of 3 years and 35% of the minimum child-raising benefit for the child aged between 3 and 7 years.

People with severe or profound disabilities who have dependent children and do not meet the criteria for child-raising leave and benefit receive a monthly support in the amount of:

- 45% of the minimum child-raising benefit until the child reaches the age of 2 years;
- 15% of the minimum child-raising benefit for a child aged between 2 and 7 years.

Persons who have dependent children and do not meet the criteria for child-raising leave and benefit receive a monthly support in the amount of 35% of the minimum child-raising benefit until the child reaches the age of 3 years and in the amount of 15% for a child aged between 3 and 7 years.

Persons who request child-raising benefit or a return-to-work bonus must submit an application to the commune hall, town hall or city hall of the commune, town or sector in which they live or are resident, together with:

- copies of the identity document and birth certificate of the child for whom the benefit is requested or, where applicable, the family record booklet, all of which must be certified as true to the originals by the person who receives the documents;
- documents proving the relationship between the applicant and the child, if the child has been adopted or placed in guardianship or foster care;
- documents proving that the applicant earned taxable income during the 12 months before the child was born, adopted or placed in the care of a guardianship, and proving the level of this income, or proving that the applicant is in a position that entitles them to receive the benefit;
- proof that the applicant has suspended work activities in order to raise the child;
- other documents may be necessary to prove that the applicant is entitled to child-raising leave and benefit.

The person who requests the benefit is also obliged to give written notice of any changes in their circumstances within 15 working days of such changes occurring.

Persons who are on child-raising leave and decide to return to work before this leave ends receive a monthly return-to-work bonus amounting to RON 650 in 2018.

Returning to work at least 60 days earlier gives right to an extension of return-to-work bonus until the child reaches the age of 3 or until the disabled child reaches the age of 4.

Child-raising leave and benefit end when the recipient returns to work and a return-to-work bonus is granted.

Income tax and compulsory statutory social contributions are not deducted from child-raising cash benefit or return-to-work bonus.

Child-raising benefit and return-to-work bonus are paid monthly by postal order or, as applicable, into the recipient's personal current account or card account.

Jargon busters

- **Reference social indicator (RSI):** unit expressed in lei which is used to calculate various financial social insurance benefits in Romania. In 2018, the RSI is RON 500.

Forms you may need to fill in

- [Application for child-raising allowance or a return-to-work incentive](#)

Know your rights

The link below gives more information about your rights and obligations with regard to child-raising benefit and return-to-work bonus. This website does not belong to the European Commission and does not represent the position of the European Commission on the subject concerned:

- [Requirements and documents necessary to receive child-raising allowance and a return-to-work incentive](#)

Publications and websites of the European Commission:

- [EU Social Security Coordination](#)

Who do you need to contact?

You need to contact the commune hall, town hall or city hall of the commune, town or sector of Bucharest in which you live or are resident.

Family support benefit

This chapter gives details of the benefit that is paid to families on low incomes for the purpose of supporting the family and raising and looking after children.

The benefit described is family support allowance (*alocație pentru susținerea familiei*).

In what situation can I claim?

Family support allowance (*alocație pentru susținerea familiei*)

Family support allowance is a form of support for families on low incomes who raise and look after children aged up to 18.

This allowance is paid to top up family income in order to guarantee better conditions in which to raise, look after and bring up children, and to encourage the attendance of a form of education by children.

What conditions do I need to meet?

To be able to receive family support allowance, a two-parent or single-parent family must meet the following criteria:

- it must be legally resident in Romania;
- it must live with the child or children whom it supports;
- the child or children must be in a form of uninterrupted education and must receive a behaviour mark of at least 8 (out of 10);

- the family must have an average net income per family member of no more than 1.06 times the reference social indicator, i.e. RON 530.

What am I entitled to and how can I claim?

Family support allowance is calculated according to the reference social indicator (RSI), average monthly net income per family member and the number of family members. The RSI is set periodically by the government and is currently RON 500.

To receive this allowance, the parents must submit, to the town hall in the locality where they are resident, an application made up of a request, a declaration of their own liability accompanied by supporting documents regarding the make-up of the family and its income and, where applicable, documents regarding the school attendance of the children supported by the family.

The amount of family support allowance received by a two-parent family with a net income per family member of up to 0.40 times the RSI, i.e. RON 200 is:

Number of children	Amount of the allowance
One	0.1640 times the RSI (RON 82)
Two	0.3280 times the RSI (RON 164)
Three	0.4920 times the RSI (RON 246)
Four or more	0.6560 times the RSI (RON 328)

The amount of family support allowance for a two-parent family with a net income per family member of between 0.40 times the RSI (RON 200) and 1.06 times the RSI (RON 530) is:

Number of children	Amount of the allowance
One	0.1500 times the RSI (RON 75)
Two	0.3000 times the RSI (RON 150)
Three	0.4500 times the RSI (RON 225)
Four or more	0.6000 times the RSI (RON 300)

The amount of family support allowance for a single-parent family with a net income per family member of up to 0.40 times the RSI, i.e. RON 200 is:

Number of children	Amount of the allowance
One	0.214 times the RSI (RON 107)
Two	0.428 times the RSI (RON 214)
Three	0.642 times the RSI (RON 321)
Four or more	0.856 times the RSI (RON 428)

The amount of family support allowance for a single-parent family with a net income per family member of between 0.40 times the RSI, i.e. RON 200, and 1.06 times the RSI, i.e. RON 530, is:

Number of children	Amount of the allowance
One	0.204 times the RSI (RON 102)
Two	0.408 times the RSI (RON 204)
Three	0.612 times the RSI (RON 306)
Four or more	0.816 times the RSI (RON 408)

Jargon busters

- **Reference social indicator (RSI):** unit expressed in lei which is used to calculate various financial social insurance benefits in Romania, including family support allowance.
- **Single-parent family:** family made up of one adult and children who are supported by and live with the adult.

Forms you may need to fill in

- [Application and declaration of own liability for family support benefit](#)

Know your rights

The links below give more information about your rights and obligations with regard to family support allowance. These websites do not belong to the European Commission and do not represent the position of the European Commission on the subject concerned:

- [Information about child support benefit](#)
- [Information about documents necessary to prove a family's income](#)
- [Law on family support benefit](#)

Publications and websites of the European Commission:

- [Family benefits: your rights abroad as a European citizen](#)

Who do you need to contact?

You must contact the town hall in the locality where you are resident.

Health

Sickness benefits

This chapter gives details of the benefits to which you are entitled in Romania if you need medical care and are no longer able to work for a limited period.

The benefits described are:

- benefit for incapacity to work (*concediu medical și indemnizație pentru incapacitate temporară de muncă*);
- benefits for the care of a sick child (*concediu medical și indemnizație pentru îngrijirea copilului bolnav*).

In what situation can I claim?

Benefit for incapacity to work (*concediu medical și indemnizație pentru incapacitate temporară de muncă*)

This benefit is paid to employees and authorised individuals who are legally resident in Romania if they suffer from ordinary illnesses or have accidents outside working hours. The benefit is paid to replace an income that you can no longer receive due to illness.

Benefits for the care of a sick child (*concediu medical și indemnizație pentru îngrijirea copilului bolnav*)

If your child aged up to 7 becomes ill, you are entitled to stop work to look after him or her. This rule also applies when your child has a disability and is aged up to 18 or your child has serious diseases and is aged up to 16.

What conditions do I need to meet?

Employees, authorised individuals who are legally resident in Romania and unemployed persons are entitled to these benefits.

A further condition that must be met in many cases is that the person must have contributed to the social health insurance system for at least 6 months over the last 12 calendar months. This rule does not apply where the person suffers from tuberculosis or another contagious disease or is infected with the HIV virus or AIDS.

What am I entitled to and how can I claim?

Benefit for incapacity to work

Persons who cannot work for a limited period receive an allowance which is equivalent to 75% of their average monthly wages, calculated on the basis of their average wages over the last 6 months before the period of incapacity.

If the person who requests the benefit needs emergency surgery or suffers from tuberculosis or other contagious diseases or is infected with the HIV virus or AIDS, the allowance paid is equal to the person's average monthly wages.

This allowance is paid for a period of up to 183 days a year for each type of illness and can be extended in certain situations. In the case of tuberculosis, the allowance is paid for 1 year. It is possible that this period may be extended by another 6 months.

If the person who is temporarily unable to work is not rehabilitated within this period, the doctor who is dealing with his or her case may recommend temporary or permanent retirement.

Benefits for the care of a sick child

Parents who have to stay at home to look after a sick child receive an allowance equal to 85% of their average monthly wages for a period of up to 45 days a year. This period can be extended in certain circumstances.

To access these benefits, the person must notify his or her employer and provide evidence within 5 working days after the time when the period of incapacity to work began.

If the employer has doubts about the person's incapacity to work, the employer may request a medical assessment to confirm the incapacity. The County Health Insurance Authority may also request this assessment, even if the person in question has a medical certificate confirming the illness.

Jargon busters

- **Social health insurance:** any person who is legally resident in Romania can benefit from the national health insurance system if they have paid contributions for at least 6 months over the last 12 calendar months. These contributions are paid by the employer in the case of employees, or directly by authorised individuals.
- **Legal residence:** your place of residence is the country where you normally live and have your centre of interest.
- **Allowance:** amount of money paid out from the social insurance budget in various circumstances.

Forms you may need to fill in

- [Application for an allowance](#)

Know your rights

The link below gives more information about your rights and obligations with regard to sickness benefits. This website does not belong to the European Commission and does not represent the position of the European Commission on the subject concerned:

- [Categories of persons who benefit from leave and social health insurance allowances](#)

Publications and websites of the European Commission:

- [EU Social Security Coordination](#)

Who do you need to contact?

County health insurance authorities.

Health insurance

This chapter gives details of how you can obtain health insurance in Romania and the services that you receive if you are insured.

In what situation can I claim?

Insured persons in Romania receive a basic package of medical services including periodic health check-ups and healthcare if they fall ill.

All insured persons must be registered on the patient list of a family doctor, who is the first point of contact for periodic consultations and for medical problems which are not emergencies.

If a family doctor identifies health problems that he or she cannot treat, the patient will be referred to specialists.

What conditions do I need to meet?

Any person who is legally resident in Romania can benefit from the national health insurance system from the date of starting the contribution payment to the fund. Persons

without income pay the social health insurance contribution applied to 6 gross minimum wage for 12 months.

The following categories of persons receive free medical insurance:

- children aged 0-18 years;
- young people aged 18-26 years, if they are students and are not working. This rule also applies where young people are not students and have no income from work or are not in receipt of social aid.
- retirees;
- persons receiving unemployment benefit;
- persons receiving social assistance.

Persons who do not have medical insurance receive healthcare if:

- they urgently need an operation;
- they are diagnosed with tuberculosis or other diseases with the potential to cause an epidemic;
- they carry the HIV virus or are diagnosed with AIDS;
- they are pregnant women or recently gave birth.

What am I entitled to and how can I claim?

Insured persons in Romania receive a basic package of medical services through which they are treated for illnesses or accidents from the first day of illness or the date of the accident and until they recover. This package is updated periodically by the Ministry of Health. The package in place comprises the following services:

- emergency medical and surgical services;
- prevention services, which comprise consultations and disease risk assessments;
- medical services for acute conditions or flare-ups of chronic illnesses;
- medical services for chronic illnesses, including active monitoring for chronic illnesses with a major impact on illnesses with a high cardiovascular risk, type 2 diabetes, bronchial asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and chronic kidney disease;
- specialist paraclinical medical services for outpatients;
- dental services (one free check-up per year and some other free services);
- day and continuous hospitalisation services;
- in-home medical care;
- medicines with or without a personal contribution for outpatient treatment;
- medical devices.

Insured persons must pay for the medicines that they need if they are not admitted to hospital. Certain medicines are free or sold at a reduced price (compensated medicines) for certain social categories and pensioners. The list of these medicines is published by the National Health Insurance Authority.

Jargon busters

- **Family doctor:** doctor specialising in family or general medicine on whose list any insured person must be registered for medical consultations and to receive healthcare.
- **Day hospitalisation:** hospitalisation for up to 12 hours. It applies to medical emergencies where specialist supervision is necessary or where the insured person cannot be diagnosed and treated outside the hospital.
- **Continuous hospitalisation:** hospitalisation for more than 24 hours. It applies to childbirth, medical emergencies where the patient needs continuous medical supervision, and illnesses with the potential to cause an epidemic as a result of which the patient must be isolated.
- **Paraclinical medical services for outpatients:** laboratory tests which do not require admission to hospital.
- **Chronic illness:** illness which progresses slowly and is long-lasting.
- **Acute illness:** illness which progresses rapidly and has a sudden and severe onset.
- **Medical devices:** equipment used to correct sight or hearing or to replace limbs, such as prostheses or walking aids which are necessary for recuperation.

Forms you may need to fill in

- [Application for an insurance certificate](#)
- [Application for the issue of medical devices to be approved](#)
- [Patient application for in-home medical services](#)
- [Contract for persons who are not employees and pay their health insurance contributions themselves](#)
- [Application to enter into an insurance contract as an individual who is not an employee](#)

Know your rights

The links below give more information about your rights and obligations as an insured person. These websites do not belong to the European Commission and do not represent the position of the European Commission on the subject concerned:

- [Rights and obligations of insured persons](#)
- [How do I prove that I have medical insurance?](#)
- [Employers' obligations](#)

Publications and websites of the European Commission:

- [EU Social Security Coordination](#)

Who do you need to contact?

Casa Națională de Asigurări de Sănătate

Calea Călărașilor 248, Bl. S19, sector 3

030634 Bucharest

Romania

Tel. + 40 800800950

<http://www.cnas.ro/>

County health insurance authorities

Incapacity

Disability pensions

This chapter gives details of pension benefits granted to persons who become completely or partially unable to work.

The benefits described are:

- disability pensions (*pensie de invaliditate*);
- attendant allowance (*indemnizație de însoțitor*).

In what situation can I claim?

Disability pensions (*pensie de invaliditate*) are paid to people who have lost all or at least half of their capacity to work, either due to work accidents or occupational illnesses, or due to other illnesses or accidents which are unconnected with their work.

According to the degree to which capacity to work is reduced, a disability can be:

- category I, if the person has completely lost their capacity to work and look after themselves;
- category II, if the person has completely lost their capacity to work but not their ability to look after themselves;
- category III, if the person has lost at least half of their capacity to work but is still able to work up to half of the full-time hours.

Attendant allowances (*indemnizație de însoțitor*) are paid to recipients of category I disability pensions. They can choose to receive an attendant allowance or the services of a personal assistant.

What conditions do I need to meet?

Persons can receive a disability pension if:

- they are or have been insured under the public pension system;
- they have lost at least half of their capacity to work;
- the state of their health has been classified in a category of disability according to a decision issued by the social insurance medical expert;
- their age is lower than the standard retirement age.

Once they have obtained a disability pension, recipients must undergo periodic medical reviews at intervals of between 1 and 3 years until they reach the standard retirement age. The social insurance expert doctor or assessment panels will decide after each review whether the recipient of the disability pension will remain in the same category of disability or will be moved to a different category of disability, or whether they have regained their capacity to work.

If the recipients fail to attend this review for reasons that are attributable to them, payment of their disability pension will be suspended or stopped, as applicable. The suspension shall apply from the month following the date on which the medical review was scheduled. Payment shall cease 12 months after the date on which the recipient failed to attend the compulsory medical review.

There are some exceptions to compulsory periodic medical reviews:

- if the recipient suffers from a type of disability that affects their capacity to work irreversibly;
- if the recipient has reached the standard retirement age;
- if the recipient's age is up to 5 years younger than the retirement age and they have completed the full contribution period.

All of the above situations must be confirmed by the social insurance expert doctor.

On the date when the requirements for an old-age pension (standard retirement age and minimum contribution period) are met, a disability pension will become an old-age pension, in which case the larger amount shall automatically be paid.

What am I entitled to and how can I claim?

The amount of a disability pension granted by the state system is calculated on the basis of the contribution period and the level of income earned during the applicants' career, according to their category of disability and the value of a pension point. Since 1 January 2018, the value of a pension point is RON 1,000 and will increase to RON 1,100 from 1 July 2018.

When category I and category II disability pensions are calculated, a potential period is credited for the contribution period that was not completed due to the disabilities.

To receive a disability pension, the applicants must submit an application to the territorial pension authority within whose catchment area they live or are resident, which shall include, among other things, a pension application, their record of employment, certificates of wages and related bonuses, a medical decision on their capacity to work, civil status certificates and other documents, depending on the circumstances of each case.

An attendant allowance is granted at the request of category I disability pensioners and amounts to 80% of the value of a pension point effective on the date in question (RON 800 in 2018).

Persons who receive a disability pension from the state system for conditions that prevent them from going back to work can also receive a private pension or additional amount if they have contributed to the privately-administered pension system. Additional amounts are granted only to contributors to a pension fund who have not paid in enough to receive a pension from the private system.

To receive a private pension or additional amount, contributors must submit an application to the administrator of the pension fund in which they are enrolled.

Disability pensions are paid monthly by postal order or bank transfer into the recipient's personal current account or card account, according to the latter's preference.

Jargon busters

- **Contribution period:** period of time for which social insurance contributions were owed to the public pension system, and the period for which persons insured on the basis of an individual insurance declaration or of a social insurance contract, owed and paid social insurance contributions to the public pension system.
- **Potential period:** period of time which is regarded as a contribution period and credited, when calculating category I and II disability pensions, for the contribution period that was not completed due to the disabilities.

Forms you may need to fill in

- [Application for a disability pension](#)
- [Application for a medical assessment of capacity to work](#)

Know your rights

The link below gives more information about your rights and obligations with regard to disability pensions. This website does not belong to the European Commission and does not represent the position of the European Commission on the subject concerned:

- [More information about disability pensions](#)

Publications and websites of the European Commission:

- [EU Social Security Coordination](#)

Who do you need to contact?

Casa Națională de Pensii Publice (CNPP)

Str. Latină nr. 8, sector 2

020793 Bucharest

ROMANIA

Tel. + 40 800826727

<https://www.cnpp.ro/home>

[County state pension authorities](#)

Work accidents and occupational illnesses

This chapter gives details of the most important cash benefits provided to people who suffer an accident at work or acquire an occupational disease.

The benefits described are:

- temporary working incapacity benefit (*indemnizație pentru incapacitate temporară de muncă*);
- allowance for temporary assignment to another work (*indemnizație pentru trecerea temporară în alt loc de muncă*);
- allowance for reduction of working time (*indemnizație pentru reducerea timpului de muncă*).

In what situation can I claim?

Temporary working incapacity benefits (*indemnizație pentru incapacitate temporară de muncă*) are paid to people who are insured for accidents at work and occupational diseases if they become temporarily unable to work due to a work accident or an illness acquired as a result of working.

Allowances for temporary assignment to another work (*indemnizație pentru trecerea temporară în alt loc de muncă*) are paid to people who are insured for accidents at work and occupational diseases if they have to change their job temporarily due to a work accident or an illness acquired as a result of working.

Allowances for reduction of working time (*indemnizație pentru reducerea timpului de muncă*) are paid to people who are insured for accidents at work and occupational diseases if they can no longer work full-time due to an accident at work or an illness acquired as a result of working.

What conditions do I need to meet?

To receive any of these three benefits, a person must live or be resident in Romania and be insured against the risk of accidents at work or occupational diseases.

The categories of persons who have compulsory insurance for these risks are:

- persons who are employed under an individual contract of employment, including foreign nationals or stateless persons who work for Romanian employers while they live or are resident in Romania;
- persons who are elected to the positions that they hold and who work for an executive, legislative or judicial institution in Romania;
- public servants;
- unemployed during vocational training;
- apprentices, pupils and students during vocational training;
- Romanian nationals who work abroad for Romanian employers;
- foreign nationals or stateless persons who work in Romania for Romanian employers.

Territorial pension authorities exercise special insurance powers for accidents at work and occupational diseases.

Insurance contributions for accidents at work and occupational diseases are paid by employers or legal entities similar to an employer and are determined according to the risk tariffs and classes.

Entitlements to benefits and insurance services for accidents at work and occupational diseases start on the date when the insurance relationship begins and end at the same time as this relationship.

Benefits for temporary incapacity to work due to accidents at work or occupational diseases are paid on the basis of a medical certificate issued in accordance with legal provisions.

Allowances for temporary assignment to another work and for reduction of working time are paid on the recommendation of the attending doctor, with the approval of the insurer's doctor, if the monthly gross wage earned in the new job or as a result of the reduction of normal working hours is lower than the average monthly income earned over the 6 months prior to the accident or before the condition is detected.

What am I entitled to and how can I claim?

Temporary working incapacity benefit

These benefits are calculated as 80% (or 100% for medical emergencies) of the average gross income that the person earned over the 6 months prior to the work accident or before contracting the occupational illness. If the insurance period is less than 6 months, the allowance is calculated on the basis of the average gross income earned per month or of the average gross income recorded in the voluntary insurance contract.

This benefit is paid for a period of 180 days in a year and can be extended to a maximum of 270 days.

This benefit is subject to income tax.

Allowance for temporary assignment to another work

This allowance is paid monthly and is calculated as the difference between the average gross income earned by the insured person over the 6 months prior to the accident or before contracting the illness and the gross monthly income earned in the new job.

The value of this allowance cannot exceed 25% of the average gross monthly income earned over the 6 months prior to the accident or before contracting the illness.

It is paid for a period of up to 90 days in a year, in one or more stages.

This allowance is subject to income tax.

Allowance for reduction of working time

This allowance is paid monthly and is calculated as the difference between the average gross income earned by the insured person over the 6 months prior to the accident or before contracting the illness and the gross monthly income earned following the reduction of working time.

The amount of this allowance cannot exceed 25% of the average gross monthly income earned over the 6 months prior to the accident or before contracting the illness.

It is paid for a period of up to 90 days in a year, in one or more stages.

This benefit is subject to income tax.

To receive a temporary working incapacity benefit, the person must submit a request to his or her employer or to the county state pension authority if he or she took out insurance under this system voluntarily. The request must be accompanied by the medical certificate specifying the code of the work accident or occupational illness.

Employees can submit a request for an allowance for temporary assignment to another work or an allowance for reduction of working time to the employer.

Jargon busters

- **Accident at work:** violent bodily injury or acute work-related intoxication which occurs during work or while carrying out work duties and which results in temporary incapacity to work for at least 3 calendar days, disability or death.
- **Occupational illness:** condition which results from the pursuit of a trade or profession and is caused by harmful physical, chemical or biological agents that are characteristic of the job, or from excessive strain on various bodily organs or systems during work.
- **Risk tariff:** this is determined for each sector of activity according to the risk of having an accident or contracting an occupational illness in the sector concerned. For the purposes of risk tariffs, **risk classes** are used to differentiate between categories of activity.

Forms you may need to fill in

- [Application for insurance entitlements for work accidents and occupational illnesses](#)

Know your rights

The links below give more information about your rights and obligations with regard to allowances for accidents at work or occupational diseases. These websites do not belong to the European Commission and do not represent the position of the European Commission on the subject concerned:

- [Law on insurance for work accidents and occupational illnesses](#)
- [General information about benefits and insurance services for work accidents and occupational illnesses](#)

Publications and websites of the European Commission:

- [EU Social Security Coordination](#)

Who do you need to contact?

[County state pension authorities](#)

Old-age and survivors

Old-age pensions

This chapter gives details of the pension benefits provided to people who reach the standard retirement age and have completed the minimum period of contribution to the public pension system.

The benefits described are:

- old-age pensions (*pensie pentru limită de vârstă*);
- early retirement pensions (*pensie anticipată*);
- partial early retirement pensions (*pensie anticipată parțială*).

In what situation can I claim?

Old-age pensions (*pensie pentru limită de vârstă*) are granted to people who have reached the standard retirement age and have completed the minimum period of contribution to the public pension system.

Early retirement pensions (*pensie anticipată*) may be granted, up to 5 years before the standard retirement age, to persons who have completed a contribution period that is at least 8 years longer than the full contribution period.

Partial early retirement pensions (*pensie anticipată parțială*) may be granted, up to 5 years before the standard retirement age, to persons who have completed the full contribution period, and persons who have exceeded the full contribution period by up to 8 years.

Persons born after 1 July 1971 who contribute to the state pension system are required to contribute to a privately-administered pension fund. Persons born between 1 July 1961 and 1 July 1971 who contribute to the state pension system may optionally contribute to a privately-administered pension fund.

What conditions do I need to meet?

To receive an old-age pension, a person must have reached the standard retirement age and must have contributed to the public pension system for a certain minimum period.

As at 1 January 2018:

- The standard retirement age for women is 60 years and 9 months and will increase gradually to 63 years by January 2030.
- The standard retirement age for men is 65 years.
- The minimum contribution period is 15 years for both women and men.
- The full contribution period for women is 30 years and 9 months and will increase gradually to 35 years by January 2030.
- The full contribution period for men is 35 years.

Persons who have completed the full contribution period are entitled to an old-age pension at the reduced standard age if they have completed contribution periods in working conditions other than normal conditions, namely:

- in special or difficult working conditions;
- in the former groups I and II, which existed until 1 April 2001.

In accordance with specific criteria laid down by law, reductions of the standard retirement ages are also granted to politically-persecuted persons, the blind and the disabled.

Non-contributory periods, such as periods when disability pension or temporary working incapacity benefit were paid, full-time university courses attendance (on condition of graduation), and conscript service or periods served as enlisted, mobilised or prisoner of war are counted when calculating old-age pensions and old-age pensions granted at a reduced standard age.

What am I entitled to and how can I claim?

Old-age pension

In the public pension system, the amount of old-age pension is calculated on the basis of the contribution period achieved along the applicant's career, the level of income that was used to calculate social insurance contributions, and the value of a pension point. Since 1 January 2018, the value of a pension point is RON 1,000 and will increase to RON 1,100 from 1 July 2018.

This pension is calculated on the basis of a system of points, which are monthly calculated by dividing the gross wage or insured income of the applicant to the gross average wage earned at national level which is reported by the National Institute for Statistics for each month.

For persons who have completed the full contribution period or a longer period, the pension amount obtained by applying the calculation formula will be greater than for persons who have completed a shorter contribution period.

Early retirement pensions and partial early retirement pensions

The amount of an old-age pension at the reduced standard age, early retirement pension or partial early retirement pension is calculated in the same way as an old-age pension, except that for partial early retirement pensions, the amount of which is reduced by different percentages depending on the number of years exceeding the full contribution period and the number of months before the standard retirement age.

On the date when the standard retirement age is reached, both early retirement pensions and partial early retirement pensions automatically become old-age pensions, and the penalty applied to partial early retirement pensions is lifted.

Income tax is payable on pensions with a value exceeding RON 2,000. It is calculated only for that part of the pension that exceeds RON 2,000.

To receive a pension benefit, all persons must submit a retirement application to the territorial pension authority within whose catchment area they live or are resident. Applications must be accompanied by documents proving that the specific conditions for the type of pension requested have been met.

Persons who have contributed to a privately-administered pension fund must request the benefit from the fund to which they have contributed. The total amount that they can receive cannot be less than the amount of the contributions paid, after deducting transfer charges and legal fees.

All of the pension types described above are paid monthly, by postal order or bank transfer, into the personal current account or card account of the recipient, depending on his or her preference.

Jargon busters

- **Full contribution period:** period over which insured persons owed and paid contributions entitling them to receive full pension rights. It is stipulated by law and is different for women and men.
- **Person who is insured under the pension system:** an individual for whom an employer is obliged to withhold and pay individual social insurance contributions, or, in other cases, a person who pays social insurance contributions for themselves.
- **Workplaces with special conditions:** workplaces where the level of exposure to occupational risk factors or conditions specific to certain categories of public services, for the entire duration of normal working time, may lead over time to occupational illnesses or hazardous working behaviours, with consequences for the safety and health at work of insured persons.
- **Workplaces with difficult conditions:** workplaces where the level of exposure to occupational risk factors or conditions specific to certain categories of public services, for at least 50% of normal working time, may lead over time to occupational illnesses or hazardous working behaviours, with serious consequences for the safety and health at work of insured persons.

Forms you may need to fill in

- [Application for an old-age pension/early pension/partial early pension](#)

Know your rights

The links below give more information about your rights and obligations with regard to old-age pensions, early retirement pensions and partial early retirement pensions. These websites do not belong to the European Commission and do not represent the position of the European Commission on the subject concerned:

- [Old-age pensions](#)
- [Early retirement pensions](#)
- [Partial early retirement pensions](#)

Publications and websites of the European Commission:

- [Retiring abroad: your rights as a European citizen](#)

Who do you need to contact?

Casa Națională de Pensii Publice (CNPP)

Str. Latină nr. 8, sector 2

020793 Bucharest

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Tel. + 40 800826727

<https://www.cnpp.ro/home>

County state pension authorities

Survivors' pensions

This chapter gives details of the benefits due, in certain circumstances, to the children or surviving spouse of a deceased person if the latter was a pensioner or met the requirements to receive a pension.

The benefits described are:

- survivors' pensions (*pensie de urmaș*);
- death grants (*ajutor de deces*).

In what situation can I claim?

Survivors' pensions (*pensie de urmaş*) are paid to the children and surviving spouse if the deceased person who supported them was a pensioner or met the requirements to receive any type of pension paid from the public pension system.

Death grants (*ajutor de deces*) are paid both in the event of the death of an insured person or pensioner under the public pension system, and in the event of the death of family members who were supported by them and have no entitlement of their own to social insurance.

The recipient of this grant is a single person who proves that he or she has paid expenses related to the death and can be the surviving spouse, child, parent, guardian or, in their absence, any other person who proves that they have incurred expenses.

What conditions do I need to meet?

Children aged up to 16 receive a survivor's pension unconditionally.

Children aged between 16 and 26 are entitled to a survivor's pension until the date when they complete their studies if they are in a form of education.

Surviving children aged over 26 receive a pension for the entire duration of their disability of any category if their disability began either before they reached the age of 16 or while they were continuing with their studies, but before the age of 26.

A surviving spouse is entitled to a survivor's pension regardless of age, in the following situations:

- for as long as he or she is a category I or II disabled person, if the marriage lasted for at least 1 year;
- if the death of the supporting spouse resulted from an accident at work or occupational disease and if the survivor has no income or has an income which is below a certain threshold, which is RON 1,457 since 1 January 2018;
- if he or she looks after children aged up to 7 and has no income or has an income which is below a certain threshold, which is RON 1,457 since 1 January 2018;
- for 6 months after the supporting person's death if he or she does not meet the legal requirements to receive a survivor's pension, but during this period, the level of his or her income is below a certain threshold, which is RON 1,457 since 1 January 2018.

The surviving spouse is entitled to a survivor's pension at the standard retirement age if his or her marriage to the deceased person lasted for at least 15 years. If the marriage lasted for at least 10 years, the surviving spouse is entitled to a survivor's pension, but the amount is reduced by 0.5% for each month less than 15 years.

A surviving spouse who is in one of the above situations will lose his or her right to a survivor's pension if he or she remarries.

Surviving spouses who are entitled to a pension in their own right but also meet the requirements to receive a survivor's pension for their deceased spouse may choose to receive the larger of the two pensions.

What am I entitled to and how can I claim?

Survivor's pension

Survivors' pensions are calculated as a percentage of:

- the old-age pension or old-age pension with reduced standard age, in case the deceased was a beneficiary of or would have been eligible to an old-age pension;
- the category I disability pension, in case the deceased was a beneficiary of a disability pension, early retirement pension or partial early retirement pension, or would have been entitled to any of these types of pension.

The percentage that is applied when calculating a survivor's pension depends on the number of entitled survivors of the deceased person and is 50% for one survivor, 75% for two survivors and 100% for three or more survivors.

Survivors' pensions for children who have lost both parents are calculated by adding together the survivors' pension entitlements calculated for each parent.

Income tax is payable on survivors' pensions with a value in excess of RON 2,000. It is calculated only for that part of the pension that exceeds RON 2,000.

Applications for survivors' pensions are submitted, together with documents proving that the specific requirements have been met, to the territorial pension authority in whose catchment area the applicant lives.

Survivors' pensions are paid monthly by postal order or bank transfer into the personal current account or card account of the recipient, according to the latter's preference.

If the deceased person contributed to a privately-administered pension fund and died before becoming entitled to a private pension, an account will be opened for each of the entitled survivors, known as beneficiaries, in the last pension fund to which the deceased person contributed, into which the assets owed to each of them will be transferred.

Beneficiaries can receive a single payment or staggered payments in instalments over a period of up to 5 years, without owing any penalties, if they do not themselves contribute to a privately-administered pension fund. If the survivors do contribute to a fund of this kind, they can combine their accounts in a single pension fund.

Death grant

The level of death grants is determined annually in the law on the social insurance state budget.

In 2018, the level of a death grant was:

- RON 4,162 in the event of the death of the insured person or pensioner;
- RON 2,081 in the event of the death of a family member of the insured person or pensioner.

Depending on the status of the deceased person, the death grant is paid upon request, on the basis of the death certificate, by:

- the territorial pension authority, in the event of the death of pensioners or persons insured on the basis of a social insurance contract, or the death of a member of their family;
- the territorial employment agency, in the event of the death of unemployed persons or a member of their family;
- the employer, in the event of the death of employees or persons similar to employees (such as persons who were elected or appointed to executive, legislative or judicial positions), public officials, etc. or members of their families.

Death grants are paid within 24 hours after they are requested.

Jargon busters

- **Insured person under the pension system:** an individual whose employer is obliged to deduct and pay individual social insurance contributions for them or, in other cases, a person who pays social insurance contributions for themselves.

Forms you may need to fill in

- [Application for a survivor's pension](#)
- [Application for a death grant](#)

Know your rights

The links below give more information about your rights and obligations with regard to survivors' pensions and death grants. These websites do not belong to the European Commission and do not represent the position of the European Commission on the subject concerned:

- [Survivors' pensions](#)
- [Death grants](#)

Publications and websites of the European Commission:

- [Death grants: your rights abroad as a European citizen](#)

Who do you need to contact?

Casa Națională de Pensii Publice (CNPP)

Str. Latină nr. 8, sector 2

020793 Bucharest

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Tel. + 40 800826727

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[**County state pension authorities**](#)

[**County employment agencies**](#)

Social assistance

Social aid

This chapter gives details of the benefits offered to families and single persons whose income is below the guaranteed minimum income.

The benefit described is social aid (*ajutor social*).

In what situation can I claim?

Social aid (*ajutor social*) is given to single persons or families who are legally resident in Romania if the net monthly income of the single person or family is below the guaranteed minimum income.

Social aid is also provided to homeless persons who are in need, on the basis of a declaration at their own liability that they have not requested social aid from other town halls.

Homeless persons receive social aid only for the period during which they are registered with the public social assistance services in the commune, town or sector in which they live.

What conditions do I need to meet?

To receive social aid, both families and single persons aged over 18 whose net monthly income is below the guaranteed minimum income must not own goods or property such as:

- buildings or other residential premises outside their own home;
- plots of land surrounding a home and the associated grounds and other plots of land in urban areas which have an area exceeding 1,000 square metres in urban areas and 2,000 square metres in rural areas;
- a car (or cars) and/or motorcycle (or motorcycles) less than 10 years old, except those which have been adapted for disabled persons or are intended to transport them;
- agricultural machinery: tractor, self-propelled combine harvester;
- wood processing machinery: sawmill or other hydraulically, mechanically or electrically-operated wood processing machinery;
- bank deposits exceeding RON 3,000;
- areas of land, animals and birds whose net annual production value exceeds EUR 1,000 for a single person or EUR 2,500 for a family;
- other items which are on the list of goods that result in exclusion from social aid, and which are listed in [Appendix 4 to the Government Decision No.50 of 19 January 2011](#).

Recipients of social aid must notify the mayor, in writing, of any changes with regard to their home address, income and number of family members within 15 days following the date when the change occurred.

To receive social aid, one member of the receiving family who has reached the age of majority, is fit to work and is not in full-time education must perform monthly community service, at the mayor's request. If this person loses their capacity to work temporarily or permanently, the community service obligation may be transferred to other persons in the family, with the agreement of the mayor.

What am I entitled to and how can I claim?

The amount of social aid paid to a single person or family is the difference between the monthly guaranteed minimum level of income and the net monthly income of the single person or family.

The monthly guaranteed minimum level of income depends on the number of persons in a family and the value of the reference social indicator (RSI), which is RON 500 in 2018.

The monthly guaranteed minimum level of income is calculated as follows:

Number of persons	Guaranteed minimum income as a proportion of RSI	Amount in lei
One person	0.283 RSI	RON 142
Two persons	0.510 RSI	RON 255
Three persons	0.714 RSI	RON 357
Four persons	0.884 RSI	RON 442
Five persons	1.054 RSI	RON 527

For each person over and above the fifth person in a family, the monthly guaranteed minimum income increases by 0.073 RSI (RON 36.50).

The minimum amount of social aid is RON 10 per month.

When determining the net monthly income of a single person or family, all income that the person or family members earned during the month before the application was submitted are taken into account. This income also includes income from state social insurance entitlements such as pensions, unemployment, allowances, benefits and aid of a permanent nature, legal maintenance obligations and other legal liabilities.

Family support allowance, state allowance for children, supplementary personal budgets, state aid granted to agricultural producers, study grants, vocational scholarships, amounts granted to children with special educational needs, learning incentives and financial support granted to pupils under the "Money for School" national social protection programme, and income earned from casual work performed by day labourers are not taken into account.

Persons who are fit to work but have no income from wages or other activities are taken into account when determining the number of family members on the basis of which the family's net monthly income is calculated only if they prove that they are registered with the territorial employment agency and have not rejected a job or refused to participate in services to stimulate employment and vocational training which are offered by the agency.

To obtain social aid, the single person or representative of the family must submit an application comprising a request, a declaration at their own liability and documents proving the make-up of the family and the incomes of its members, where applicable. Applications are submitted to the mayor of the locality or sector where the single person or family lives.

The mayor will order a social assessment to be carried out within 15 working days following the date when the request was registered and will then issue an order to grant or refuse social aid within 10 working days after the social assessment was completed.

If an order to grant social aid is issued, social aid will be paid from the month following the time of the request by postal order, into the recipient's personal current account or card account, according to the recipient's preference.

After this entitlement has been established, mayors conduct social assessments every 6 months or whenever necessary.

Income tax and social health insurance contributions are not deducted from the amount of social aid that is due, but the compulsory home insurance premium for earthquakes, landslides and flooding is deducted.

In order for persons in receipt of social aid to be covered by social health insurance, the contributions that they owe are paid by territorial agencies for payment and social inspection.

Jargon busters

- **Reference social indicator (RSI):** unit expressed in lei on the basis of which various social benefits in Romania, including social aid, are calculated.

Forms you may need to fill in

- [Application and declaration at one's own liability for social aid](#)

Know your rights

The links below give more information about your rights and obligations with regard to social aid. These websites do not belong to the European Commission and do not represent the position of the European Commission on the subject concerned:

- [Law on guaranteed minimum income](#)
- [Social aid services](#)

Publications and websites of the European Commission:

- [EU Social Security Coordination](#)

Who do you need to contact?

You must contact the town hall of the village or town in which you live. Residents of Bucharest must contact the town hall of the sector in which they live.

Long-term care

This chapter gives details of the social benefits provided to people with disabilities and elderly persons who require long-term care.

Long-term care is care given to a person so that he or she can meet his or her normal day-to-day living needs for a period in excess of 60 days.

The benefits described are:

- homecare (*îngrijire la domiciliu*);
- care at day centres (*îngrijire în centre de zi*);
- care at residential centres (*îngrijire în centre rezidențiale*);
- allowance for disabled persons (*indemnizație pentru persoanele cu handicap*);
- attendant allowance (*indemnizație de însoțitor*).

In what situation can I claim?

Long-term care benefits are granted to disabled persons and persons who have reached the standard retirement age, if they are in need.

People with disabilities are persons whose social environment which is not adapted to their physical, sensory, psychiatric, mental and/or associated needs, completely prevents or restricts their equal access to life in society, necessitating protection measures to support their social integration and inclusion.

According to the category and type of disability, a person can receive care at home from a personal assistant (or an allowance granted as an alternative to a personal assistant), care at day centres, care at residential centres or an attendant allowance.

Dependent persons who have reached the standard retirement age are entitled to home care, care at day centres and care at residential centres according to the level of their dependence, which is determined according to the national grid for assessing the needs of elderly persons. Details of the grid are available [here](#).

Dependence means the situation of a person who, as a result of the loss of his or her independence due to physical, psychiatric or mental causes, requires significant assistance and/or care in order to carry out his or her basic day-to-day living activities.

What conditions do I need to meet?

Disabled children and adults who meet the following criteria are entitled to long-term care:

- They are either Romanian nationals or nationals of other states or stateless persons who live or are resident in Romania.
- They are classified in a category and type of disability. The categories of disability are: minor, medium, profound and severe. The types of disability are: physical,

visual, auditory, deaf-blindness, somatic, mental, psychiatric, HIV/AIDS, combined, rare illnesses.

- To be able to receive the services of a professional personal assistant at the assistant's home, adults with a severe or profound disability must not have living space of their own and must not earn an income that is higher than the average national wage.

Persons whose age is above the standard retirement age and who are in one of the following situations are entitled to temporary or permanent care, as applicable:

- They have no family or are not maintained by one or more persons who has or have a duty to maintain them.
- They have no home or any possibility of providing by themselves a place to live.
- They earn no income of their own or their income is not sufficient to provide them with the necessary care.
- They cannot look after themselves or require specialised care.
- They are unable to cover their own socio-medical needs due to an illness or their physical or mental state.

What am I entitled to and how can I claim?

Home care (*îngrijire la domiciliu*)

Both people with disabilities and elderly persons who are in need can request personal care services provided at their homes by formal or informal carers.

Spouses and relatives who care for a dependent elderly person can have their monthly working time reduced by half. The local budget will pay their wage entitlements for the other half of their working time.

Adults with a severe visual disability can choose between having a personal assistant and receiving an allowance (described below).

Elderly persons who have an income of their own must pay a monthly maintenance contribution if they receive home care. The amounts are set by the local authorities depending on the type of services provided and the person's income.

Care at day centres (*îngrijire în centre de zi*)

People with disabilities can receive care services and protection provided at day centres. The latter provide social, medical, educational and other services.

Elderly persons in need are entitled to socio-medical services and other specialised services provided at day centres.

Care at residential centres (*îngrijire în centre rezidențiale*)

People with disabilities are also entitled to care services at residential centres. The latter are centres where people with disabilities are accommodated for at least 24 hours. With the exception of crisis centres and sheltered homes, disabled persons are admitted to a residential centre only when they cannot be provided with protection and care in their own home.

People with disabilities who receive care at residential centres must pay a monthly contribution which was set at RON 900 in 2018.

Elderly persons in need are entitled to temporary or permanent care at a care home for the elderly, at clubs for the elderly, temporary care homes, social flats and homes, and so on.

The following priority criteria are considered when admitting an elderly person to a care home for the elderly:

- He or she needs special permanent medical care which cannot be provided at home.
- He or she cannot look after himself or herself.

- There are no persons who have a legal obligation to provide them with maintenance, or such persons cannot fulfil their obligations due to the state of their health or financial situation and their family responsibilities.
- He or she has no home and no income of his or her own.

If they earn an income or there are persons who have a legal obligation to provide them with maintenance, elderly persons who receive care at residential centres must pay a monthly maintenance contribution which is set according to the average monthly cost of maintenance.

Allowance for disabled persons (*indemnizație pentru persoanele cu handicap*)

Regardless of their income, people with disabilities receive a monthly allowance and a monthly complementary personal budget.

The monthly allowance is:

- RON 325 for an adult with a severe disability;
- RON 250 for an adult with a profound disability.

The monthly complementary personal budget is:

- RON 125 for an adult with a severe disability;
- RON 100 for an adult with a profound disability;
- RON 50 for an adult with a medium disability.

The family or statutory representative of a child with a severe, profound or medium disability also receives a complementary personal budget for as long as they care for, look after and maintain the child.

Allowance as an alternative to the personal assistant (*indemnizație de însoțitor*)

An adult with a severe visual disability can choose between having a personal assistant and receiving an allowance. The amount of the latter is equal to the net wage of an entry-level social care assistant with secondary education at public-sector social assistance facilities other than those with beds.

An adult with a severe disability who is also a category I disability pensioner can choose between having a personal assistant and receiving an attendant allowance paid from the public pension system, which is equal to 80% of the value of a pension point, i.e. RON 800 in 2018. The entitlement to this allowance is retained after the person moves to an old-age pension.

Applications for long-term care benefits are submitted to the specialist departments of town halls in localities, the authorities of the county where the applicant lives or to the territorial agencies for payment and social inspection, as applicable.

Jargon busters

- **Professional personal assistant:** certified individual who provides care and protection at his or her own home for an adult with a severe or pronounced handicap.
- **Complementary personal budget:** sets the limits for personal expenditure over the course of 1 month, according to the category of disability, for payment of a radio or television subscription fee, a telephone subscription with included billing pulses and an electricity bill.
- **Attendant:** person who provides care to a disabled person and has legal rights.

Forms you may need to fill in

- [Standard applications for social benefits for disabled adults](#)
- [Application for social benefits and concessions for children](#)
- [Sample application for provision of care services at the homes of the elderly](#)

Know your rights

The links below give more information about your rights and obligations with regard to long-term care benefits. These websites do not belong to the European Commission and do not represent the position of the European Commission on the subject concerned:

- [Law on protection and promotion of the rights of people with disabilities](#)
- [Law on social assistance for the elderly](#)
- [Law on social assistance](#)
- [Documents necessary to receive an allowance for someone disabled](#)
- [Documents necessary for care homes for the elderly](#)

Publications and websites of the European Commission:

- [EU Social Security Coordination](#)

Who do you need to contact?

The social assistance departments of the town hall of the locality or authorities of the county in which you live or territorial agencies for payment and social inspection, as applicable.

Unemployment

Unemployment

This chapter gives details of the benefits to which you are entitled in Romania if you do not find a job within 60 days after graduating from an educational institution or if you involuntarily lose your job.

The benefit described is unemployment benefit (*indemnizație de șomaj*).

In what situation can I claim?

The following categories of persons who live or are resident in Romania have compulsory insurance for unemployment benefit:

- employees and assimilated, except in-work pensioners;
- civil servants;
- ONG members;
- other categories (such as cooperative members, administrators with contract of mandate).

If they are at least 18 years of age and are insured under the public pension system and the health insurance system, the following categories of persons who live or are resident in Romania can voluntarily insure themselves for unemployment benefit:

- persons who are authorised to pursue self-employment and their partners who contribute to the activity concerned;
- Romanian citizens who work abroad;
- persons who are subject to the social security system in Romania - and members of their family - who live in a Member State of the European Union and whose employer is not based in Romania.

The unemployment insurance contract for the above categories of persons must be entered into with the employment agency within whose catchment area the person concerned lives or is resident.

What conditions do I need to meet?

To be able to receive unemployment benefit (*indemnizație de șomaj*), you must meet the following conditions:

- you live or are legally resident in Romania;
- you are involuntarily jobless;
- you have no income or your income is below the value of the reference social indicator (RSI) that is in effect at the relevant time;
- you are fit to work;
- you are aged between 16 and the statutory retirement age;
- you are available to be recruited and actively seeking a job;
- you are registered with the county employment agency in the county or district where you live;
- you apply for unemployment benefit within 12 months after your employment, service, agency, etc. relationship ended.

In addition, jobseekers who are registered with the county employment agency must have contributed to the unemployment insurance system for at least 12 of the 24 months preceding the time when they apply for unemployment benefit.

This condition does not apply to graduates of an educational institution who are aged at least 16 and have been unable to find work that corresponds to their vocational training within 60 days after the date they graduated.

What am I entitled to and how can I claim?

Unemployment benefit is calculated on the basis of the value of the reference social indicator (RSI), the income of the person who holds unemployment insurance, and the period for which they contributed to the unemployment insurance system.

The value of the RSI for 2018 is RON 500.

Unemployment benefit for 2018:

Contribution period	Type of unemployed person	Percentage of RSI	Monthly benefit
At least 1 year	Person who is insured under the unemployment insurance system	75%	RON 375
Not applicable	Graduate	50%	RON 250

The cash benefit increases if the unemployed person has contributed to the unemployment insurance system for at least 3 years. A certain percentage calculated on the basis of the average gross monthly income earned over the previous 12 months of contributions is added to unemployment benefit as follows:

Contribution period	Percentage added
3-5 years	3%
5-10 years	5%
10-20 years	7%
Over 20 years	10%

Unemployment benefit is paid every month, for a period of between 6 and 12 months, according to the length of the completed period of contributions to the unemployment insurance system. Graduates who do not find a job within 60 days after graduating from an educational institution receive unemployment benefit for 6 months.

Payment of unemployment benefit ends, among other situations, on the date the unemployed unjustifiably rejects a job that corresponds to their level of education, or on the date the recipient leaves the country for a period longer than 3 months.

Payment of unemployment benefit is suspended, among other situations, where the recipients fail to attend, on a monthly basis or whenever requested, the employment agency at which they are registered in order to receive assistance in finding work.

To receive unemployment benefit, you must apply to your local employment agency within 12 months after your employment, service, agency, etc. relationship ended.

Unemployment benefit is paid through banks or post offices.

It is not subject to the income tax system.

Jargon busters

- **Reference social indicator:** unit expressed in lei on the basis of which allowances and other benefits for unemployment are calculated. Its value may be changed by decision of the government, according to the consumer price growth index forecast for the year related to the consumer price growth index of the previous year.
- **Unemployment benefit:** partial compensation for the insured person's income as a result of loss of their job or for the income of graduates of educational institutions who have not been able to find a job.
- **Contribution period:** the period over which unemployment insurance contributions have been paid by both the insured person and the employer or, where applicable, by the insured person only.
- **Insured persons:** individuals who are covered against the risk of losing their job by paying unemployment insurance contributions.

Forms you may need to fill in

- [Application for unemployment benefit](#)

- [Unemployment insurance contract](#)

Know your rights

The links below give more information about your rights and obligations with regard to unemployment benefit. These sites do not belong to the European Commission and do not represent the position of the European Commission on the subject concerned:

- [Frequently asked questions about unemployment, unemployed persons and unemployment benefit](#)
- [Documents needed to apply for unemployment benefit](#)

Publications and websites of the European Commission:

- [Unemployment and social security benefits: your rights abroad as a European citizen](#)

Who do you need to contact?

[County employment agencies](#)

Moving abroad

How are contributions in another country calculated?

This chapter gives details of how your contributions to the social benefits system of another European Union (EU) or European Economic Area (EEA) country can be taken into account in Romania.

In what situation can I claim?

The laws of the EU or EEA Member State in which you work and/or live are the ones that apply to you in relation to the social security system.

If you have lived, worked and/or paid contributions to the social security system of another EU or EEA country and you now live and/or work in Romania, the periods for which you contributed in the other country can be taken into account when the social benefits to which you are entitled in Romania are calculated.

What conditions do I need to meet?

Contributions paid in another EU or EEA country can be counted for the purposes of the following social benefits in Romania:

- sickness benefits;
- maternity benefits;
- unemployment benefits;
- family benefits (child allowances, child-raising allowances);
- disability benefits;
- accidents at work and occupational diseases;
- pensions (for old-age and survivors).

Contributions paid in another country are not taken into account for the purposes of granting social aid, which is determined on the basis of the applicant's income.

What am I entitled to and how can I claim?

When you apply for social benefits in Romania on the basis of contributions in another EU or EEA country, the Romanian authorities must communicate with the institutions of the country concerned. The way in which contributions are taken into account in Romania is laid down by the [regulations on the coordination of EU social security systems](#).

Depending on the nature of your application, the Romanian authorities will request certain documents proving your contribution to the social security system of the other country.

More information about the documents you may need and the way in which contributions in another country are taken into account in Romania is available in the [Guide to EU Provisions on Social Security](#).

Jargon busters

- **European Economic Area (EEA)**: includes all EU countries and Norway, Iceland and Liechtenstein, which signed the Agreement creating the EEA. This Agreement entered into force on 1 January 1994.

Know your rights

More information about your rights with regard to the way in which contributions in another country are taken into account in Romania is available online:

- [Guide to EU provisions on social security](#) - Your rights when you move around the European Union
- [Practical guide to the laws applicable to workers in the EU, EEA and Switzerland](#)
- [Relevant European and national legislation](#)

Publications and websites of the European Commission:

- [European regulations on the coordination of social security systems](#)
- [Information for workers and pensioners](#)
- [Information about health benefits for EU citizens](#)

Who do you need to contact?

Casa Națională de Asigurări de Sănătate

Calea Călărașilor nr. 248, Bl. S19, sector 3

030634 Bucharest

Romania

Tel. + 40 800800950

<http://www.cnas.ro/default/index/index/lang/EN>

You can contact the National Health Insurance Authority for current legislation and other general information, and county health insurance authorities to apply for benefits.

Casa Națională de Pensii Publice

Str. Latină nr. 8, sector 2

020793 Bucharest

Romania

Tel. + 40 213169111

<https://www.cnpp.ro/home>

You can contact the National State Pension Authority for current legislation, and local pension authorities for pension-related requests.

Agentia Națională pentru Ocuparea Forței de Muncă

Str. Avalanșei nr. 20-22, sector 4

040305 Bucharest

Romania

Tel. + 40 213039839

<http://www.anofm.ro/>

You can contact the National Employment Agency for general information and vacancies, and [county authorities](#) to apply for unemployment benefit.

Agentia Națională pentru Plăți și Inspectie Socială

Bd. Gheorghe Magheru nr.7, sector 1

010322 Bucharest

Romania

Tel: +40 213136047

<http://www.mmanpis.ro/>

You can contact the [National Agency for Payment and Social Inspection](#) for general information, and [county agencies](#) for requests related to child benefit and child-raising allowances.

Main residence

Place of residence

This chapter contains details of the criteria for determining 'place of residence' that you must meet in order to obtain benefits in Romania.

In what situation can I claim?

Your place of residence is the country in which you habitually reside and where your centre of interest is.

A European regulation on the coordination of social security systems states the criteria on the basis of which the social security institutions decide which country may be regarded as your place of residence.

These criteria are:

- the duration of your presence in the country concerned, in this case Romania;
- your family status and ties;
- your housing situation and how permanent it is;
- the place where you pursue your professional activity;
- any unpaid activity that you pursue;
- the characteristics of your professional activity;
- tax residency, which is used to determine the country or countries in which a person must pay income tax.

If the situation regarding your place of residence is unclear, the social security institutions are the authorities that will decide where it is on the basis of the above criteria.

Your place of residence needs to be Romania for you to be able to receive social benefits in this country. Citizens of the European Union who are not resident in Romania but hold a valid European Health Insurance Card may receive emergency medical services in the country.

Know your rights

Publications and websites of the European Commission:

- [EU Social Security Coordination](#)

