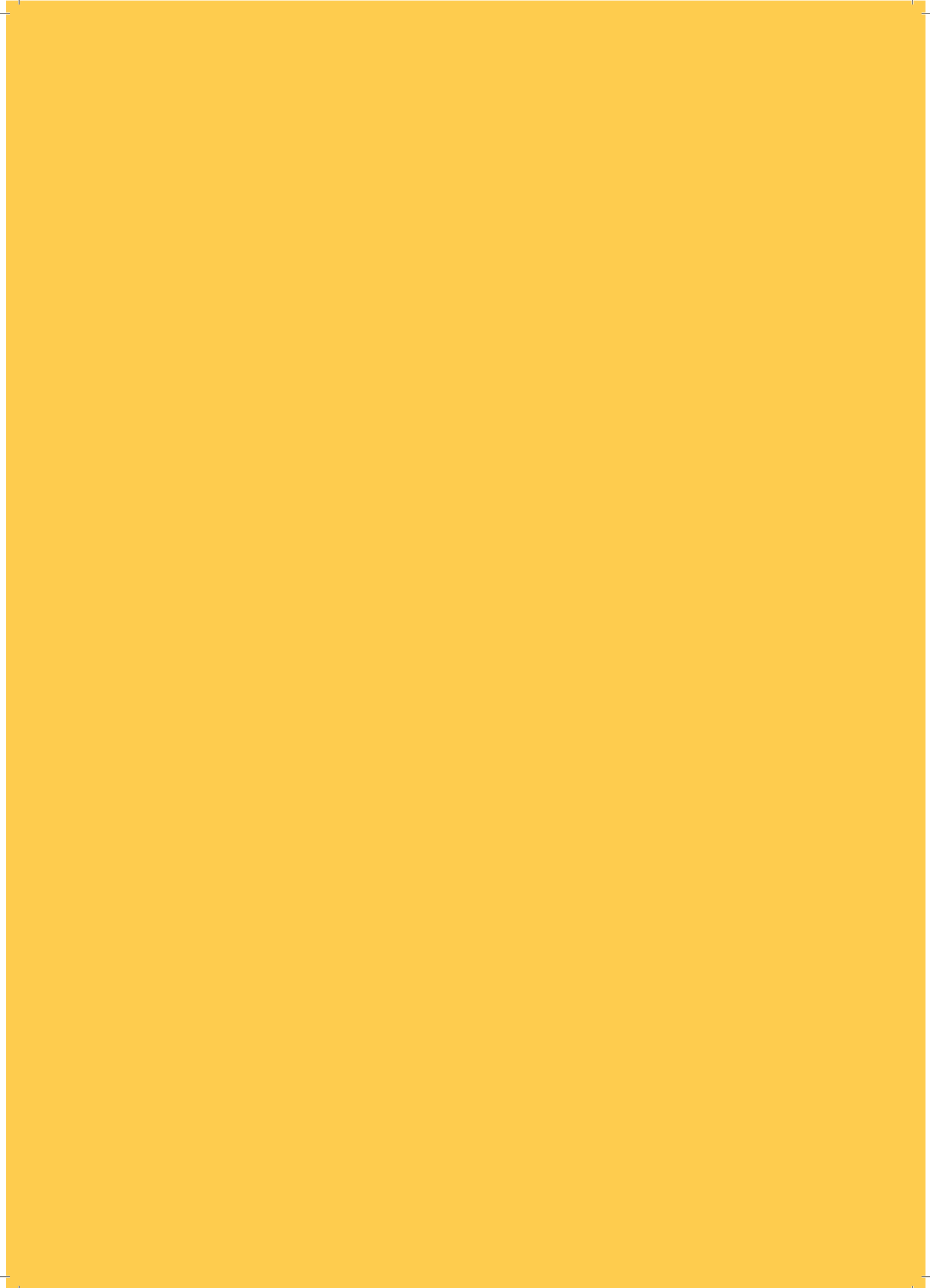




**VISEU
INTEGRA**

REQUIREMENTS FOR ACCESS TO SOCIAL BENEFITS

PMIM (Municipal Plan for the Integration of Migrants) - Viseu Integra



INTRODUCTION

The municipality of Viseu has seen an increase in the number of migrants, in line with the national trend.

There has been a gradual and progressive increase in the foreign resident population over the last decade. In 2020, the number of foreign residents stood at 3,023 individuals, representing 3% of the total population of the municipality; of these, 3,014 have legal resident status. Last year, this figure was 2.7 per cent, confirming a positive growth trend.

The growing migration in our territory presents new challenges, specifically regarding the socio-economic situation of families, the language barrier, as well as their participation in the local community.

Thus, in 2020, the Municipality of Viseu approved the Municipal Plan for the Integration of Migrants (PMIM), called Viseu Integra, resulting from an application to the Fund for Asylum, Migration and Integration (FAMI) - High Commissioner for Migration I.P. (ACM).

The Municipal Plans for the Integration of Migrants are part of the High Commission for Migration's Local Policies for the Reception and Integration of Migrants, and are documents that incorporate the concerted action strategies of the different entities working in the area of migration at local level, and which contribute to the realisation of the multivectoral process of integrating immigrants into Portuguese society.

The Viseu INtegra project stems from the need to improve and increase measures to welcome and integrate migrants from third countries, in a concerted, participatory and structured way, with a view to social cohesion and economic development.

Effectively, this project represents a response that promotes inclusion, based on the principles of interculturality and community intervention, favouring personal, socio-cultural and professional training, based on a logic of networking.

The drafting and implementation of Viseu's PMIM is a crucial aspect of promoting uninterrupted and adequate support for the integration of migrants who live and work in Viseu.

For this purpose, this document was produced in order to keep the community informed about existing social benefits, as well as the conditions for accessing them, thus boosting their knowledge of and access to existing social measures.

INDEX

SOCIAL BENEFITS

Family Allowance.....	6
Solidarity pension for the elderly.....	8
Informal carer status.....	11
Disability allowance.....	13
Living allowance.....	15
Old age allowance.....	17
Unemployment benefit.....	19
Sickness allowance.....	21
Social allowance for inclusion.....	23
Social integration allowance.....	24
Parental Allowance.....	26
Third-party care allowance.....	31
Social Security contacts	33

FAMILY ALLOWANCE

WHAT IS IT?

A monthly allowance awarded to compensate for family expenses relating to the support and education of children and young people.

ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

Children and young people are entitled to family allowance:

- Residents in Portugal or equivalent to residents.
- Foreign minors who are born outside Portuguese territory, but who live in Portugal, benefit from resident status identical to that granted to those who effectively exercise parental responsibilities over them or to whose custody they are entrusted, for the purposes of granting family allowances and social security identification numbers.
- Who are not in employment, unless they are working under an employment contract during school holidays
- Whose household:
 - Does not have movable assets (bank accounts, shares, bonds, savings certificates, participation certificates and units in collective investment institutions) worth more than €115,303.20 (240xIAS) on the date of application.
 - Have a reference income equal to or less than the amount established for the 3rd income bracket or equal to or less than the 4th income bracket in the case of children aged 72 months or less or are considered single persons.
- Up to the age of 16. From this age onwards, they are only entitled if they are studying and attending the following levels of education:
 - From 16 to 18 years of age, if they are enrolled in basic education, in an equivalent course or at a subsequent level, or if they are attending an end-of-course internship that is indispensable for obtaining the respective diploma.
 - From 18 to 21 years of age, if they are enrolled in secondary education, an equivalent course or a subsequent level, or if they are attending a curricular internship that is indispensable for obtaining the respective diploma.
 - From 21 to 24 years of age, if they are enrolled in higher education or an equivalent course, or if they are attending a curricular internship indispensable for obtaining the respective diploma.
 - Up to the age of 24, in the case of disabled children or young people entitled to disability benefits. If they are studying at higher education level, or an equivalent course, or attending a curricular internship indispensable for obtaining the respective diploma, they benefit from an extension of up to 3 years.

These age limits are:

- Also applicable to situations of attendance at vocational training courses, with the level of the course being determined according to the level of qualification required for entry.
- Extended to 3 years whenever, on medical declaration, it is established that the child suffers from an illness or has been the victim of an accident that makes it impossible for them to attend school normally.

Young people who have not been able to enrol due to the rules on access to higher education or are prevented from enrolling in the following academic year for curricular reasons retain their right to family allowance:

- in the school year following their 12th year of schooling, provided that they are of an age within the limits set for higher education

- until they reach the age established for secondary education, provided that they complete the 12th year of schooling before that age limit
- up to the age limit set for the level of education in which the subjects they are trying to pass fall.

School Exam

Young people between the ages of 16 and 24 must take the school exam during the month of July. This exam is made via the Internet by means of a declaration made on the Segurança Social Direta Service.

GRANT PERIOD

Entitlement to child benefit starts from:

- the month following the month in which the event determining the concession occurred, if the application is submitted within 6 months of the date of that event
- the month following the month in which the application was submitted if it is not applied for within the time limit indicated.

The increase for larger families is due from the month following the birth or integration of the 2nd or 3rd child or subsequent children.

AMOUNT

The amount of the family allowance for children or young people is calculated according to:

- the age of the child or young person
- household composition
- the household's reference income, grouped into brackets indexed to the amount of the IAS.

Child Allowance: this is a regular benefit that complements the family allowance and is intended for children and young people under the age of 18 who belong to households at risk of extreme poverty.

WHAT TO DO TO GET IT?

How to apply

Family allowances must be claimed by:

- their parents or equivalent or by their legal representatives
- the person or entity that has the child or young person in its administrative or judicial custody
- the young person themselves if they are over 18.

If more than one person in the same household is entitled to family allowance for children and young people, said benefits must be claimed by the same person who has the legitimacy to do so.

Beneficiaries who are already registered with Segurança Social Direta can apply through this platform in the Family menu ► Family and prenatal allowance.

The application for family allowance – **Form RP5045-DGSS**, can also be submitted in paper form at the Social Security offices.

- Accompanied by the documents indicated therein
- Within 6 months of the month following the month in which the determining event occurred. After said period you will only be entitled from the month following the month in which you submit your application.

SOLIDARITY PENSION FOR THE ELDERLY

This information is aimed at the following citizens:

- Elderly people over 66 years and 7 months.

WHAT IS IT?

The Solidarity Pension for the Elderly (SPE) is a monthly benefit paid to elderly people on low incomes, aged 66 years and 7 months or more and resident in Portugal.

Are eligible for the Solidarity Supplement for the Elderly (SPE)

Low-income older people aged over 66 years and 7 months living in Portugal.

ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

1. Must have resources lower than the SPE limit:

- If married or in a civil partnership for more than 2 years
The couple's income must be less than or equal to €9202.60 per year and the SPE claimant's income must be less than or equal to €5258.63 per year.
- Not married or in a civil partnership for more than 2 years
The income must be less than or equal to €5258.63 per year (2019 figure).

2. Residence in Portugal for at least 6 consecutive years at the time of application (see FAQs - specific conditions for those who last worked outside Portugal).

3. SPE holders are entitled to:

- Old-age or living allowance who are equal to or older than the normal age of access to a pension under the general social security system;
- Disability allowance of the General Scheme who are not holders of the Social Benefit for Inclusion (this change only takes effect from 1 October 2018);
- During 2019, holders of early pensions that began in January 2014 will also continue to be eligible.

4. Being Portuguese and not having had access to the social pension for having an income above the limit of 174.30€ if you are a single person or 261.45€ if you are a couple.

5. Authorise Social Security to access tax and bank account information (for both the person making the request and the person they are married to or in a civil partnership with);

6. Be willing to claim other social security benefits to which you may be entitled and ask for maintenance payments to be made to you (both the person making the claim and the person to whom you are married or in a civil partnership);

HOW CAN I APPLY?

Forms

- SPE 1 - DGSS - Application for the solidarity pension for the elderly
- SPE 1/5 - DGSS - Application for the solidarity pension for the elderly - continuation page
- SPE 1/2 - DGSS - Application for the solidarity pension for the elderly - Instructions
- SPE 1/4 - DGSS - Annex - Annual household income

- SPE 12 - DGSS - Declaration of availability to exercise the right to maintenance - Solidarity pension for the elderly
- SPE 13 - DGSS - Authorisation for payment to a third party - Solidarity pension for the elderly

DOCUMENTS I HAVE TO HAND IN

Photocopies of the following documents for the elderly person and the person they are married to or in a civil partnership with:

- Social Security Identification Card or Pensioner's Card from Social Security or another national or foreign social protection system;
- Valid identification document (Identity Card, Citizen's Card, Civil Registry Certificate, Birth Certificate or Passport);
- Tax Identification Document.

If you are a national or EU citizen

Certificate from the parish council proving that you have lived in Portugal for at least 6 years.

If you are a non-EU citizen

Valid residence permit in Portugal or other permits provided for by law, or a declaration from a competent authority proving that you have resided in Portugal for at least 6 years.

If you had your last job abroad

Document proving the date on which you started receiving the pension.

If you don't have a SSIN (Social Security Identification Number)

RV 1017 - DGSS - Identification of natural persons covered by the citizenship social protection system.

If you are available to claim the Social Allowance

RP 5002 - DGSS - Application for old-age or incapacity social allowance.

If you have property (houses, land, buildings) other than the house you live in

You may need to present the updated Property Registration Certificate or Certificate of the Full Record, issued by the tax office, and a copy of the document proving that you purchased the property.

If you have bank accounts, Savings Certificates, Treasury Certificates, shares or other movable assets

You may have to present documents proving the value of your assets (issued by banks or other competent institutions).

If you receive pensions, supplements or allowances from organisations other than Social Security

You may have to submit documents proving the amount of any pension, supplement or allowance you are receiving from an organisation other than the Portuguese Social Security.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ACCESS TO SOCIAL BENEFITS

SOCIAL BENEFITS

It's important to note that with regard to supporting documents:

- Social Security number - this should only be requested if you do not agree with it when submitting the application;
- Residence in national territory for at least 6 years - should only be requested if the services are unable to verify this ex officio;
- Income - should only be requested if the applicant declares it in the respective annexes.

HOW CAN I GET THE APPLICATION?

The application can be obtained from the Social Security Portal, under the Forms menu, or from any Social Security Service.

WHERE CAN I DELIVER IT?

At the Social Security offices.

WHEN WILL I GET AN ANSWER?

The month after the process is duly completed.

OTHER RIGHTS THAT THE SPE BENEFICIARY CAN ACCESS:

1. Additional Health Benefits

Consult the Practical Guide to Additional Health Benefits on the Social Security website

2. Extraordinary Social Support for Energy Consumers

- Social Electricity Tariff
- Natural Gas Social Tariff

The most economically vulnerable individuals and families can benefit from a discount on their electricity and natural gas bills. Membership of the scheme was obtained from the electricity or natural gas supplier and does not require the submission of a Social Security Declaration.

HOW LONG WILL IT LAST AND HOW MUCH WILL I RECEIVE?

How long will it last?

Holders of the Solidarity Supplement for the Elderly (SPE) who have their entitlement to the benefit authorised, the entitlement will remain unchanged until one of the events provided for the renewal of the Proof of Resources occurs or a request is submitted.

FROM WHEN AM I ENTITLED TO RECEIVE IT?

If you are entitled to SPE, from the month following the month in which the application was made and you have all the mandatory documents together.

HOW MUCH WILL I RECEIVE?

Each month you receive 1/12 of the difference between your annual income and the reference amount of the supplement (in 2023 it is €5858.63). In 2023 you will receive a maximum of €5858.63 per year, i.e. an amount that can be a maximum of €488.22 per month for 12 months.

The SPE is paid monthly, 12 times a year.

INFORMAL CARER STATUS

WHAT IS IT?

Citizens who provide permanent or regular care to others (family members) who are in a situation of dependency (cared-for person) and who want to be officially designated as **informal carers**.

WHAT ARE THE CONDITIONS FOR BEING DESIGNATED AS AN INFORMAL CARER?

In order for a person to be designated as an informal carer, they have to meet certain conditions, as does the person being cared for (see next tab for the conditions of the person being cared for).

The status of informal carer can only be granted to one carer per household.

The informal carer can be designated primary or non-primary.

The informal carer must cumulatively meet the following conditions:

- Legally resident in national territory
- Aged 18 or over
- Have adequate health conditions for the care to be provided to the person being cared for and be available to provide it
- Spouse or partner, relative or family member up to the 4th degree of the straight or collateral line of the person being cared for (e.g. children, grandchildren, great-grandchildren, siblings, parents, uncles, great grandparents, great uncles or cousins)
- Not be an absolute disability pensioner or an disability pensioner under the special disability protection scheme and not receive dependency benefits.

Primary informal carer

In addition to the above conditions, the primary informal carer must also meet the following cumulative conditions:

- Living with the carer in the same house
- Providing care on a permanent basis, even if the person being cared for attends an educational establishment, special education or non-residential social services, in situations where the Targeted Intervention Plan determines the need to complement the care provided by the informal carer in this way.
- No paid professional activity or any other type of activity incompatible with providing permanent care to the cared-for person
- Not receiving unemployment benefits
- Not receiving remuneration for the care they provide to the cared-for person.

Non-primary carer

The person who regularly, but not permanently, assists and cares for the cared-for person, and may or may not receive remuneration for their professional activity or for the care they provide to the cared-for person.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ACCESS TO SOCIAL BENEFITS

SOCIAL BENEFITS

Are considered to be legally resident in Portugal:

- National citizens with habitual residence in Portugal.
- Nationals of a member state of the European Union, of a state that is part of the European Economic Area or of a third country that has signed an agreement with the European Union on the free movement of persons, who hold a certificate of registration of EU citizens issued by the local council of the area of residence of the person concerned.
- Stateless persons and nationals of states not mentioned above, who hold temporary visas, residence visas, temporary residence permits and permanent residence permits, granted under the legal scheme for the entry, stay, exit and removal of foreigners from national territory, provided they are in national territory and have stayed there with any of the aforementioned titles for at least one year, unless the holder has been granted refugee status.

WHAT ARE THE REQUIREMENTS FOR BEING A CARED-FOR PERSON?

In order to be designated as an informal carer, the person being cared for must meet the following requirements:

- Are dependent on others and need permanent care
- Not in a social or health care centre, public or private, in a residential scheme
- Receive one of the following social benefits:
 - 2nd degree dependency allowance
 - 1st degree dependency supplement, if temporarily bedridden or in need of permanent care, due to being in a situation of dependency, following a specific assessment by the Disability Verification Services of the Social Security Institute, I.P.
 - Third-party care allowance.

If the person being cared for has not applied for or received any of the above benefits, they can submit their application with the application for Recognition of Informal Carer Status.

WHAT SHOULD BE DONE TO GET THE STATUS OF INFORMAL CARER GRANTED?

Submit the application for Recognition of the Status of Informal Carer, Form CI 1-DGSS, together with the documents indicated therein, preferably through Segurança Social Direta or at any Social Security office.

After being designated as an informal carer, the Informal Carer Identification Card will be duly issued.

The application can be found on the Social Security website or at any Social Security office.

DISABILITY ALLOWANCE

WHAT IS IT?

The disability allowance is an amount paid monthly (at the beginning of each month) to protect beneficiaries in situations of permanent incapacity for work.

To check for permanent incapacity, an assessment is made:

- Physical, sensory and mental functioning
- General condition
- Age
- Professional skills
- The work capacity still possessed.

Depending on the degree of incapacity of the beneficiary, disability can be partial or total.

WHO IS ENTITLED TO THE PARTIAL DISABILITY ALLOWANCE?

- Employees (on contract)
- Members of Statutory Bodies of legal persons (directors, managers and administrators)
- Self-employed (with a receipt for payment as an independent contractor)

WHO IS ENTITLED TO THE TOTAL DISABILITY ALLOWANCE?

- Employees (on contract)
- Members of Statutory Bodies of legal persons (directors, managers and administrators)
- Self-employed
- Beneficiaries of Voluntary Social Insurance.

WHAT ARE THE REQUIREMENTS FOR ACCESSING THE DISABILITY ALLOWANCE?

Have a permanent incapacity for work

Have a permanent incapacity for work (not caused by an occupational disease or accident at work), confirmed by the Disability Verification System.

Partial disability

When the beneficiary has a definitive and permanent incapacity for the occupation they are working in or the last one they worked in:

- Due to the disability, he/she cannot earn in his/her current profession more than a third of the salary he/she would normally earn.
- Within three years, he/she is not expected to recover the capacity to earn more than 50 per cent of what he or she would normally earn.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ACCESS TO SOCIAL BENEFITS

SOCIAL BENEFITS

Total disability

When the beneficiary has a definitive and permanent incapacity for any work or profession:

- He/she has no ability to fulfil any profession.
- He/she is not expected to recover his/her capacity to work by the age of 65.

Sick leave of more than 1095 days

When you have exhausted the 1095 days of sickness benefit, the temporary incapacity for work can become permanent. It has to be authorised by the Permanent Incapacity Verification Commission (CVIP).

Please note: in this case you are entitled to receive a provisional allowance from the moment you stop receiving sickness benefit until the medical examination by the Permanent Incapacity Verification Commission (CVIP) is carried out.

Disability assessment

Disability pensioners may be subject to a review of their incapacity by decision of the social security institution or at their request.

A review of incapacity can only be requested after 3 years from the date the benefit was awarded, except in situations of worsening incapacity.

HOW TO APPLY

The disability allowance is requested from:

- The Segurança Social Direta Service
- Using the **Form RP5072-DGSS** accompanied by the documents indicated therein, to be submitted:
 - At the Social Security offices;
 - In Public Services Centre;
 - At the Social Security institution in your country of residence, if you live abroad and there is an international Social Security agreement with Portugal, or at the National Pensions Centre if there is no such agreement.

No need to submit an application

The application is not required in the case of an entitlement:

- Provisional disability allowance due to exhaustion of 1095 days of sickness benefit.
- Disability allowance, following verification of permanent incapacity on the initiative of the Social Security services.

LIVING ALLOWANCE

Which citizens is this information intended for?

Family members of deceased beneficiaries of the general Social Security scheme and the Voluntary Social Security scheme.

WHAT IS IT AND WHAT ARE THE REQUIREMENTS FOR ENTITLEMENT?

What is it?

A monthly benefit intended to compensate the beneficiary's family for the loss of income from work resulting from the beneficiary's death.

ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

The living allowance is awarded if, at the time of death, the **deceased beneficiary** had fulfilled the guarantee period of:

- 36 months of contributions - General Social Security Scheme
- 72 months of contributions - Voluntary Social Insurance Scheme.

Awarded to the following **family members**:

- **Spouse** - If there are no children of the marriage, even if they are unborn, the surviving spouse is only entitled to the benefit if they have been married to the beneficiary for at least 1 year before the date of their death, except in cases where the death is the result of an accident or illness contracted or manifested after the marriage.
- **Former spouses** - Separated spouses and divorced spouses are only entitled to the benefit if, at the time of the beneficiary's death, they were receiving alimony from the latter, decreed or ratified by the court, or if it had not been awarded to them due to a judicially authorised lack of economic capacity on the part of the deceased.
- **Civil Partnership** - A person who, at the time of the beneficiary's death, had been living with the beneficiary for more than two years under conditions similar to those of spouses.
- **Descendants**, including unborn children and those fully adopted:
 - Up to 18 years old
 - Aged 18 or over, as long as they do not carry out an activity that determines their inclusion in any compulsory social protection scheme, with the exception of activity carried out under an employment contract during school holidays, and meet the following conditions:
 - From 18 to 25 years old - provided they are enrolled in a secondary, post-secondary non-tertiary or tertiary level course.
 - Up to the age of 27, if they are enrolled in post-graduate, master's or PhD programmes or undertaking an internship essential to obtaining the respective degree.
 - No age limit in the case of disabled people, provided that as such they are recipients of family benefits or social benefits for inclusion.

Descendants are: stepchildren for whom the deceased beneficiary was liable to provide alimony. In the case of descendants beyond the 1st degree, they are only entitled to the allowance if they were dependent on the deceased beneficiary at the time of their death.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ACCESS TO SOCIAL BENEFITS

SOCIAL BENEFITS

The following are considered to be borne by the deceased beneficiary

- Descendants who have no income and were living with the beneficiary on the date of his death.
- Ascendants, if at the time of the beneficiary's death they were dependent on the deceased beneficiary and there is no spouse, ex-spouse or descendants entitled to the allowance.

As long as they fulfil the following conditions:

- Live in communion with the beneficiary
- Do not earn more than the social benefit, or twice that amount if they are married.

The eligibility conditions are duly reviewed on the date of the beneficiary's death.

PROVISIONAL ALLOWANCE

A provisional living allowance can be awarded in order to prevent temporary situations of lack of protection, but the applicant must fulfil the conditions for awarding the allowance at the time of the application.

HOW LONG WILL IT LAST AND HOW MUCH WILL I RECEIVE?

Grant period

Entitlement to a living allowance starts at the beginning of the month following the month in which the allowance is paid:

- of the beneficiary's death, if requested within 6 months of the beneficiary's death
- of the application, if requested after 6 months from the death of the beneficiary
- of the death of the beneficiary if it is requested within 6 months of the final decision of the court
- from the date of birth, in the case of an unborn child.

The period of entitlement to a living allowance varies according to the following situations:

- Spouse, ex-spouse or unmarried partner, allocated:
 - For a period of 5 years, if they are under the age of 35 at the time of the beneficiary's death.
 - This period is renewed, if there are descendants entitled to a living allowance, until the end of the calendar year in which the descendants' entitlement to the allowance ceases.
- No time limit, if on the date of the beneficiary's death:
 - are aged 35 or over or reach that age while entitled to an allowance,or
 - are totally and permanently incapacitated for any work
- Descendants, assigned:
 - Up to the age of 18
 - Over 18 years of age, according to the rules of allocation. - See the menu "What is it? and the requirements for entitlement"
 - No age limit for disabled people on family benefits

The allowance remains in place for the period:

- of holidays following the school year, if the allowance depends on enrolment in an educational establishment
- of the school year and subsequent holidays, in the event that applicants were unable to enrol due to the application of the numerus clausus rule.

HOW TO APPLY

Within 6 months of the date of death or disappearance, in the case of presumed death, by submitting the Application for Death Allowance, Form RP5075-DGSS, at the Social Security offices.

If you apply after this deadline, you will only be entitled to your allowance from the month following the month in which you submitted your application.

OLD AGE ALLOWANCE

This information is intended for citizens

- *Employees*
- *Self-employed workers*
- *Members of statutory bodies*
- *Domestic service workers*
- *Voluntary social insurance*

WHAT IS IT?

The old age allowance is a monthly payment intended to protect beneficiaries of the general social security scheme in their old age, replacing earnings from work.

ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

Granted to the beneficiary who, at the time of application, has:

- **Reached the normal pension age, namely:**
 - 66 years and 4 months of age in 2023
 - 66 years and 4 months of age in 2024
- **Warranty period fulfilled**
 - At least 15 calendar years, consecutive or interpolated, with a pay record
 - 144 months with pay record - beneficiary covered by voluntary social insurance

Guaranteed period met:

- **Periods prior to 1 January 1994** - each 12-month period with a record of earnings corresponds to 1 calendar year, in cases where the beneficiary has not fulfilled the guarantee period under previous legislation.
- **Periods after 1 January 1994** - calendar years with at least 120 consecutive or interpolated days with a record of pay for work done or a situation of equivalence (contributory density). Calendar years with less than 120 days of recorded pay can be aggregated to complete a calendar year. If the number of days recorded in a given calendar year, counted individually or aggregated with others, exceeds 120 days, the days in excess of this number are no longer taken into account when counting another calendar year.

With regard to the granting of the allowance:

- Other guarantee periods complied with under legislation previously in force to Decree-Law no. 187/2007 of 10 May, in its updated version, are taken into account.
- The guarantee period can be completed by totalling up non-overlapping contribution periods recorded in other national or foreign social protection schemes, provided that there is at least one calendar year with a record of remuneration under the general scheme.

Maintaining the age of access to the old-age allowance at 65 years of age

Beneficiaries who are legally prevented from continuing their work or activity beyond that age and who have actually done so for at least the five calendar years immediately preceding the year in which the benefit begins.

Said beneficiaries must submit a declaration proving that they have worked or carried out the activity, issued by the employer, the service provider or the beneficiary organisation.

Reducing the age of access to old age allowances

On the date on which the beneficiary reaches the age of 60, the normal age of access to the pension is reduced by four months for each calendar year that exceeds 40 years of contributory career with a record of earnings relevant to the calculation of the allowance, and said reduction cannot result in access to the old age allowance before said age.

Unified allowance

Beneficiaries of the general scheme who have paid into the General Retirement Fund in non-overlapping contribution periods can apply for a unified allowance.

Grant period

The old age allowance is granted from:

- date of submission of the respective application or
- the date indicated by the beneficiary for starting the allowance, if the application is submitted no later than 3 months before the date on which the beneficiary wishes to start the allowance.

Provisional old age allowance

Awarded with the aim of preventing temporary situations of lack of protection, if the beneficiary fulfils the conditions for an old age allowance at the time of application.

Limitation period

The right to overdue benefits lapses within 5 years from the date on which they are paid, with the knowledge of the pensioners.

Benefits which are legally suspended due to the beneficiary's failure to fulfil obligations are deemed to have been paid.

Amount

The amount of the allowance is calculated on the basis of the contributory career and earnings registered in the name of the beneficiary.

The statutory and regulatory old age allowances of the general social security system are updated annually, unless otherwise provided by law, taking into account the indicators laid down by law (real growth in gross domestic product (GDP) and average annual variation in the consumer price index (CPI) without housing) with effect from 1 January each year.

The amount of the allowance for beneficiaries covered by the special social security scheme for **agricultural** activities is €269.07.

Supplementary benefits - Holiday and Christmas allowances

In July and December of each year, pensioners are entitled to receive, in addition to their monthly allowance, an additional allowance of the same amount.

UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT

This information is intended for which citizens:

- Workers covered by the general social security scheme for employees who: Have had an employment contract and have become unemployed or have suspended their employment contract on the grounds of unpaid wages.
- Domestic service workers, if the contribution base corresponds to remuneration actually earned under a full-time monthly employment contract.
- Disability pensioners from the general social security system who are declared fit for work in a disability review examination and are unemployed.
- Customs workers.
- Primary and secondary school teachers.
- Ex-servicemen on contract/volunteer basis.
- Agricultural workers registered with Social Security as of 1st January 2011.
- Undifferentiated agricultural workers, registered with Social Security up to the 31th December 2010, if their contributions were calculated on the basis of real wages.
- Workers appointed to management positions provided that, at the time of appointment, they have been employed by the company itself for at least one year and are covered by the general social security scheme for employees.
- Contract workers who are cumulatively managers, partners or not, of a non-profit organisation, provided that they do not receive any type of remuneration for exercising said functions.

WHAT IS IT?

This is a cash benefit awarded to unemployed beneficiaries to compensate for the lack of pay caused by the involuntary loss of employment.

ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

- Residing in national territory
- Being involuntarily unemployed
- Ability and willingness to work
- Registered to look for work at the job centre in the area of residence
- Have the required guarantee period: 360 days of paid employment in the 24 months prior to the date of unemployment.

In the case of agricultural workers and domestic service workers, periods of pay records equivalent to the entry of contributions (in which the worker was receiving sickness or parental benefits from the social security system) up to a maximum of 120 days are taken into account.

If, from January 2021, the unemployment situation continues, the beneficiaries will be entitled to unemployment benefit, without any assessment of the household's income.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ACCESS TO SOCIAL BENEFITS

SOCIAL BENEFITS

For the guarantee period, the number of days worked will be taken into account:

- In a European Union state, Iceland, Norway, Liechtenstein or Switzerland
- In countries with which Portugal has signed Social Security Agreements, which allow the periods of contributions registered in those countries to be counted in Portugal for access to unemployment benefit.

If necessary, periods of record of remuneration for self-employment can be taken into account.

For the guarantee period, the number of days worked will not be taken into account:

- In which the worker received unemployment benefits
- The coexistence of partial severance pay and professional or self-employed activity
- Which were used to count towards the guarantee period in the previous unemployment situation.

HOW LONG WILL IT LAST AND HOW MUCH WILL I RECEIVE?

Grant period

It depends on the age of the beneficiary and the number of months with a Social Security pay record since the last unemployment situation.

Lump sum payment

Unemployment benefit can be paid out in a lump sum if the beneficiary submits a project to create their own job to the job centre and it is approved.

- **Lump sum payment** - The beneficiary may not accumulate the exercise of this activity with another paid activity during the period in which they are required to maintain the activity inherent to the creation of their job.

Note: **Between 1st April and 31st December 2020**, it is possible to accumulate this activity with another paid activity, for a period of up to 12 months. However, the beneficiary must apply to the relevant employment office and provide the relevant reasons.

- **Partial payment** - If the beneficiary has eligible expenses that do not exceed the lump sum. In this case, the beneficiary continues to receive the subsidy corresponding to the remaining amount that was not paid in one go.

** The period during which the accumulation of activities takes place does not count towards the 3 years in which beneficiaries are required to maintain the job created using the total amount of unemployment benefits.*

HOW TO APPLY

Unemployment benefit is applied for within **90 consecutive days of becoming** unemployed, at the job centre.

If the application is submitted **after the 90-day deadline**, but during the legal period for granting benefits, the respective period for granting benefits will be reduced by the time corresponding to the delay.

The beneficiary must register with the job centre before applying for the benefit.

Consult the **Employment Services Network** on the website of the Institute for Employment and Vocational Training.

If the beneficiary is unable to work for 90 consecutive days from the date of unemployment due to illness, registration can be done through a representative.

For said purpose, the representative must present a certificate of temporary incapacity for work issued by a physician from the competent services of the National Health Service.

If the illness extends beyond the period initially planned, the relevant medical certificate must be sent to the job centre within 5 working days.

When the period of incapacity for work comes to an end, the beneficiary must update its registration with the local job centre within 5 working days.

REQUIRED DOCUMENTS

- Application for unemployment benefits to be completed online at the job centre – Form RP5000-DGSS
- Certificate of unemployment status, Form RP5044-DGSS, which can be submitted:
 - On paper, by the beneficiary, at the job centre or
 - Through Segurança Social Direta platform, by the employer, with the employee's prior authorisation, and the employer must provide the employee with the corresponding supporting documents.
 - If the employer is unable or refuses to provide the worker with the certificate, it is up to the Working Conditions Authority to issue it within 30 days of the date of the request.

Also:

If the employer terminates the employment contract with just cause:

Proof of legal action by the employee against the employer

If the employee terminates the employment contract with just cause:

Proof of legal action against the employer, if the beneficiary invokes just cause for dismissal and the employer has invoked another reason, in **Form RP5044-DGSS**, that classifies the unemployment as voluntary.

If the worker suspends the contract due unpaid wages:

- Overdue remuneration certificate, **Form GD18-DGSS** and
- Proof of communication to the employer and the Labour Conditions Authority.

In this case, the certificate of unemployment status, **Form RP5044-DGSS**, should not be presented.

If you are a migrant worker from the European Union, Iceland, Norway, Liechtenstein and Switzerland who resides in and applies for the benefit in Portugal:

Portable U1 certificate - Periods to be taken into account for the granting of unemployment benefits.

SICKNESS ALLOWANCE

Which citizens is this information intended for?

- Employees
- Self-employed workers
- Voluntary social insurance:
 - National seafarers and watchmen working on ships belonging to foreign companies
 - National seafarers working on board vessels of fishing joint ventures
 - Crew members working on ships registered in the Madeira International Shipping Register (MAR)
 - Scientific research fellows
 - Volunteer firefighters, upon payment of the respective contribution.

WHAT IS IT?

Benefit awarded to the recipient to offset the loss of pay resulting from temporary inability to work due to illness.

An illness is considered to be any developing, serious condition, not resulting from an occupational cause or from an external party's responsibility for which compensation is due, which causes incapacity for work.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ACCESS TO SOCIAL BENEFITS

SOCIAL BENEFITS

ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

- Be temporarily unable to work, as certified by the physician of the competent health service
- Have 6 calendar months, consecutive or interpolated, with a pay record, at the time of the onset of the illness, considering, if necessary, the month in which the illness occurs, if there is a pay record (guarantee period)

The guarantee period takes into account periods of non-overlapping pay records in any compulsory social protection schemes that provide sickness benefits, including the civil service scheme (totalling contributory periods).

- Having paid Social Security contributions on the date on which entitlement to the benefit is recognised, if you are self-employed or covered by the voluntary social insurance scheme.
- Having 12 days' pay for work actually carried out in the 4 months immediately preceding the month in which the incapacity began (**professionalism index**). This condition **does not apply** to self-employed workers or seafarers.

The professionalism index takes into account the periods in which remuneration is recorded for work actually done and the periods in which remuneration is recorded as equivalent to the entry of contributions, in the following situations:

- Illness occurring within 60 days of the end of the previous illness.
- Granting of subsidies within the scope of social protection in parenthood.
- Not being paid:
 - Amounts paid periodically by employers, return for no labour, such as pre-retirement benefits.
 - Unemployment benefits.
 - Disability and old age allowances from any social security scheme, except allowances resulting from accidents at work, occupational diseases or other recognised compensation.
- Not be a prisoner, except in situations where the beneficiary was receiving sickness benefit at the time of arrest.

AMOUNT

The daily amount of the allowance is calculated by applying a percentage to the beneficiary's reference remuneration. Said percentage varies according to the duration and nature of the illness.

HOW TO APPLY

Since the information about the illness is sent electronically by the health services* to the Social Security services, the beneficiary doesn't have to present any documents. On the basis of the data received, the Social Security services duly check the conditions for granting the subsidy and make the payment, if necessary.

If the physician certifies the illness manually, the health services will give the beneficiary the original of the CIT, which must be sent by the beneficiary to the Social Security office in their area of residence within **5 working days** of the date of issue.

In both situations, the health services give the beneficiary a notarised copy of the CIT so that they can hand it in to their employer to justify their incapacity for work.

If the beneficiary wants to keep the proof for themselves, they should request a copy of the CIT from the health service.

**Health centres, drug addiction prevention, as well as treatment services and hospitals, with the exception of emergency services.*

DISEASE CERTIFICATION IN SPECIAL SITUATIONS

In situations where illness occurs:

- On board vessels, the certification of temporary incapacity is always done with medical intervention, even if not in person. It is the employer's responsibility to send the medical document
- Outside national territory, the documents certifying the illness are issued by the beneficiaries' physicians in the respective state and authenticated by the Portuguese consular services, or in accordance with international legislation to which Portugal is bound.

SOCIAL ALLOWANCE FOR INCLUSION

This information is aimed at national and foreign citizens, refugees and stateless persons who have a disability resulting in a degree of incapacity equal to or greater than 60 per cent.

WHAT IS IT AND WHAT ARE THE CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY?

It is a benefit made up of three components: the Basic Allowance, the **Allowance Supplement** and the Increase.

The base allowance is intended to compensate for the increased general costs resulting from the disability situation, with a view to promoting the autonomy and social inclusion of the disabled person.

The allowance supplement aims to tackle poverty among people with disabilities.

The **purpose of the bonus** is to compensate for specific burdens resulting from disability.

All the **information disclosed in this document relates only to the base allowance and the allowance supplement.**

ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

Base allowance

The award of the base allowance depends on the disabled person meeting the following conditions:

- Have legal residence in Portugal.
- Have a disability resulting in a degree of incapacity equal to or greater than 60 per cent, duly certified.
- Have a disability resulting in a degree of incapacity equal to or greater than 80 per cent, if entitled to a disability allowance.

Notes:

- People aged 55 or over are entitled to the benefit provided that:
 - Certification of the disability resulting in a degree of incapacity equal to or greater than 60 per cent has been requested before the age of 55, even if the certification occurs after that age
 - The date of onset of the disability with a degree of incapacity equal to or greater than 60 per cent is before the age of 55.
- If the disabled person appeals against the medical board's assessment of their incapacity before the age of 55, they are entitled to the benefit if the degree of incapacity resulting from the decision is equal to or greater than 60 per cent.

The right to the benefit can also be granted to people aged 55 or over who were unable or did not need to certify the disability, provided that the date of onset of the disability, with a degree of incapacity equal to or greater than 60%, is before said age.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ACCESS TO SOCIAL BENEFITS

SOCIAL BENEFITS

In this case, proof that the disability is congenital or was acquired before the age of 55, as well as that the corresponding incapacity was between 60 per cent and 79 per cent, or was equal to or greater than 80 per cent, is the responsibility of a permanent incapacity verification commission (SVIP), created specifically for this purpose, whose composition and appointment of its members is the responsibility of the Social Security Institute, I.P. (certifying body).

SUPPLEMENT

The Supplement is awarded to the person entitled to the Base Allowance who:

- is aged 18 or over
- is in a situation of need or economic insufficiency
- is not:
 - institutionalised in state-funded social facilities
 - in a foster family
 - in pre-trial detention or serving a prison sentence.

SOCIAL INTEGRATION ALLOWANCE

WHAT IS IT?

This programme is designed to protect people who find themselves in a situation of extreme poverty:

- a cash allowance to ensure that their minimum needs are duly met, and;
- an integration programme that includes a contract (a set of actions established in accordance with the characteristics and conditions of the applicant's household), aimed at the progressive social, labour and community integration of its members.

ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

People or families who need support for better social and professional integration, who are in a situation of extreme poverty and who fulfil the other eligibility conditions.

If you live alone

The sum of your monthly income cannot be equal to or greater than €189.66.

If you live with relatives

The sum of the monthly incomes of all household members cannot be equal to or greater than the maximum SIA amount, calculated according to the composition of the household.

The maximum SIA corresponds to the sum of the following amounts for each member of the household:

By the recipient	189.66€ (100%) of the SIA amount
Per adult	132.76€ (70%) of the SIA amount
Per minor	94.83€ (50%) of the SIA amount

CONDITION FOR ACCESS TO SOCIAL INTEGRATION ALLOWANCE

Access to the SIA benefit depends on the amount of the movable assets (bank deposits, shares, bonds, savings certificates, shares and units in collective investment institutions or other financial assets) not exceeding €26,145.60 (60 times the amount of the social support index).

WHAT ARE THE CONDITIONS FOR ACCESSING THE SIA?

1. Legal residence in Portugal:

- **Citizens of the European Union**, the European Economic Area and third countries that have an agreement on the free movement of persons within the European Union - must be legally resident in Portugal;
- **Citizens of other countries** - must have been legally resident in Portugal for at least one year;
- **Citizens with refugee status** - must have legal residence.

2. Being in extreme poverty;

3. Make a formal and express commitment to sign the integration contract, namely through availability for work, training or other forms of integration that are appropriate;

4. Be 18 years of age or older;

5. Those under the age of 18 who have their own income of more than 70 per cent of the SIA amount (€132.76) may also be entitled to SIA, provided that:

- is pregnant;
- has been married or in a civil partnership for more than 2 years;
- has dependent minors or disabled people who depend exclusively on the household (i.e. who do not have their own income equal to or less than 70 per cent of the SIA amount (€132.76));

6. To be registered with the Job Centre in the area where you live, if you are unemployed and able to work;

7. Authorise Social Security to access all information relevant to the assessment of the socio-economic situation (this declaration is part of the form when applying for the SIA);

8. In situations where unemployed on personal initiative (without just cause), applicants can only claim the SIA benefit one year after the date they became unemployed;

9. Not be in pre-trial detention or serving a prison sentence. However, in the 45 days prior to the expected date of release, applicants can already claim the SIA;

10. Not to be institutionalised in state-funded facilities, unless they are temporarily housed in temporary social services with a defined personal insertion plan or in situations of internment in therapeutic communities or in internment units of the national integrated long-term care network. However, in the 45 days prior to the expected date of departure or discharge, the person can already apply for the SIA;

11. Are not benefiting from social support granted under the asylum or refugee status scheme.

Note: *Benefit applicants must provide all the necessary documents, both their own and those of the members of their household, in order to assess their assets, financial and economic situation, as well as allowing the competent management body access to all the information relevant to this assessment.*

PARENTAL ALLOWANCE

WHICH CITIZENS IS THIS INFORMATION INTENDED FOR?

- Beneficiaries of the social security system covered by the scheme:
 - Employees including domestic service workers
 - Employed cultural workers on very short-term employment contracts, when registered in the Register of Cultural Professionals
 - Self-employed workers
 - Voluntary social insurance:
 - Work on ships belonging to foreign companies
 - Scientific research fellows
- Pre-retirement beneficiaries, in a situation of reduced labour provision
- Beneficiaries receiving unemployment benefits (unemployment benefit, social unemployment benefit, termination benefit or termination benefit) whose payment is suspended during the time they are receiving parental benefit
- Beneficiaries receiving a relative incapacity benefit or living allowance who are working and have a Social Security pay record.

WHAT IS IT?

Parental allowance is a sum of money that is paid to the father, mother or other holders of parental rights who are on leave (by missing work) due to the birth of a child and is intended to replace the income from work lost during the leave period.

This allowance comprises the following types, the specifics of which can be found in the “How long and how much” tab:

- Initial parental allowance
- Mother’s initial parental allowance only (compulsory period)
- Father’s initial parental allowance only

ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

- Claim the allowance on time, i.e. within 6 months of the first day you didn’t work. If the benefit is claimed after this deadline, but within the period in which there is still a right to receive benefit, the period of delay will be deducted;
- Have a guarantee period of 6 calendar months, consecutive or interpolated, with a pay record, at the time of being unable to work;
- To take their leave, absence and unpaid leave under the terms of the Labour Code or equivalent periods;
- Having paid contributions on the date on which entitlement to the benefit is granted, if self-employed or covered by the voluntary social insurance scheme.

Notes:

1. In the absence of a pay slip for 6 consecutive months, the guarantee period begins to run from the date on which a new pay slip is received.
2. In the case of the mother’s exclusive parental allowance and the father’s exclusive initial allowance, it is required that they have a pay record in at least one of the six months immediately preceding the event determining the protection.
3. For the purposes of counting the 6 months, periods of pay records in other national or foreign social protection schemes, provided they do not overlap, which cover this type of protection, including the civil service, are taken into account.

Termination or suspension of the employment contract does not affect entitlement to the allowance as long as the above conditions are duly met.

HOW LONG WILL IT LAST AND HOW MUCH WILL I RECEIVE?

GRANT PERIOD

Initial parental allowance

Awarded for a period of up to 120 or 150 consecutive days, depending on the parents’ choice.

After the initial period of 42 days (mother’s initial parental allowance only), the period of initial parental allowance may be split, subject to the following requirements:

Option 120 days

Period	Method of application
42 days	First 7 days
	Remaining period
78 days	Period that can be shared between parents
	Note: See how to get an extra leave period in “Additional pay for sharing initial parental leave”.

Option 150 days

Period	Method of application
42 days	First 7 days
	Remaining period
Up to the 120th day	Period that can be shared between parents
	Note: See how to get an extra leave period in “Additional pay for sharing initial parental leave”.
Between 120 and 150 days	It is available:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only to a parent; • Shared by both, or • At the same time • And in addition to work

Mother's initial parental allowance

Awarded for a period of up to 72 days:

- A maximum of 30 days can be taken before giving birth.
- 42 days (6 weeks) are compulsory and taken immediately after giving birth.

Said periods are included in the grant period corresponding to the initial parental allowance.

Father's initial parental allowance*

Awarded for a period of:

- 28 compulsory days, of which
 - At least 7 days in a row, immediately after the birth of a child.
 - Remaining period, consecutive days or not, with minimum periods of 7 days, during the period in which the mother's exclusive Initial Parental Allowance is granted (in the 42 days following the birth of her child).
- 7 optional days, consecutive or not, as long as they are taken at the same time as the mother's initial parental allowance.

In the event of the birth of twins, each of the above periods is increased by 2 days for each child born alive in addition to the first, to be taken immediately after each of said periods.

The father is not entitled to the optional period if the child is born without life (stillbirth), nor is he entitled to an extra 2 days on top of the mandatory 20 days in the case of a twin born without life.

** The reference to the father is considered to also refer to the other holder of parental rights.*

Initial parental allowance for one parent in case of incapacitation of the other

Awarded to the father or mother, or to the other holder of parental rights, in the event of physical or mental incapacity, or the death of one of them, for the period of the initial parental allowance that the other parent had left to enjoy.

In the event of the mother's death or physical or mental incapacity, the initial parental allowance to be enjoyed by the father is granted for a minimum period of 30 days.

Accumulation of the initial parental allowance with work

After the 120-day allowance period, parents whose work is subject to an employment contract (Labour Code) may accumulate the remaining period of the initial parental allowance with part-time work.

In said case, the rest of the period is recorded as half-days and the period of subsidised leave is split, i.e. a period of 30 days is split into 60 half-days.

Increase for sharing initial parental leave

If the parents choose to share the initial parental leave and each takes exclusively, i.e. not at the same time, a period of 30 consecutive days or two periods of 15 consecutive days after the mother's compulsory six weeks, the period of leave of 120 or 150 days and the respective allowance, depending on the option, is increased by 30 days.

AMOUNT

The daily amount of the allowance is calculated by applying a percentage to the amount of the beneficiary's reference remuneration (RR), defined by:

- $RR = R/180$, where **R** = total earnings registered with the Social Security system in the first six calendar months immediately preceding the second month before the start of the impediment to work, i.e. in

the first 6 of the last 8 months, or

- **RR** = $R/(30Xn)$, if there is no record of earnings in that 6-month period, because contributory periods have been totalled, where R = total earnings recorded with Social Security from the start of the reference period until the day before the impediment to work and n = number of months to which they relate.

This formula also applies when calculating the mother’s exclusive initial allowance after childbirth and the father’s exclusive initial allowance or that of the other person entitled to parental rights if the beneficiaries do not present any pay records during the reference period.

Holiday, Christmas or other similar allowances are not included in the total remuneration.

Grant periods	Daily amount
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 120 days of leave ▪ 150 days shared leave (120+30) ▪ 30 days extra for each twin in addition to the first ▪ Father’s exclusive leave days 	100% of RR
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 180 days of shared leave (150+30) in which each person takes consecutively 30 days or 2 periods of 15 days 	83% of RR
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 180 days of leave, in which the father takes 60 days consecutively or 2 periods of 30 days, in addition to the father’s exclusive period 	90% of RR
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 150 days’ leave 	80% of RR

Minimum daily amount

The amount of the allowance cannot be less than €12.81 (80 per cent of 1/30th of the IAS).

IAS / 2023 = 480,43 €

The allowance is paid monthly or in a lump sum, depending on the period of the grant, and via wire transfer or cheque.

Remuneration equivalent to contributions is recorded for the periods in which the allowance was granted, which is considered to be work actually done.

HOW TO APPLY?

The subsidy can be applied for via:

- From the Segurança Social Direta platform;
- Form RP5049-DGSS, together with the documents indicated therein, to be submitted:
 - At the Social Security offices;
 - By post, to the District Centre of the beneficiary’s area of residence;
 - Citizens’ shops.

If the benefit is applied for online, through the Segurança Social Direta platform, the supporting documents can be sent by the same means as long as it is correctly digitised.

The originals of the supporting documents must be kept for 5 years and presented whenever requested by the competent services.

DELIVERY TIME

The application must be submitted within 6 months of the date of the event determining protection.

After said deadline and if the grant period is still running, it is reduced by the time corresponding to this delay.

THIRD-PARTY CARE ALLOWANCE

Which citizens is this information intended for?

Families with disabled children who need permanent support from a third party.

WHAT IS IT?

This is a monthly benefit intended to compensate families with children who are receiving family allowance with a disability bonus, who are dependent and who need the permanent support of a third person.

ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

Contributory scheme

Beneficiary who is responsible for a disabled child or young person

- Have a pay record (paid contributions) for the first 12 months of the last 14 from the date of submission of the application (guarantee period).

This condition does not apply to

- Pensioners

People with disabilities

- Be entitled to the family allowance for children and young people with a disability bonus
- Being in a situation of dependency

Is in a situation of dependency if, due exclusively to their disability:

- Not being able to independently fulfil the basic needs of daily life (such as eating, moving around and personal hygiene).
- Need permanent assistance from another person for at least 6 hours a day.
- No professional activity covered by a compulsory social protection scheme.
- Living in the care of the beneficiary.

Assistance can be provided by anyone and by more than one person, including home help.

Certification of dependency is carried out by the Disability Verification Service (SVI) of the District Centre of the Social Security Institute, I.P. that covers the area of residence of the descendant.

The following family members living with the beneficiary are considered to be dependent on the beneficiary:

- Unmarried descendants
- Married descendants with a monthly income of less than €448.48 (2 x the social pension)
- Descendants who are separated, divorced or widowed, with an income of less than €224.24.

Social pension amount = 224.24 €

Non-contributory scheme (people not covered by any social protection system and in need)

To be eligible for the subsidy it is necessary:

- The person in a situation of dependency for themselves or their household has one of the following conditions requiring assistance:
 - gross monthly income equal to or less than €192.17 (corresponding to 40% of the IAS), provided that the income of the respective household does not exceed €720.65 (1.5 x IAS) or
 - household income per person equal to or less than €144.13 (30 per cent of the IAS) and being at risk or socially dysfunctional due to loss of income or an abnormal increase in costs (due to illness, accident, unemployment, disability or rehabilitation).
- The person in a situation of dependency does not carry out a professional activity covered by a compulsory social protection scheme.

IAS/2023 amount = 480.43 €

The third-party care allowance is **not awarded** if the permanent care is provided in official or private non-profit health or social care establishments funded by the state or by other legal persons governed by public law or private law and of public utility.

HOW LONG WILL IT LAST AND HOW MUCH WILL I RECEIVE?

Grant period

The third-party care allowance is awarded for as long as the disabled person remains permanently dependent and the other conditions for the award are duly met.

The start of payment depends on the existence of third-party assistance at the time the application is submitted.

On the date of application if:

- there is assistance from a third person - payment begins the month after the application is submitted
- there is no third-party assistance - payment begins in the month in which the third-party assistance takes place.

AMOUNT

The amount of the third-party care allowance is €117.73.

The allowance is paid to the beneficiary and may exceptionally be paid to the following persons/entities:

- person designated by court decision
- legal representatives, in the event of the beneficiary's death
- descendant if of legal age
- the entity that has custody of the offspring
- dependent if they have applied for the allowance.

WHO CAN APPLY?

The third-party care allowance can be claimed in the event of:

Contributory scheme

- Spouse
- Person with whom the descendant shares a household, as long as duly proven
- The descendant themselves, provided they are over the age of 16
- Entity that has the descendant in its custody and care, as long as duly proven.

Non-contributory scheme

- By whoever proves that the disabled person is in charge

HOW TO APPLY?

The application for the third-party care allowance must be :

- Submitted to the Social Security offices, using the form - **RP5036-DGSS** accompanied by the documents referred to therein.
- Medical Information, SVI 7-DGSS duly substantiated and instructed on the dependency situation of the person concerned

Deadline to apply

6 months from the month following the month in which the determining event occurred.

After that deadline, it will only be paid from the month following the month in which the application was submitted.

SOCIAL SECURITY CONTACTS

UISEU DISTRICT CENTRE

Av. Dr. António José Almeida, n.º 35

3514-509 Viseu

Fax. 300 515 515

CDSSViseu@seg-social.pt

SOCIAL SECURITY HOTLINE

210 545 400 or 300 502 50 , weekdays from 9am to 6pm

E-mail: Available via Segurança Social Direta, under Contact form, accessible via the Profile>> contacts with Social Security menu.

To log in to Segurança Social Direta you must first register. It's quick and simple.

These forms are available at the Social Security website or at any Social Security office.

