



Your social security rights in Slovakia



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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

Childcare

You will learn:

- What social benefits you may claim as a child's parent on a regular basis;
- What social benefits and additional benefits you may apply for.

When can I apply for benefits?

You always need to be the beneficiary (see below).

The entitlement to the payment of **Parental Allowance** (*rodičovský príspevok*) also arises in the case when the parent is in gainful employment and provides care for the child either himself/herself, through the other parent, or another adult or legal entity.

Child Benefit (*prídavok na dieťa*) is received by one of the parents if s/he is an EU citizen.

Supplement to Child Benefit (*príplatok k prídavku na dieťa*) is a social benefit paid by the State to the beneficiary in addition to the child benefit as support for the upbringing and maintenance of the child, in relation to which a tax bonus cannot be claimed.

All entitlements may be claimed up to 6 months retrospectively.

These benefits are awarded by the local Office of Labour, Social Affairs and Family (*Úrad práce, sociálnych vecí a rodiny*).

Maternity Benefit (*materské*) is a contributory benefit provided by the Social Insurance Agency (*Sociálna poisťovňa*) based on pregnancy or care for a new-born child.

Pregnancy Benefit (*tehotenské*) is a new contributory benefit provided by the Social Insurance Agency (*Sociálna poisťovňa*), since April 2021. The purpose of this benefit is to provide pregnant women insured against sickness an income support to compensate for the increased expenses during pregnancy.

Furthermore, benefit for the care of a sick relative, and equalisation benefit during pregnancy are provided to parents (or future parents, as the case may be) from sickness insurance. Employees, mandatorily sickness insured self-employed persons, voluntarily sickness insured persons, as well as natural persons, who are entitled to these benefits during the protected period, and all qualify for maternity and pregnancy benefits provided that they meet the conditions prescribed by law.

What conditions do I have to meet?

You are entitled to **Parental Allowance** if you are regularly caring for a child under the age of 3 or 6 (in case of long-term unfavourable health conditions) and, at the same time, you are permanently or temporarily resident in Slovakia. If you were recipient of maternity benefit for the same child, you are entitled to an increased parental allowance.

You are entitled to **Child Benefit** for each dependent child in your care if you are permanently or temporarily resident in Slovakia. When your child first enrolls in primary school, the child benefit is increased by a one-off payment. (When your child reaches 3 years of age, you are obliged to notify to the local Office of Labour, Social Affairs and Family in which way the care for the dependent child will be arranged until the commencement of compulsory education. This does not apply in cases when you are the beneficiary of maternity benefits or parental allowance.)

Only a parent who fulfils the following conditions may apply for **Supplement to Child Benefit**:

- the parent meets the conditions for entitlement to child benefit;
- the parent is a recipient of a pension (old-age or early old-age pension, disability pension due to his/her reduced capacity to perform gainful activity by more than 70%, service pension after reaching pensionable age, or a pension paid abroad);

- the parent is a recipient of a carer's allowance;
- the parent does not engage in any gainful activity;
- the parent has not been granted a child tax bonus for the dependent child, for the support of whom the parent is receiving child benefits.

When applying for supplement to child benefit, all of the above-mentioned conditions must be fulfilled by both reviewed persons who cannot concurrently engage in any gainful activity. When the child is entrusted to the care of only one of the parents, the fulfilment of the applicable conditions by the other parent is not examined.

The entitlement to **Maternity Benefit** is conditioned by the continuance of sickness insurance for a minimum of 270 days in the last two years prior to childbirth, as well as by the existence of sickness insurance on the day of commencement of the maternity leave or upon duration of the protected period as of that date.

Other insured persons other than the mother are also entitled to maternity benefits, e.g. the child's father or a person caring for the child based on a decision by a competent authority, provided the conditions are met.

The main conditions for entitlement to the **Pregnancy Benefit** is continued sickness insurance for a minimum of 270 days in the last two years prior to the origin of the reason for granting this benefit, i.e. before the beginning of the 13th week of pregnancy as determined by the doctor, as well as the existence of sickness insurance at this date or the existence of the protected period.

Self-employed and voluntarily insured persons must pay their sickness insurance contributions on time and in the correct amount. Pregnancy Benefit is also provided during the period when the insured woman earns an income or receives other benefits. Entitlement expires on the day of termination of pregnancy.

The protected period is 7 days after the termination of the sickness insurance. If the sickness insurance expires during pregnancy or if the woman became pregnant within 180 days of the termination of the sickness insurance, the protected period is eight months.

What benefits can I apply for and how should I exercise my rights?

The basic amount of **Parental Allowance** is currently €280 per month. If you were recipient of maternity benefit for the same child, it is raised to €412.60. You need to complete the **Parental Allowance Application** and the **Maternity Benefit Entitlement Certificate** forms available from the Social Insurance Agency.

Child Benefit amounts to €60.00 per month. The amount of child benefit is increased by €110.00 when the child enrolls in primary school for the first time. You need to complete the **Child Benefit Application** form.

The [Child Benefit Application](#) form must be submitted with a photocopy of the child's birth certificate and the applicant should present his/her identity card. When you and your child are residing in a non-EU country, you should append a certificate confirming the existence of your compulsory health insurance in Slovakia.

Supplement to Child Benefit amounts to €30.00.

You may claim all these entitlements at the local Office of Labour, Social Affairs and Family (*Úrad práce, sociálnych vecí a rodiny*) according to the place of your permanent residence (foreigners according to the place of their temporary residence in Slovakia).

From the first day, the **Maternity benefit** amount is equal to 75% of the daily assessment base achieved in the reference period, which is usually the calendar year preceding the year in which the entitlement to the maternity benefit has arisen.

From the first day, the **Pregnancy benefit** amount is equal to 15% of the daily assessment base achieved in the reference period, which is usually the calendar year preceding the year in which the entitlement to the pregnancy benefit has arisen.

You may claim the Maternity Benefit and the Pregnancy Benefit through relevant certificates at the relevant Social Insurance Agency branch office.

Jargon busters

Dependent child - A child from birth until completion of compulsory education or up to 25 years of age if in full-time education at a secondary school or university.

Beneficiary

- a) When claiming **Parental Allowance**, it is the child's parent or a natural person, into whose custody replacing parental care the child has been entrusted based on a decision of a court, or the spouse of the child's parent provided that the spouse lives with the child's parent in the same household.
- b) When claiming **Child Benefit**, it is
- the parent of the dependent child (based on the mutual agreement of both parents);
 - the parent into whose personal care the child has been entrusted based on a decision of a court;
 - a person, who has the custody of the child based on a final decision of a court;
 - an adult dependent child (under certain conditions).
 - the child with a parental responsibility.

Reference period - It is usually the calendar year preceding the year in which the entitlement to the Maternity benefit or the Pregnancy benefit has arisen.

Required documents

- [Child benefit application](#)
- [Supplement to child benefit application](#)
- [Parental allowance application](#)
- [Notice on provision of child care for child benefit purposes \(after reaching 3 years of age\)](#)
- [Certificate of secondary school or university attendance for child benefit purposes](#) (only for children who attend school abroad)
- [Maternity benefit entitlement certificate](#)
- Maternity benefit application for pregnancy woman - to be issued by the gynaecologist
- [Maternity benefit application of another insuree](#) (the father/adoptive parent, other than the pregnant woman) is available on the website of the Social Insurance Agency
- [Application for Pregnancy Benefit](#) – to be issued by the gynaecologist

Know your rights

Link to additional information provided by the European Commission:

- [Family entitlements of EU citizens](#)

Who do you need to contact if you need advice about parental benefits?

Central Office of Labour, Social Affairs and Family (*Ústredie práce, sociálnych vecí a rodiny*)

[Department of Assistance in Material Need and State Social Benefits](#)

Špitálska 8, 812 67, Bratislava

Office of Labour, Social Affairs and Family (*Úrad práce, sociálnych vecí a rodiny*)

Unit of Citizen´s Services

[Unit of Assistance in Material Need and State Social Benefits](#)

[List of Offices of Labour, Social Affairs and Family](#)

Social Insurance Agency (*Sociálna poisťovňa*)

Headquarters Office, Ulica 29. augusta 8 and 10,
813 63 Bratislava 1

[Contacts and Information](#)

[Information Centre](#)

[List of Social Insurance Agency branches in Slovakia](#)

Health

Healthcare

You will learn about the rules for providing healthcare in Slovakia.

In principle, citizens of EU Member States have the right to equal conditions for the provision of healthcare as Slovak citizens.

You will learn more about:

- what is included in healthcare
- what are the conditions for providing healthcare
- what are the patient's rights

What conditions do I need to meet?

You have the right to emergency healthcare provided by a healthcare provider of your choice, regardless of whether you have public health insurance or not.

General outpatient healthcare is provided to persons with public health insurance based on an agreement on the provision of health care concluded with a general practitioner in writing, free of charge and for a minimum period of 6 months.

Specialised outpatient healthcare covered in part or in full by public health insurance is provided only upon a referral from a general practitioner. Referral is not required for psychiatry (including child psychiatry), dermato-venerology, and ophthalmology, when it comes to prescribing the spectacles.

With the consent of the health insurance company, you may apply for the provision of healthcare (including operations and transplantations) also in EU Member States. If you do not have public health insurance, you have to pay in full the relevant healthcare costs, subject to specific exceptions.

In terms of **emergency medical service** and **inpatient emergency service** a small lump-sum fee is paid. You will also pay a small fee when collecting a prescription for medicines at a pharmacy. Co-payments in different amounts are made for many medicines. Certain patient categories may apply for a refund of their co-payments when the total amount exceeds a pre-determined maximum limit in a particular period.

What conditions do I have to meet?

If you wish to receive full healthcare, you need either to be insured or to pay for the healthcare provided. You will receive emergency healthcare also without public health insurance, however, the hospital or the physician have the right to demand the direct payment of incurred costs from you.

With regard to free dental interventions (tooth decay) they are based on a preventive examination in the year previous to the intervention.

If you wish to use a medical prescription or medical voucher issued in another EU Member State, you need to present a document, which fulfils the defined criteria (consult with the National Contact Point [here](#)). If not, you will have to pay the full price for a medicine, medical device or dietetic food.

What benefits can I apply for and how should I exercise my rights?

I have the right	Who provides what and how
To be informed about the treatment	Physician's obligation
To consent to the treatment	Patient's right
To be operated on/treated abroad	Contact the relevant health insurance company
To choose my surgeon/obstetrician	Pay the emergency medical service

Jargon busters

Emergency healthcare is provided to individuals experiencing a sudden change in their health condition that poses an immediate threat to their life or any of their vital functions, Healthcare provided during childbirth is also considered as emergency healthcare. It does not cover your costs if you are travelling for the express purpose of obtaining medical treatment. Healthcare provided during childbirth is also considered as emergency healthcare. That is not the case if the insured person travels to the Member State with the intention of giving birth.

Likewise, the emergency healthcare is also considered an examination of an individual who is suspected of being a potential source of a fast -spreading life-threatening disease, as well as the diagnosis and treatment of an individual with a fast-spreading life-threatening disease.

Emergency transportation – the emergency healthcare includes transportation of persons to a healthcare facility and between healthcare facilities. It also involves the emergency transportation of donors and recipients of organs. The emergency transportation is arranged by medical rescue service providers.

General outpatient healthcare - the specific type of healthcare.

Required documents

- European health insurance card (EHIC)
- Agreement on the provision of healthcare
- Portable document S1 (PD S1)
- Portable document S2 (PD S2)
- Prior authorisation for cross-border healthcare (in cases where prior authorisation is needed upon national legislation)
- Authorisation for healthcare provided under bilateral agreements

Know your rights

Link to additional information provided by the European Commission:

- [Social entitlements of EU citizens](#)
- [Using healthcare when living in another EU country](#)

Who do you need to contact if you need advice about health insurance?

Public Health Insurance Companies

General Health Insurance Company, Inc., www.vszp.sk

Union Health Insurance Company, Inc., www.union.sk

Dôvera Health Insurance Company, Inc., www.dovera.sk

Health Care Surveillance Authority – HCSA (*Úrad pre dohľad nad zdravotnou starostlivosťou*)

Želova 2, 829 24 Bratislava 25

Phone: +421 2 20856789

www.udzs-sk.sk

Email inquiries and complaints concerning the quality of provided healthcare may also be sent to [national contact point](#) or directly to any of the eight [HCSA branches](#).

If you seek an advice or want to complain about the fee charged, contact the Health Care Department in any of the eight [Slovak self-governed regions](#).

Incapacity

Sickness cash benefits

What rules apply to the payment of incapacity benefits in Slovakia?

What benefits are you entitled to during your or your child's illness and who will pay them to you?

When can I apply for benefits?

Sickness benefit (*nemocenské*) will be provided if you have been found temporarily incapacitated for work or if you have been subjected to quarantine or isolation measures.

You are entitled to **benefit for the care of a sick relative** (*ošetrovné*) if you are personally caring all day for a sick relative in direct line (e.g., parent, grandparent, grandson, great-grandson, etc.), a sick child who is not in direct line, a sick sibling, a sick spouse or a sick parent of your spouse. You are also entitled to this benefit if you provide personally everyday care for a child under 11 years (or under 18 years in the case of an unfavourable health condition) in specific cases. These are, for example, cases where a child has been determined a quarantine or isolation, if a pre-school, school or child welfare facility has been closed / quarantined by a decision of the competent authority or if the person caring for the child has become ill. You are entitled to the Benefit for the care of a sick relative also if a relative is in palliative care or hospitalised for at least five consecutive days and after hospital release if in need of personal care for at least 30 days.

To be entitled to sickness cash benefits as self-employed person, you need to be compulsory insured and insurance contributions need to be paid in time and in the correct amount from the beginning of the insurance, i.e. for the last five years. As a voluntarily sickness insured person, you need to be insured for 270 days in the last two years and insurance contributions need to be also paid in time and in the correct amount.

As an employee, you are entitled to sickness cash benefits even though your employer did not pay contributions on your behalf.

If you become temporarily incapacitated for work in another EU country, Switzerland, Norway, Iceland Lichtenstein or the UK* (hereafter "EU Member State"), i.e. a physician other than a physician in Slovakia has decided on your temporary incapacity, you will claim your entitlement to sickness cash benefits at the relevant branch of the Social Insurance Agency via a certificate issued by the attending physician in another EU Member State.

The competent branch of the Social Insurance Agency will decide on your sickness and entitlement to the Benefit for the care of a sick relative. When communicating with the Social Insurance Agency, you need to indicate your personal identification number.

* Each case needs to be assessed individually to determine whether a person falls within the scope of Art 30 of the Withdrawal Agreement, and so the EU Coordination Regulations apply, or whether they fall within the scope of situations described in Art 32 of the Withdrawal Agreement and/or come under domestic legislation and the Protocol on Social Security Coordination attached to the Trade and Cooperation Agreement.

What conditions do I have to meet?

You either have to have sickness insurance as an employee, or compulsory sickness insurance as a self-employed person or voluntarily sickness insured. Entitlement to sickness cash benefits may also arise within the protected period after the termination of sickness insurance. As a rule, the protected period is seven days from the cessation of sickness insurance, and eight months if the sickness insurance expires during pregnancy or if the woman became pregnant within 180 days of the termination of the sickness insurance.

Sickness benefit

From 1 June 2022, attending physicians can issue electronic confirmations of temporary incapacity for work (ePN), which they send to the Social Insurance Agency electronically.

When issuing such ePN, a transitional period applies for the attending physicians, during which they are not required to issue the ePN. During the transition period, attending physicians who will not yet be involved in the new system will issue a form - Certificate of Temporary Incapacity for Work (*Potvrdenie o dočasnej pracovnej neschopnosti*).

Procedures when your physician issues a **Certificate of temporary incapacity for work** are the following:

- You keep part I of the certificate - **temporary incapacity card** - for a possible inspection carried out by the Social Insurance Agency. The physician will indicate the date of your next medical check-up on the card. After your temporary incapacity for work ends, you will return the card to your physician.
- Part II of the certificate (if the temporary incapacity for work was not confirmed electronically) - **application for sickness benefit/injury surcharge benefit** (*úrazový príplatok*) - is used for the purpose of claiming sickness benefits and, in the case of an accident at work or occupational disease, it is also used for claiming an accident surcharge benefit. As a rule, you as employee claim sickness and accident surcharge benefit through your employer, who confirms the necessary data in this form. Subsequently, the document is sent to the relevant branch of the Social Insurance Agency.

You are obliged to indicate the following in the application:

- what benefit you are applying for ([sickness benefit](#) and/or accident surcharge);
- if your temporary incapacity is covered by multiple sickness insurance schemes, the physician will issue a certificate for each insurance;
- the method of benefit payment. Do not forget to sign the application.

Part IIa of the certificate - **application for income replacement during temporary incapacity** of the employee - should be submitted to the employer.

The duration of temporary incapacity for work at the end of the calendar month is proved by means of the form – Certificate of Duration of Temporary Incapacity for Work.

As soon as your temporary incapacity for work ends, you will sign part IV of the certificate and hand it over to the employer. After it is confirmed by your employer, you will send it to the competent branch of the Social Insurance Agency (based on place of the employer's registered office); self-employed persons and those voluntarily insured will hand this document directly to the competent branch of the Social Insurance Agency (based on the place of permanent residency).

The employee is entitled to sickness benefit provided by the Social Insurance Agency starting from the 11th day of temporary incapacity (income replacement is paid by the employer during the first 10 days), while self-employed persons and those voluntarily insured will claim their benefit entitlement from the 1st day of temporary incapacity for work at the relevant branch of the Social Insurance Agency.

Benefit for the care of a sick relative

The claim is issued by a physician of a health care facility after assessing the need for personal and all-day nursing.

The following documents must be provided by the physician to the insured person:

- part I of the application form – **claim** for the Benefit for the care of a sick relative – is sent to the Social Insurance Agency and to the employer.
- part II of the application form – **confirmation of termination** of the need for nursing which the insured person is must send immediately to the branch that pays the nursing benefit.

The Benefit for the care of a sick relative at home (e.g. palliative patient) is claimed by special forms issued by a relevant doctor.

What benefits can I apply for and how should I exercise my rights?

I have the right	Who provides what and how
Sickness benefit - determined by calculation	Social Insurance Agency/Employer
Injury surcharge benefit - determined by calculation	Social Insurance Agency/Employer
Benefit for the care of a sick relative - determined by calculation	Social Insurance Agency/Employer

The **sickness benefit amount** is determined based on income - an employee receives 55% of the designated amount (daily assessment base) from the Social Insurance Agency starting from the 11th day of temporary incapacity. A self-employed person, a voluntarily insured person and other groups defined by law receive 25% of the designated amount from the 1st to the 3rd day of temporary incapacity and 55% starting from the 4th day of temporary incapacity.

Sickness benefit is halved when temporary incapacity is the consequence of alcohol intoxication or consumption of other addictive substances.

The sickness benefit is paid for each day of incapacity for work by remittance to a bank account or in cash on a monthly basis in arrears for a maximum of 52 weeks.

Documents (if the temporary incapacity for work was not confirmed electronically) evidencing the entitlement to the payment of sickness benefits (Certificate of Duration of Temporary Incapacity for Work) should be submitted to the relevant branch of the Social Insurance Agency before the 5th day of the calendar month following the month for which the benefit is paid.

The amount of the **benefit for the care of a sick relative** is 55% of the daily assessment base and is provided for maximum 14 calendar days. In the special cases of caring for a relative at home (e.g., palliative patient), the benefit is up to 90 days.

When applying for benefit for the care of a sick relative, it is necessary to submit the Claim for Benefit for the care of a sick relative, in which the physician will confirm the need of personal and all-day treatment/nursing of the sick family member or the need of personal and all-day nursing of a child under the age of 11/18 years in the case of a long-term unfavourable health condition. Form is issued by a relevant doctor.

When applying for benefit for the care of a sick relative at home, special procedures apply and special forms are issued by a relevant doctor.

The completed and signed application form must be delivered to the relevant branch of the Social Insurance Agency.

If you are an employee, the application should be confirmed by your employer prior to its delivery to the branch.

Jargon busters

Protected period - The period during which you are entitled to sickness benefits also after the cessation of insurance (e.g. following dismissal from employment).

Overlapping of insurance - The benefit entitlement may be claimed from several insurance schemes, e.g. from employment and compulsory sickness insurance of the self-employed person or from two, or several occupational relationships, etc.

Method of benefit payment - The payment of the benefit to the bank account or by means of a money order.

Required documents

- Certificate of temporary incapacity for work (to be completed by a physician) if the temporary incapacity for work was not confirmed electronically;
- If your temporary incapacity is due to an injury, you will also submit Accident reporting (Hlásenie úrazu) [Accident reporting.docx](#) (to be completed by you);
- Claim for benefit for the care of a sick relative / special forms are issued by a relevant doctor.

Know your rights

Link to additional information provided by the European Commission:

- [Social entitlements of EU citizens](#)

Who do you contact if you need advice about sickness benefits?

Social Insurance Agency (*Sociálna poisťovňa*)
Headquarters Office, Ulica 29. augusta 8 and 10,
813 63 Bratislava 1
+421 906 171 989
[Contacts and Information](#)
[Information Centre](#)
[List of Social Insurance Agency branches in Slovakia](#)

Invalidity pension

You will learn more about the procedure for acquiring invalidity pension in Slovakia.

You will obtain information on what conditions you need to meet and on where and how to apply for a pension.

When can I apply for benefits?

You have the right to receive an invalidity pension (*invalidný dôchodok*) if you are unable to engage in gainful activity in the long term as a result of unfavourable health condition. The entitlement to invalidity pension arises when you become disabled provided that you have been insured for a sufficient period of time and do not fulfil the conditions entitling you to old-age pension as of the date of onset of disability and/or you have not been granted early old-age pension.

Persons with a permanent residence in the territory of Slovakia are also qualified for invalidity pension provided that they became disabled while:

- being a dependent child with a permanent residence in the territory of Slovakia (the claim commences when reaching 18 years of age at the earliest) or

- performing a full-time doctorate study and has not reached 26 years of age.

The required period of pension insurance is:

- less than 1 year for insured persons under 20 years of age;
- at least 1 year for insured persons from 20 to 24 years of age;
- at least 2 years for insured persons from 24 to 28 years of age;
- at least 5 years for insured persons from 28 to 34 years of age;
- at least 8 years for insured persons from 34 to 40 years of age;
- at least 10 years for insured persons from 40 to 45 years of age;
- at least 15 years for insured persons over 45 years of age.

When examining the pension entitlement, the period of insurance in another EU country is also considered, however, only if the period of pension insurance in Slovakia is less than the legally stipulated pension insurance period. These periods are counted towards the total period of insurance provided that they are confirmed by means of form E205/P5000 (depending on the EU country).

Even in this case, however, the actual pension amount is calculated only from the period of insurance in Slovakia.

The required number of years is not ascertained if disability is the consequence of an accident at work or an occupational disease and/or if disability occurred to persons at a time when they were dependent children or were performing a full-time doctorate study and have not reached 26 years of age.

What conditions do I have to meet?

Invalidity pension should be applied for from the relevant branch of the Social Insurance Agency according to your place of permanent residence, whereas you are obliged to demonstrate circumstances confirming your entitlement to disability pension and its payment.

The long-term unfavourable health condition and the degree of reduced capacity to perform gainful activity is determined by a medical assessor in accordance with the Social Insurance Act. Invalidity occurs in cases when the long-term unfavourable health condition results in the reduced capacity to perform gainful activity by more than 40% for a period exceeding 1 year.

What benefits can I apply for and how should I exercise my rights?

The invalidity pension amount is broadly calculated in the same way as the old-age pension also taken into account. The amount is based on the degree of work incapacity, the period of pension insurance acquired as of the date on which the entitlement to disability pension occurred and the remaining period until pensionable age.

Invalidity pensioners or their employers are entitled to:

- special spa stays and cures, medication and compulsory rehabilitation as recommended by the physician;
- State subsidies for employers to fund the creation and operation of sheltered workshops, transportation costs, job training and education for disabled employees;
- State subsidies to support entrepreneurial activities of disabled persons - allowances for start-ups, operations, reconstructions or technical betterment of tangible assets, sheltered workshops, or job-support subsidies;
- State subsidies for disabled job applicants, reimbursement of boarding, accommodation and transportation costs covered in relation to training;
- career counselling and job placement services.

- Those interested in these benefits should contact the local Labour, Social Affairs and Family Office according to their place of permanent residence.

Jargon busters

Invalidity - The insured is disabled if, due to his/her long-term unfavourable health condition his/her ability to perform gainful activity is reduced by more than 40% compared with a healthy person.

Social insurance medical assessor - A physician who performs a medical assessment within the framework of social insurance in accordance with the Social Insurance Act. Medical assessments are carried out by the medical assessor of the relevant branch of the Social Insurance Agency and by the medical assessor at the headquarters of the Social Insurance Agency.

Required documents

- Pension application;
- Application for the remittance of pension benefits to the pensioner's bank account;
- Evaluation – Follow up Examination* form (to be completed and confirmed by the attending physician);
- Valid identity document (identity card or passport);
- Certificate of completed education;
- Military service book or another document issued by the competent military administration;
- Children's birth certificates (if the recognition of child care or upbringing is requested) if the applicant is a foreign national or if the event occurred abroad.
- Decision of the Social Insurance Agency on the spouse's pension, which was adjusted due to being a single source of income;
- Certificate confirming all periods, during which the applicant was entered in the register of unemployed jobseekers (prior to 1 January 2001) and/or received unemployment benefits in the period from 1 January 2001 until 31 December 2003; a credible document on employment (e.g., registered certificate of pension insurance, employer's certificate, etc.);
- Employer's certificate confirming the period of employment abroad prior to 1 May 1990 in countries with which Slovakia has not concluded an international agreement on social insurance;
- Other documents depending on the circumstances.

Know your rights

Link to additional information provided by the European Commission:

- [Social entitlements of EU citizens](#)

Who do you need to contact for advice about social security?

Social Insurance Agency (*Sociálna poisťovňa*) - Contact Centre

Phone: +421 800 123 123

podatelna@socpoist.sk

[Enquiry form](#)

[List of Social Insurance Agency branches in Slovakia](#)

Severe disability allowances

You will learn who is considered **a person with a severe disability (SD)** and what reliefs, compensations and cash benefits she/he may obtain.

What conditions do I need to meet?

Severely disabled persons (*osoby s ťažkým zdravotným postihnutím*) are entitled to support provided in the form of discounts, compensations and cash benefits. An individual diagnosed with a degree of disability (functional disorder) of at least 50% is considered a person with a severe disability.

What conditions do I have to meet?

An individual with a severe disability receive a disability card with the aid of which they may claim compensations and reliefs designated to overcome or alleviate the social consequences of their severe disability.

The issue of the disability card or the granting of compensation cash benefits is preceded by an individual assessment carried out by a medical assessor and a social worker of the local Office of Labour, Social Affairs and Family.

What benefits can I apply for and how should I exercise my rights?

The State compensates the consequences of severe disability in case of:

- reduced movement or orientation ability;
- reduced communication ability;
- increased expenses for:
 - special dietary requirements;
 - hygiene, clothes, bed linen, shoes and furnishings;
 - passenger motor vehicle operation;
 - care for a specially trained dog;
- limited or lost self-service ability.

Benefits, discounts and compensation for citizens with severe disabilities

- discounts when travelling by train or bus, free use of public transport in certain towns and cities;
- the right to park at reserved parking spaces for the disabled and the free use of motorways (applies to disability card holders dependant on individual transportation);
- remission of payment for radio and television services;
- discounts on state administration and self-administration fees - e.g., waste disposal fees, dog and other fees in the competence of municipalities;
- allowance: for the purchase of a passenger vehicle, for the purchase of an aid, for adapting an apartment, for the purchase of a lifting device, compensatory allowance for extra costs (of special diet, transport...), care allowance, personal assistance allowance, etc.

Benefits for persons with a severe disability may be:

- **one-off** - e.g. allowance: for the purchase of an aid, for training of using aid and for the adjustment of an aid, for the purchase of a lifting device, for the purchase and/or adjustment of a passenger vehicle, for adapting an apartment or family house, etc.;

- **repeated** - e.g. allowance: for transport, for extra costs (of special diet, of hygiene or wear of clothing, of ensuring the operation of a passenger vehicle, of the care of a specially trained dog), personal assistance allowance or care allowance.

Jargon busters

Social consequence of severe disability - A disadvantage in comparison to a person without any disability, which is caused by a severe disability and which the disabled is unable to overcome himself/herself because of his/her severe disability.

Functional disorder - The deficiency of physical, sensory or mental abilities lasting more than 1 year.

Required documents

- [Medical findings](#)
- [Application for the issue of a card for a person with a severe disability](#)
- [Application for the issue of a parking card for a person with a severe disability](#)
- [Application for compensation cash benefits of severe disability](#)
- [Application for attendance service benefit](#)

Know your rights

Link to additional information provided by the European Commission:

- [Social entitlements of EU citizens](#)

Who do you need to contact for advice about social security?

Central Office of Labour, Social Affairs and Family (*Ústredie práce, sociálnych vecí a rodiny*)

[Department of Compensation Cash Benefits of Severe Disability and Assessment Activities](#)

Špitálska 8, 812 67, Bratislava

Office of Labour, Social Affairs and Family (*Úrad práce, sociálnych vecí a rodiny*)

[Unit of Citizen´s Services](#)

[Unit of Compensation Cash Benefits of Severe Disability and Assessment Activities](#)

[List of Labour, Social Affairs and Family Offices](#)

Accident at work and occupational diseases

You will learn what **benefits may be acquired by the aggrieved or survivors** in case of an accident at work or an occupational disease.

When can I apply for benefits?

The employer is responsible for occupational health and safety. When, while performing or in direct connection with the performance of work tasks, an accident at work results in an injury to health or the death of an employee, the employer with whom the employee was employed at the time of the work accident is liable.

What conditions do I have to meet?

Employees are obligated to immediately report any accident at work to the employer, if their health condition permits the same. The employer is obligated to investigate the causes and circumstances of any work accident requiring medical attention and/or resulting

in incapacity for work and to submit the applicable documents demonstrating the occupational injury or disease to the Social Insurance Agency.

The aggrieved employee or survivors (in the event of the employee's death) may claim their entitlement to benefits covered by occupational injury insurance by submitting the corresponding benefit application to the Social Insurance Agency.

What benefits can I apply for and how should I exercise my rights?

In case of an accident at work, the aggrieved is entitled to the following benefits:

Injury surcharge benefit (<i>úrazový príplatok</i>) during temporary incapacity	The benefit amount is calculated from the gross wage and it is reduced if the accident resulted from the employee's fault. The injury surcharge benefit amounts to: - 55% of the daily assessment base (from the 1st to the 3rd day of temporary incapacity); - 25% of the daily assessment base from the 4th day of temporary incapacity.
Compensation for pain and suffering (<i>náhrada za bolesť</i>)	The basic document for the granting of compensation for pain and suffering is a medical report recognising damages for pain. The amount depends on the physician's rating of the injury. The value of each rating point is determined by the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family (<i>Ministerstvo práce, sociálnych vecí a rodiny</i>).
Compensation for reduced social opportunities (<i>náhrada za sťaženie spoločenského uplatnenia</i>)	It is provided based on the attending physician's rating of reduced social opportunities.
Compensation for treatment expenses (<i>náhrada spojená s liečením</i>)	When effective expended costs for the treatment of the consequences of an occupational injury or disease cannot be covered from health insurance, it will be reimbursed by the Social Insurance Agency. The amount is determined according to the submitted documents.
One-off redemption benefit (<i>jednorazové vyrovnanie</i>)	It serves to compensate reduced capacity for work of a minimum of 10% and a maximum of 40%, resulting from an occupational injury or disease.
Injury annuity benefit (<i>úrazová renta</i>)	The regular cash benefit is to compensate the aggrieved person's income reduced in consequence of a decreased working ability of more than 40% due to an occupational disease or work injury. The amount is calculated from the daily assessment base and depends on the percentage decrease in working capacity.

Other injury benefits:

- Working rehabilitation and rehabilitation benefit (*pracovná rehabilitácia a rehabilitačné*);
- Retraining and retraining benefit (*rekvalifikácia a rekvalifikačné*);
- Surviving annuity (*pozostalostná úrazová renta*);
- One-off compensation benefit (*jednorazové odškodnenie*);
- Compensation for funeral expenses (*náhrada nákladov spojených s pohrebom*).

Jargon busters

The **daily assessment base** used to determine the amount of the injury surcharge benefit, injury annuity benefit, one-off redemption benefit, surviving annuity, one-off compensation benefit, rehabilitation and rehabilitation benefit is a fraction of the sum of the employee's assessment bases, from which the employer is paying injury insurance premiums on behalf of the employee in the reference period, and the number of days of the reference period.

The **reference period** used to determine the daily assessment base for the injury surcharge benefit, injury annuity benefit, one-off redemption benefit, surviving annuity, and the one-off compensation benefit is generally the calendar year preceding the calendar year, in which the accident at work occurred or the occupational disease was diagnosed.

Accident at work (work accident, occupational injury) is an injury to health inflicted upon an employee while performing work tasks or the death of an employee while performing work tasks.

Occupational disease is a disease recognized by a competent healthcare facility (occupational medicine and clinical toxicology clinic), which was developed by an employee while performing work or service tasks and is included in the [list of occupational diseases](#).

Required documents

The entitlement to injury benefits should be claimed by the aggrieved employee at the relevant branch of the Social Insurance Agency according to the registered office of the employer. All forms required to claim benefits in the event of an occupational injury or disease are available in the appropriate section of the Social Insurance Agency (www.socpoist.sk).

Know your rights

Link to additional information provided by the European Commission:

- [Social entitlements of EU citizens](#)

Who do you need to contact for advice about social security?

Social Insurance Agency (*Sociálna poisťovňa*) - Contact Centre

Phone: +421 800 123 123

www.socpoist.sk

[List of Social Insurance Agency branches in Slovakia](#)

Old-age and survivors

Old-age pension

You will learn when and how old-age pension is granted in Slovakia.

When can I apply for benefits?

The Slovak pension system consists of three independent systems, i.e., 3 pillars. You may receive old-age pension (*starobný dôchodok*) from the mandatory pension insurance, old-age pension saving or voluntary supplementary pension saving system.

Old-age pension is provided after reaching the statutory retirement age for securing income during old age.

As of 1 July 2015, the minimum pension has been introduced.

The old-age beneficiaries qualify for the minimum pension even if they have been awarded as the early old age pension or the invalidity pension after reaching the pensionable age.

The qualifying conditions for the minimum pension are satisfied if the person:

- completes at least 30 years of pension insurance period which can also be pension insurance period completed abroad;
- the sum of pension incomes inclusive of incomes from abroad is lower than the minimum pension amount;
- has claimed all pension types to which s/he could be entitled to (e.g., survivor's pensions).

As of 1 January 2021, the retirement age is based on the year of birth, sex and number of children raised with a maximum retirement age of 64 for both men and women. The details on the retirement age is published on the [website](#) of the Social Insurance Agency.

You are entitled to old-age pension from mandatory pension insurance (1st pillar) if you have been insured for at least 15 years and you have reached the retirement age.

You are entitled to old-age pension from the old-age pension saving system (2nd pillar) if you have reached the retirement age.

You are entitled to old-age pension in the form of lifelong or fixed term supplementary old-age pension either upon meeting conditions in your contract on supplementary pension savings or upon meeting conditions in the act on supplementary pension savings (reaching the age for entitlement to an old-age pension or receiving old-age pension or early old-age pension from mandatory pension insurance).

Subject to the fulfilment of the conditions stipulated by law, you are also entitled to early old-age pension (*predčasný starobný dôchodok*) from the 1st and 2nd pillar. Detailed information is published on the [website](#) of the Social Insurance Agency.

In addition since 1 January 2023, you can qualify for a **parental pension** (*rodičovský dôchodok*). The entitlement to it arises directly by law if you are a recipient of an old-age pension, an invalidity pension after retirement age or a retirement pension after retirement age and you are a parent of a child/children.

What conditions do I have to meet?

Old-age pension

You are entitled to old-age pension if you have been insured for at least 15 years and have reached the retirement age.

Insurance periods completed in another EU Member State are taken into account for the pension claim on condition that the insured person:

- has not completed the required pension insurance period in Slovakia, or
- has completed the insurance period after having qualified to the old age pension in Slovakia or in another EU Member State. These insurance periods are taken into

account based on the form E205/P5000. These form is issued based on several supporting documents (e.g. diploma, insurance periods record, leaving certificate). The pension amount is calculated only from insurance periods completed in Slovakia.

When you become eligible for old-age pension and continue engaging in gainful activity, pension insurance for this period is valorised for the purpose of determining the amount of your future pension.

An old-age pension recipient may receive a pension and, at the same time, work without any restrictions. This does not apply to an early old age pension which will not be paid out if the beneficiary starts performing work. Nevertheless, since 1 July 2018 an early old age pension recipient may receive an early age pension and, at the same time, may work outside an employment relationship provided that the annual income does not exceed €2,400. If the income is higher, the payment of the early old-age pension is interrupted. Recipients are not covered by compulsory old-age insurance.

After reaching the statutory retirement age, the early old-age pension is converted to the old-age pension which may be recalculated upon the request of the beneficiary.

The entitlement to a pension from pension insurance abroad arises when you work abroad for more than a year.

Parental pension

The pension beneficiary must meet the child-rearing condition and the child must have been insured two years before the calendar year in question (for example, to qualify for a parental pension in 2023, the child must have been insured for pension in 2021).

The child can make a declaration that you are not entitled to receive parental pension.

Detailed information is published on the [website](#) of the Social Insurance Agency.

What benefits can I apply for and how should I exercise my rights?

Old-age pension

You may apply for old-age pension at the relevant branch of the Social Insurance Agency according to the place of your permanent residence. If you are not permanently resident in Slovakia, you have to file your application at the headquarters of the Social Insurance Agency.

The following documents should be appended to the old-age pension application:

- Valid identity document (identity card or passport);
- Certificate of completed education (vocational certificate, general certificate of education, diploma, etc.);
- Military service book or another document issued by the competent military administration;
- Children's birth certificates if the applicant is a foreign national or if the event occurred abroad. Decision of the Social Insurance Agency on the spouse's pension, if a single source of income;
- Certificate confirming all periods, during which you were entered in the register of unemployed jobseekers prior to 1 January 2001;
- Received unemployment benefits in the period from 1 January 2001 until 31 December 2003;
- Documents on employment (namely registered certificate of pension insurance);
- Employer's certificate confirming the period of employment abroad prior to 1 May 1990 in countries, with which Slovakia has not concluded an international agreement on social insurance;

- If you apply for payment of the pension benefits by transfer to your bank account, request your bank to confirm the Application for Remittance of Pension Benefits to the Pensioner's Bank Account form.

The aim of the 2nd pillar old-age pension is to ensure income in old age as well as the 1st pillar pension. Old-age pension from the 2nd pillar is paid only in concurrence with pension from the 1st pillar.

You may choose:

- Life Annuity (*Doživotný dôchodok*) - the payments are made by the pension insurance company on the basis of the pension contract.
- Provisional Pension (*Dočasný dôchodok*) - paid monthly during 5, 7 or 10 years by the pension insurance company.
- Programmed withdrawal (*programový výber*) - if the sum of money accrued is higher than reference amount by the pension fund management company.

You may apply for old-age pension from the 2nd pillar by submitting an application to the Social Insurance Agency or by submitting to pension fund management company, with which you have concluded the old-age pension saving contract. More detailed information will be provided by your fund management company.

Parental pension

There is no need to apply for a parental pension.

The amount of the parental pension depends on the child's assessment base two years earlier. It is determined as 1.5% of one-twelfth of the total child's assessment base on which social contributions have been paid. The maximum amount is 1.5% of one-twelfth of 1.2 times the general assessment base, or €21.80 per month in 2023.

Detailed information is published on the [website](#) of the Social Insurance Agency.

Jargon busters

Countries subject to the EU coordination regulations: 27EU Member States + Iceland, Lichtenstein, Norway and Switzerland (European Economic Area states)– for the United Kingdom*see below

- Current pension value
- Pension insurance period
- Personal wage point
- Personal assessment base
- Average personal wage point
- Reference period
- General assessment base

*Each case needs to be assessed individually to determine whether a person falls within the scope of Art 30 of the Withdrawal Agreement, and so the EU Coordination Regulations apply, or whether they fall within the scope of situations described in Art 32 of the Withdrawal Agreement and/or come under domestic legislation and the Protocol on Social Security Coordination attached to the Trade and Cooperation Agreement.

Required documents

- [Pension application](#)
- [Registered certificate of pension insurance](#)
- Form E205/P5000 - When demonstrating the period of pension insurance abroad

- [Declaration](#) of natural person for the purposes of entitlement to a parental pension
- A court ruling entrusting a child to substitute parental care

Know your rights

Link to additional information provided by the European Commission:

- [Your rights as an EU citizen upon entering retirement outside Slovakia](#)

Who do you need to contact for advice about social security?

Social Insurance Agency (*Sociálna poisťovňa*)

Phone: +421 800 123 123

At any [Social Insurance Agency branch office](#), the Information and Consulting Centre at the headquarters of the Social Insurance Agency - [Enquiry form for requests](#)

Survivor's benefits and Funeral Grant

What benefits are you entitled to in the event of death of a relative? Who will pay the benefits?

When can I apply for benefits?

You may apply for a **Funeral Grant** (*príspevok na pohreb*) at the local Office of Labour, Social Affairs and Family according to the temporary stay or permanent residence of the deceased if:

- you are arranging the funeral;
- you are permanently or temporarily resident in Slovakia;
- the deceased permanently or temporarily was resident in Slovakia at the time of death.

The amount of Funeral Grant is €79.67.

A dependent child is entitled to an orphan's pension in the event of the death of a parent or an adoptive parent who was a recipient of old-age pension or disability pension at the time of death, who was entitled to early old-age pension or had sufficiently long pension insurance to become eligible for disability pension at the time of death, or has qualified for the old age pension or who died as a result of an accident at work or occupational disease.

A dependent child (legal guardian of a child under 15 years of age) may claim an **Orphan's Pension** (*sirotský dôchodok*) at the relevant branch of the Social Insurance Agency.

The entitlement to **widow/widower's pension** (*vdovský/vdovecký dôchodok*) arises to a surviving spouse who:

- received old-age pension, disability pension at the time of death or was entitled to early old-age pension, or
- fulfilled the conditions to become eligible for old-age pension at the time of death, or
- fulfilled the conditions stipulating the number of years of pension insurance required for the entitlement to disability pension, or
- died as a result of an accident at work or occupational disease.

The entitlement to widow/widower's pension and its payment arises on the date of the spouse's death, provided the survivor claims the pension.

If the person who died due to a work injury or an occupational disease had been assigned by a court as your custodian, you are entitled to the **Survivor's injuries rent** provided from the accident insurance.

If your spouse died due to a work injury or an occupational disease, you are entitled also to the **lump-sum settlement** from the accident insurance. This applies also to your dependent child.

You may claim the **reimbursement of funeral expenses** from occupational injury insurance if the aggrieved died in consequence of an occupational injury or disease and provided that you have paid the funeral expenses.

If the deceased was an old-age pensioner from the 2nd pillar and received life annuity for less than 84 monthly payments, the survivors receive the remaining amount due.

What conditions do I have to meet?

You may apply for a **Funeral Grant** in writing by submitting the [Funeral Grant Application](#). The application will be issued and confirmed by the register office and the funeral service. The death certificate should be appended to the application.

When applying for an orphan's pension(after completing compulsory education), you need to demonstrate that you are a dependent child and that you are continuously preparing for your future occupation. You will submit a certificate of study containing information about the commencement and presumed completion of your studies.

When studying abroad, the certificate of study is examined based on the decision of the Centre for Recognition of Diplomas of the Ministry of Education. When studying in an EU Member State, EEA, Switzerland or the UK* at a university listed among recognized universities, you do not need to apply for the recognition of your studies at the Ministry of Education. Such studies are considered equal to a study programme at a university in Slovakia.

The entitlement to the payment of an orphan's pension ceases on the day on which the beneficiary is no longer a dependent child, i.e. upon the completion of studies, if a student. The entitlement to the payment of orphan's pension will be renewed from the date on which the individual once again becomes a dependent child. The entitlement to the payment of orphan's pension ceases also upon the adoption of a dependent child. If the adoption is reversed, the entitlement to orphan's pension is renewed.

The entitlement to orphan's pension ceases at all times upon reaching the age of 26 years.

Payments of orphan's pension will be discontinued from the pension payday following the date on which these circumstances have arisen (e.g. the individual reached the age of 26 or completed his/her studies).

Proceedings concerning the granting of widow/widower's pension commence upon the submission of a written application by the applicant.

The following documents should be appended to the application:

- Valid identity document (identity card or passport);
- Marriage certificate and/or extract from the record of marriages;
- Death certificate of the spouse and marriage certificate if the applicant is a foreign national or if the event occurred abroad.
- Certificate of completed education of the deceased spouse (vocational certificate, general certificate of education, diploma, etc.) or a certificate from a school confirming the dates the studies not completed in the prescribed manner started and ended;
- Military service book or another document issued by the competent military administration;
- Children's birth certificates.

The application should also be accompanied with documents pertaining to the deceased spouse:

- Certificate documenting all periods of unemployment and/or periods when the spouse received unemployment benefits;
- Credible document (namely registered certificate of pension insurance, employer's certificate, etc. - also from employers abroad) confirming the period of employment.

The entitlement to the payment of widow/widower's pension exists for a period of 2 years from the death of the spouse. After the expiry of 2 years, the entitlement continues only if the surviving spouse fulfils any of the following conditions:

- the surviving spouse cares for at least one dependent child who is entitled to orphan's pension as a survivor of the deceased or was raised in the family of the deceased;
- is disabled due to his/her reduced capacity to perform gainful activity by more than 70%;
- raised at least three children;
- reached the age of 52 and raised two children;
- reached the retirement age;
- reaches 57 years of age and raised 2 children.

If the entitlement of the surviving spouse to the payment of widow/widower's pension ceases because s/he no longer fulfils the condition of caring for a dependent child or is no longer disabled due to his/her reduced capacity to perform gainful activity by more than 70% and, after some time, s/he once again meets any of these conditions, the entitlement to the payment of widow/widower's pension will be renewed.

* Each case needs to be assessed individually to determine whether a person falls within the scope of Art 30 of the Withdrawal Agreement, and so the EU Coordination Regulations apply, or whether they fall within the scope of situations described in Art 32 of the Withdrawal Agreement and/or come under domestic legislation and the Protocol on Social Security Coordination attached to the Trade and Cooperation Agreement.

What benefits can I apply for and how should I exercise my rights?

Information and consulting services	Office of Labour, Social Affairs and Family (according to the place of permanent residence) Social Insurance Agency (according to the place of permanent residence) Funeral service
Funeral grant	Office of Labour, Social Affairs and Family (according to the place of permanent residence)
Orphan's and widow/widower's pension	Social Insurance Agency (according to the place of permanent residence) Life insurance company for pension from 2 nd pillar
Survivor's accident rent, lump-sum settlement, compensation for funeral expenses	Social Insurance Agency (according to the place of permanent residence)

You may claim a funeral grant by submitting an application to the Office of Labour, Social Affairs and Family.

The entitlement to an **orphan's pension** is claimed in person by a child who is over 15 years of age and legally competent. Applications for an orphan's pension on behalf of orphans under the age of 15 and/or not legally competent are filed by their legal guardian

at the relevant branch of the Social Insurance Agency (according to the place of permanent residence).

The entitlement to **widow/widower's pension** may be claimed at the relevant branch of the Social Insurance Agency (according to the place of permanent residence).

If you are temporarily dwelling elsewhere than at the place of your permanent residence and your health condition does not allow you to submit an application at the competent branch according to your place of permanent residence, the application may be processed by the [competent branch office](#) according to your place of temporary residence. When you do not permanently reside in Slovakia, the application will be processed by the headquarters of the Social Insurance Agency.

Orphan's and widow/widower's pensions are paid in advance on a regular monthly basis either to the beneficiary's bank account or in cash at the post office.

The pay day is determined by the Social Insurance Agency.

Widow/widower's pension is equal to 60% of the designated amount; **orphan's pension** is equal to 40% of the designated amount.

Should entitlements to the payment of widow/widower's pension and orphan's pension(s) arise to the survivors of the same deceased insured person, the aggregate sum of these pensions cannot exceed 100% of the pension of the deceased, to which the deceased was or could have been entitled at the time of death.

Injury annuity benefit is paid throughout the existence of the maintenance obligation. You may claim your entitlement at the relevant branch of the Social Insurance Agency (according to the place of permanent residence).

Jargon busters

A child raised in the family of the deceased: The surviving spouse's own or adoptive child who was entrusted to the care of the surviving spouse or the deceased spouse during the existence of marriage based on a decision of the competent authority on entrusting the child to care replacing parental care.

Child upbringing: The raising of a child from his/her birth until adulthood (i.e., until the age of 18 and/or until the child's marriage if the child marries at an early age).

Required documents

- [Funeral grant application](#)
- [Widow/widower's pension or orphan's pension application](#)

Know your rights

Link to additional information provided by the European Commission:

- [Your social benefit entitlements as an EU citizen in the event of death of a relative](#)

Who do you need to contact for advice about social security?

Central Office of Labour, Social Affairs and Family (*Ústredie práce, sociálnych vecí a rodiny*)

[Department of Assistance in Material Need and State Social Benefits](#)

Špitálska 8, 812 67, Bratislava

Office of Labour, Social Affairs and Family (*Úrad práce, sociálnych vecí a rodiny*)

Unit of Citizen's Services

[Unit of Assistance in Material Need and State Social Benefits](#)

[List of Offices of Labour, Social Affairs and Family](#)

Social Insurance Agency (*Sociálna poisťovňa*)

Phone: +421 800 123 123

At any [Social Insurance Agency branch](#), the Information and Consulting Centre at the headquarters of the Social Insurance.

Social assistance

Material Need Assistance

This section will tell you about who is entitled to receive material need assistance in Slovakia. You will obtain information on what conditions you have to meet to become eligible for benefit and what other allowances you may apply for.

When can I apply for assistance?

The material need assistance is payable to households who are not able to secure basic living conditions and cannot increase their income through their own efforts (i.e. by work, statutory entitlements). One hot meal a day, necessary clothing and dwelling are considered basic living conditions. The benefit amount varies depending on the number of household members.

Material Need Assistance is a tax-financed scheme which provides for the granting of the **Material Need Benefit** (*Dávka v hmotnej núdzi*) and specific **Allowances** (*Príspevky*).

What conditions do I have to meet?

A resident (or foreigners in specific cases) in Slovakia may apply for material need assistance provided that his/her income (along with jointly assessed individuals) is lower than the subsistence minimum (*životné minimum*), i.e.:

- €234.42 per month for one adult person;
- €163.53 per month for each jointly assessed person;
- €107.03 per month for a dependent minor child and dependent children in material need.

The household is not considered in material need if its members do not claim all their statutory entitlements. These include, for example, maintenance for children, supplementary maintenance, maintenance for spouses, income replacement during temporary incapacity, sickness insurance benefits, pension insurance benefits, occupational injury insurance benefits, guarantee insurance benefits and unemployment benefits, entitlements arising from labour relations, service pension benefits and repeated state social benefits, except child benefit.

What benefits can I apply for and how should I exercise my rights?

The Material Need Benefit (*dávka v hmotnej núdzi*) is provided in the following amounts:

- €74 per month to one person;
- €140.70 per month to one person with 1 to 4 children;
- €205.50 per month to one person with more than 4 children;
- €128.60 per month to two persons without children;
- €192.40 per month to two persons with 1 to 4 children;
- €259.40 per month to two persons with more than 4 children.

Other benefits that you may apply for in addition to the benefit in material need include:

- **Activation Allowance** (*Aktivačný príspevok*) – It is aimed to support the acquirement, maintenance, enhancement or increase of knowledge, vocational skills, practical experience, working habits, for the purpose of increasing the opportunities for access to employment. Its granting is conditioned by the applicant's employment or inclusion in the register of unemployed jobseekers, as well as by increasing his/her qualification by studying while on employment and performing minor community work. It amounts to:
 - €151.40 per month for those with an income at least equal to the minimum wage;

- €75.70 per month for those who are registered in the Job Seekers Register and who follow a back-to-work programme; students who are increasing their qualifications through external study at secondary school or university; those involved in small public services or volunteer work; those in voluntary military service and for students at secondary school or university receiving Parental Allowance (*Rodičovský príspevok*).
- **Housing Allowance** (*Príspevok na bývanie*): €63.90 per month (or €101.90 when more persons are assessed jointly). It is preconditioned by regular payments of housing-related costs. Is granted also when applicant is accommodated in certain type of social service facility.
- **Protecting Allowance** (*Ochranný príspevok*) has three levels: €75.70 per month if you have reached retirement age, your disability is more than 70% or you are caring for a child with long-term unfavourable health conditions; €41.60 per month if incapacity for work continues for more than 30 days; €16.20 per month for pregnant women from the 4th month of pregnancy or for single parents caring for a child up to the age of one year.
- **Allowance for a dependent child** (*Príspevok na nezaopatrené dieťa*): €20.70 per month for each child during the period of compulsory education.

Special benefits include:

- **Special Allowance** (*Osobitný príspevok*) granted for 18 months (€126.14 for the first 12 months and €63.07 for next 6 months) to long-term unemployed who are receiving an income at least equal to the minimum wage but not higher than twice the minimum monthly wage.
- **One-off benefit in material need** (*jednorazová dávka v hmotnej núdzi*) serves for the partial reimbursement of the extraordinary expenses of household members.

Special additional assistance not only for households in material need:

- **Subsidy to support the education of the child's dietary habits** (Subsidy for food - *Dotácie na podporu výchovy k stravovacím návykom dieťaťa*) serve to provide for meals at kindergartens or primary schools. Since 1 August 2021, it can be provided to all children who attend the last year of kindergarten and primary school if they live in a household in which nobody has claimed an increased tax bonus (for children from 6 to 15 years) for this child as well as to children who attend kindergarten or primary school if they live in families receiving Material Need Assistance (*Pomoc v hmotnej núdzi*) or if the average monthly income of their family is below the subsistence minimum. It can also be granted for every child in a kindergarten and primary school if at least 50% of children are from families receiving assistance in material need. Subsidy for food is €1.30 per day during school days when the child attends school and takes lunch.
- **Subsidy to support the education to meet the school responsibilities of a child at risk of social exclusion** (*Dotácie na podporu výchovy k plneniu školských povinností dieťaťa ohrozeného sociálnym vylúčením*) are designated for the reimbursement of school materials necessary for the child's education in a kindergarten or primary school. The amount is €33.20 per child for financial year.

As regards subsidies, the applicant is the founder of the education facility, a municipality or a civic association.

Applicants claiming a Material Need Benefit should file a written application to the local Office of Labour, Social Affairs and Family in the place of their permanent residence.

Jargon busters

Subsistence minimum - A person's income recognized by law, which is considered a necessary minimum for the satisfaction of basic living needs. Income up to the subsistence minimum is exempt from tax.

Required documents

- [Application for assistance in material need](#)
- [Annex to application - Certificate confirming the payment of housing-related costs](#)
- [Certificate of income/salary](#)
- [Special allowance application](#)
- [Certificate of temporary incapacity for work](#) (commencement of the incapacity for work)

Know your rights

Link to additional information provided by the European Commission:

- [Social entitlements of EU citizens](#)

Who do you need to contact for advice about social security?

Central Office of Labour, Social Affairs and Family (*Ústredie práce, sociálnych vecí a rodiny*)

[Department of Assistance in Material Need and State Social Benefits](#)

Špitálska 8, 812 67, Bratislava

Office of Labour, Social Affairs and Family (*Úrad práce, sociálnych vecí a rodiny*)

Unit of Citizen's Services

[Unit of Assistance in Material Need and State Social Benefits](#)

[List of Offices of Labour, Social Affairs and Family](#)

Unemployment

Unemployment benefits

You will find out more about your rights and obligations if you become unemployed in Slovakia or when you are looking for a job in another EU Member State. You will also learn how to proceed if you come from Slovakia and have lost a job abroad.

When can I apply for benefits?

In principle, you are entitled to employment benefits in the country of your most recent employment.

In the event you become unemployed as a cross-border worker, the payment of unemployment benefits primarily falls within the competence of the country of your residence. The Social Insurance Agency pays benefits to cross-border workers who were employed or self-employed in another EU Member State while being permanently resident in Slovakia. In addition, Slovak cross-border workers may also enquire about their rights at labour offices in the EU Member State, in which they most recently engaged in gainful activity.

If your last place of work was Slovakia, you are entitled to an unemployment benefit on condition that, while being registered at the local Office of Labour, Social Affairs and Family, your regular or occasional income from work or creative activity does not exceed the amount of subsistence minimum (i.e. €234.42 as of 1 July 2022) per month and this employment relationship does not exceed a total of 40 days per calendar year. It is your right to register, not your obligation.

What conditions do I have to meet?

You need to apply for your inclusion into the Jobseekers Register in person by submitting the written application for entry in the register or the application for entry in the register in case of repeated entry.

When visiting the local Office of Labour, Social Affairs and Family, competent according to your permanent residence or usual residence, you should bring a valid identity document (identity card or passport), documents on employment termination (agreement on employment termination, notice of employment termination, employment certificate), and school graduates should bring a certificate confirming the highest level of completed education.

You are obliged to actively seek new employment, which you will demonstrate yourself in different ways on the dates and at places designated by the Office of Labour, Social Affairs and Family.

Within three to eight calendar days, you are obliged to notify any change in your personal information to the Office of Labour Social Affairs and Family and you should make yourself available within three business days from the date on which you were requested to do so by the Office of Labour, Social Affairs and Family.

When you want to seek employment in another EU Member State and, at the same time, you want to retain your entitlement to the unemployment benefit, you have to notify the Office of Labour, Social Affairs and Family of the date of your departure to another EU Member State.

What benefits can I apply for and how should I exercise my rights?

Information and consulting services	Office of Labour, Social Affairs and Family (according to the place of permanent residence or usual residence)
Individual action plan (for disadvantaged applicants)	Office of Labour, Social Affairs and Family
Unemployment benefit	Social Insurance Agency

You may apply for unemployment benefit (*dávka v nezamestnanosti*):

- at the branch office of the Social Insurance Agency competent according to the place of permanent residence in the form of the Application for Unemployment Benefit/*Ziadosť o dávku v nezamestnanosti* or
- at the Office of Labour, Social Affairs and Family as part of the application for registration into the Jobseekers Register. If the Office of Labour, Social Affairs and Family does not register the insured person in the Jobseekers Register, the application for unemployment benefit will not be considered.

You become eligible for unemployment benefit provided that you were insured over a period of 4 years preceding your inclusion in the Jobseekers Register or you were voluntarily insured for a minimum period of 2 years. For example, self-employed fulfil the benefit eligibility criteria if they have wound up their business and, while still in business, have paid contributions to voluntary unemployment insurance.

The unemployment benefit is provided for a maximum of 6 months. The amount approximately corresponds to 50% of your last wage.

As a benefit beneficiary, you are obligated to notify the Social Insurance Agency in writing of any changes to your name, surname or address of your residence and of your removal from the Jobseekers Register within a period of 8 days.

Jargon busters

Gross wage - Total gross income, including taxes and other fees;

Cross-border worker - Carries out activities as an employee or a self-employed person on the territory of one EU Member State while being resident on the territory of another EU Member State where s/he returns on a daily basis or at least once a week.

Required documents

- The transferrable portable document U1 (**PD U1**) document issued abroad, institutions competent for issuing of PDU1 in the Member States see [here](#)
- [Applications for employment services field](#)
- [Application for entry into the Jobseekers Register](#)
- [Application for Unemployment Benefit](#)

Know your rights

Link to additional information provided by the European Commission:

- [Your rights and social entitlement as an EU citizen when becoming unemployed](#)

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[Department of Employment Services](#)

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Unit of citizen's services

[Unit of employment services](#)

[List of Offices of Labour, Social Affairs and Family](#)

Social Insurance Agency (*Sociálna poisťovňa*)

www.socpoist.sk

[List of Social Insurance Agency branches in Slovakia](#)

Moving abroad

Contributions paid abroad can count

What you need to know if you are moving within the EU and how it affects your social insurance.

Social insurance and EU regulation

When you start working in another EU Member State or in a country covered by the EU regulation on the coordination of social security systems, the laws of that particular country apply to you.

If you lived, worked and/or paid insurance contributions in another EU country and other states covered by the Regulation, the period of employment and/or the paid contributions are counted towards the social security benefits of the relevant state.

What benefits are covered by the coordination of the social security systems?

The aggregation of the periods of previous insurance applies to:

- sickness benefits;
- maternity and equal paternity benefits;
- disability benefits;
- old-age benefits;
- survivors' benefits;
- benefits in respect of accidents at work and occupational diseases;
- funeral grants;
- unemployment benefits;
- pre-retirement benefits;
- family benefits.

The Regulation on the coordination of the social security systems stipulates that persons who live and work in another EU Member State receive the same benefits and have the same obligations as the nationals of the relevant member country. Any discrimination based on citizenship with respect to social security is prohibited. According to the Regulation, insurance periods in other member countries are taken into account when determining social security benefits. The general rule is that only the legislation of one country is applied in order to avoid duplication when paying into multiple systems or when providing social security benefits.

When can I apply for benefits?

When living or working in another EU Member State or a country covered by the Regulation on the coordination of social security system, you will need to present the following certificates upon your return to Slovakia:

- if you were unemployed abroad and you want to find a job in Slovakia, you need to submit the completed portable document PD U2 on the export of benefits (confirmed by a labour office abroad) to the Social Insurance Agency;
- unemployment benefits granted by the country of your previous residence may be provided to you in Slovakia for a period of 3 months. This period may be extended in exceptional cases to a maximum of 6 months;
- if you worked abroad, you will claim unemployment benefits from the Social Insurance Agency which, when examining your application, may take into account the period of insurance in another member country. You will demonstrate it by submitting the confirmed portable document PD U1. The unemployment benefit

amount is calculated from the gross earnings from your most recent employment, while taking into account the maximum daily assessment base determined pursuant to Slovak legislation;

- for the purposes of pension insurance, the periods of insurance are assessed and confirmed by the competent institution in the state where you worked. It will certify the periods on the prescribed form (SED), which it will subsequently send to the Social Insurance Agency in Slovakia upon its request, provided that you claim your pension entitlement in Slovakia after your return and indicate that you have been pension insured also in an EU country.

Jargon busters

Coordination of social security systems - It is a set of rules aimed at improving the effectiveness of collaboration among competent institutions responsible for applying social security rules within EU Member States. It has been introduced in Slovakia upon its entry in the EU on 1 May 2004 with the objective to guarantee workers and their family members their rights within the EU to allow them choose any place in the EU where they want to live or work without losing their rights;

Countries subject to the EU coordination regulations: 27EU Member States (Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Croatia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden) + Iceland, Lichtenstein, Norway and Switzerland, for the United Kingdom*see below.

*Each case needs to be assessed individually to determine whether a person falls within the scope of Art 30 of the Withdrawal Agreement, and so the EU Coordination Regulations apply, or whether they fall within the scope of situations described in Art 32 of the Withdrawal Agreement and/or come under domestic legislation and the Protocol on Social Security Coordination attached to the Trade and Cooperation Agreement.

Required documents

- Portable document U1 - PD U1
- Portable document U2 - PD U2

Know your rights

Link to additional information provided by the European Commission:

- [Social entitlements of EU citizens](#)

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Social Insurance Agency (*Sociálna poisťovňa*)

Phone: +421 800 123 123 information on pensions

Mobil: +421 906 171 931,

+421 2 3247 1989, +421 906 171 989 information on contribution collection, sickness insurance and other types of social insurance

[Information Centre](#)

E-mail: podatelna@socpoist.sk

For information in English – [Information Centre](#)

[List of Social Insurance Agency branches in Slovakia](#)

Health Care Surveillance Authority (*Úrad pre dohľad nad zdravotnou starostlivosťou*)

Želova 2, 829 24 Bratislava 25

Phone: +421 2 20856 789

www.udzs-sk.sk

Health Insurance Companies

General Health Insurance Company, Inc.: www.vszp.sk

Union Health Insurance Company, Inc.: www.union.sk

Dôvera Health Insurance Company, Inc.: www.dovera.sk

Main residence

Habitual residence

You will obtain information on residence (usual residence) and the conditions that apply when claiming entitlements to certain social benefits.

Am I a person with residence (usual residence)?

The term **residence** (usual residence) designates a place in the country where the person usually resides for most of the year. While employees and tradesmen are entitled to social security in the country in which they work, persons not engaging in any gainful activity, e.g. pensioners or students, become eligible in the member country where they have their usual residence. Likewise, the determination of residence (usual residence) is important for workers who work in more than one member country (e.g., cross border, seasonal workers, or workers appointed abroad), or for their family members.

What conditions do I have to meet?

When determining the residence (usual residence), various criteria are examined, such as marital status and family relations, length of stay, employment or self-employment, housing situations, or the state where the person pays taxes, the person's reasons for moving and his/her objectives.

Residence of a foreigner – Information for foreigners applying residence on the territory of the Slovak Republic.

What benefits can I apply for and how should I exercise my rights?

A person with recognized residence (usual residence) in Slovakia becomes eligible for the following social benefits:

- sickness cash benefits, sickness benefits, healthcare;
- maternity and equal paternity benefits;
- disability benefits;
- old-age benefits;
- survivors' benefits;
- benefits in respect of accidents at work and occupational diseases;
- funeral grants;
- unemployment benefits;
- pre-retirement benefits;
- family benefits.

Beneficiaries or their family members receive cash benefits in compliance with the legal regulations of one or more EU Member State also in the case if their residence (usual residence) is in another EU Member State.

Know your rights

Link to additional information provided by the European Commission:

- [Social entitlements of EU citizens](#)

Whom to contact if you need advice about your place of residence?

For general information about residence in the Slovak Republic please contact:

Ministry of interior of the Slovak Republic

Bureau of Border and Alien Police of the Presidium of the Police Force

Ružinovská 1/B, 812 72 Bratislava 1

Phone: +421961050701

E-mail: [Send message](#)

For information about residence conditions according to EU coordination Regulation, you can contact:

Central Office of Labour, Social Affairs and Family (*Ústredie práce, sociálnych vecí a rodiny*)

Špitálska 8, 812 67, Bratislava

[List of Offices of Labour, Social Affairs and Family](#)

Social Insurance Agency (*Sociálna poisťovňa*)

Phone: +421 906 171 931, +421 906 171 989

E-mail: info.english@socpoist.sk

or local [Social Insurance Agency branches](#) according to the place of permanent residence

Health Care Surveillance Authority (*Úrad pre dohľad nad zdravotnou starostlivosťou*)

Želtova 2, 829 24 Bratislava 25

Phone: +421 2 20856 789

www.udzs-sk.sk

Health Insurance Companies:

General Health Insurance Company, Inc.: www.vszp.sk

Union Health Insurance Company, Inc.: www.union.sk

Dôvera Health Insurance Company, Inc.: www.dovera.sk

Getting in touch with the EU

In person

All over the European Union there are hundreds of Europe Direct information centres. You can find the address of the centre nearest you at: europa.eu/european-union/contact_en

On the phone or by email

Europe Direct is a service that answers your questions about the European Union. You can contact this service:

- by freephone: 00 800 6 7 8 9 10 11 (certain operators may charge for these calls),
- at the following standard number: +32 22999696 or
- by email via: europa.eu/european-union/contact_en

Finding information about the EU

Online

Information about the European Union in all the official languages of the EU is available on the Europa website at: europa.eu/european-union/index_en

EU publications

You can download or order free and priced EU publications at: publications.europa.eu/en/publications. Multiple copies of free publications may be obtained by contacting Europe Direct or your local information centre (see europa.eu/european-union/contact_en).

EU law and related documents

For access to legal information from the EU, including all EU law since 1952 in all the official language versions, go to EUR-Lex at: eur-lex.europa.eu

Open data from the EU

The EU Open Data Portal (data.europa.eu/euodp/en) provides access to datasets from the EU.

Data can be downloaded and reused for free, both for commercial and non-commercial purposes.

