

UNIT 6

SOCIAL SECURITY

1

THE SOCIAL SECURITY SYSTEM

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1.1 REGULATION

The regulation related to the Spanish Social Security includes:

- The **Spanish Constitution** provides that the public authorities shall maintain a public system of social security (national insurance) for all citizens which will guarantee social assistance and services in cases of need.
- **Refunded Text of the Social Security General Law of 1994 (Texto Refundido de la Ley General de Seguridad Social de 1994) amended by the law 40/2007** which states:

"The Social Security System is a set of schemes through which the State guarantees the people included in their scope of application, due to carrying out a professional activity or meeting the requirements for the non-contributory level, as well as their dependent family members or assimilated family members, suitable protection for the contingencies and situations defined by the law".

- **Agreements with ILO (OIT) and other bilateral agreements.**
- **European Union regulations.**
- Also the **Workers' Statute** regulates subjects such as maternity leave and the payment of the employers and workers contributions.

The Spanish Social Security is characterized for being:

A public system, managed by
the Public Administration.

A compulsory system.

1.2 SCOPE OF APPLICATION

Regardless of gender, marital status or profession, and for the purposes of the benefits in the contributory modality, **all Spanish people who reside in Spain, and foreigners who reside or are legally in Spain**, are included in the Social Security field of application, as long as, in both cases, they **carry out their activity in the national territory** and are **included** in one of the following sections:

SECTIONS

- Workers employed by another person.
- Self employed workers.
- Working partners in associated work co-operatives.
- Students.
- Civil Servants or Military Personnel.

1.3 COMPOSITION OF THE SOCIAL SECURITY SYSTEM

The Social Security System is made up of the General Regime and Special Regimes.

Within the General Regime of the Social Security, there are also Special Collective Systems with peculiarities in matters of affiliation and contribution, e.g.

- The Special System of fruit, vegetables and the vegetable preserve industry.
- Special System for domestic employees.

The Social Security System also includes the following **Special Regimes**.

Currently they are:

- Special Scheme for Self-Employed Workers
- Special Scheme for Coal Mining
- Special Scheme for Sea Workers

1.4 ORGANIZATIONAL CHART OF THE SPANISH SOCIAL SECURITY (SS)



The **National Social Security Institute (INSS)** administers and manages economic benefits.

The **General Treasury of the Social Security** unifies all the economic resources and the financial administration of the Social Security System (collects the contributions).

PUBLIC ENTITIES WITH LEGAL STATUS (ENTIDADES PÚBLICAS AUTÓNOMAS):

- **State Employment Service / SEPE (Lanbide in the Basque Country):** manages the procedures of unemployment benefits and controls and manages those benefits. It carries out the active labour market policies.
- **National Institute for Health and Safety in the Workplace/ INSHT** (Instituto Nacional de Seguridad e Higiene en el Trabajo). It is in charge of advising and controlling the actions directed to fight against work-related accidents and occupational illnesses.

COLLABORATING ENTITIES WITH THE SS:

- **Companies:** It is an obligation to make payments corresponding to the SS, for instance when a worker is on sick leave. They will, later on, be compensated for those payments with the contributions that employers have to make.
- **Employers' Mutual Insurance Societies (Mutuas Patronales):** employers' associations created to manage some services related to the provision of medical care in case of work-related accident or professional illness. Their aim is not to get benefits. Employers will have two options respecting to the professional contingencies: they can take out an insurance policy with the INSS or with a Mutual Insurance.

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OBLIGATIONS OF EMPLOYERS TO THE SS



- A** **Registration of the company** (identification number): Before starting a business it is a necessary requirement that must be fulfilled in the Territorial Treasury of the Social Security of the province where the address of the company is located.
- B** **Affiliation of the workers** to the SS. Each worker must be registered in the SS system the first time they enter the labour market. They have a permanent affiliation number for the rest of their working life.
- C** **Registration of the worker in the SS system** before the worker starts working for the company.
- D** As a result, employers will deduct the **contributions** of the worker to the SS and pay their own contributions and the workers' into an account of the General Treasury of the Social Security of the province or area in which they are working.
- E** **Termination of the employee.** When the work relationship is finished the employer must submit a notification to the Social Security within 6 days from the day the worker ceased working.

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OBLIGATIONS OF WORKERS TO THE SS



A

Workers must pay their **contributions** to the Social Security from when they start working until they finish their work activity. Workers will continue paying their contributions to the SS in case of temporary disability, paternity leave, maternity leave, risk during pregnancy and breast-feeding, and when they receive unemployment benefits.

B

Workers should inform the SS of any **change of their personal and labour information**.

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OBLIGATIONS OF THE SELF EMPLOYED TO THE SS



A

Self employed workers have to join a special self-employed workers' scheme even when they hire other workers.

B

Registration has to take place within the first 30 days from the beginning of the activity. Termination and data changes must be notified too.

C

Self employed workers are responsible for the total amount of contribution; they can choose between a maximum and a minimum percentage of their contribution.

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MODALITIES OF THE SOCIAL SECURITY PROTECTIVE ACTION

Benefits are a set of measures taken by the Social Security to anticipate, rectify or overcome specific unfortunate situations or specific situations of need, which usually lead to a loss of income or excessive costs for those who suffer from them.

These benefits can be financial (money) or in kind (health care).

There are two kinds of benefits or modalities:

CONTRIBUTION OR CONTRIBUTORY BENEFIT

For all Spanish people who reside in Spain, and foreigners who reside or are legally in Spain, as long as, they carry out their activity in the national territory and have already contributed over a minimum period of time stated by law. It's funded from employers' and workers' contributions and amounts allotted in the General State Budget.

NON CONTRIBUTION OR NON CONTRIBUTORY BENEFIT

This is given to those who have not made contributions to the System or, having made them, these are not enough to be entitled to the benefits provided by the SS. It includes medical assistance, disability and retirement. It is funded by taxes.

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SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFITS

The Spanish Social Security System includes benefits for health care (sickness, pregnancy health risks), injuries at work or out of work, unemployment, pensions, invalidity and death benefits.



A. HEALTH CARE

The objective of the Social Security health care is to provide the **medical** and **pharmaceutical services** required to maintain or recover the health of its beneficiaries, as well as their ability to work.

It also provides **physical rehabilitation** (surgical prosthesis, orthopaedic equipment and ordinary wheelchairs) needed to allow workers to fully recover.



REQUIREMENTS:

- Workers who are affiliated and have active or assimilated contributor status.
- Pensioners and persons receiving periodic benefits, including unemployment benefit.
- Having exhausted unemployment benefits and others of a similar nature, being unemployed, not having insured status on any other grounds and residing in Spain.
- Family members or those dependent on the above right holders.
- Spaniards and European Union citizens, people from the European Economic Area or Swiss people who live in Spain, and foreigners with residence permit in Spain, not included in the previous groups, who have an income under the limits established by the regulations.
- People with an undersigned Special Agreement.

B. TEMPORARY IMPAIRMENT (TI)

The financial benefit for temporary impairment aims to cover the loss of earnings that occurs when the worker, due to an **illness or accident**, is **temporarily** unable to work and requires medical care from the Social Security.

The following are considered situations for temporary disability:

Common illness non work-related accident

Occupational illness and work-related accident



REQUIREMENTS:

- Be affiliated to Social Security and currently inscribed or have a situation assimilated to inscription on the date of the event.
- Have fulfilled contributions for a period of:
 - 180 days in the 5 years immediately preceding the event, in the case of **common illness**.
 - No previous contribution period is required in the event of **occupational illness and any kind of accidents**.



DURATION / EXTENSIONS / RELAPSES:

The benefit will be paid during the time the beneficiary is considered temporarily impaired and this will last as a maximum:

- In the event of an **injury or illness**, due to whatever cause, **365 days** extendible for a further 180 days when it is presumed that, in that period, the worker may be cured and medically discharged.
- In the event of **observation periods** required for **occupational illness**, 6 months extendible for a further 6 months (maximum 24 months from the beginning of the temporary impairment) when this is deemed necessary to assess and diagnose the illness. From 18 months onwards the worker will not receive financial benefits for temporary impairment.



FINANCIAL BENEFITS:

TEMPORARY IMPAIRMENT			
CONTINGENCY	DURATION	FINANCIAL BENEFIT	PAID BY
Common illness or non work-related accident	1 st , 2 nd and 3 rd days	There is no subsidy	It is optional for the employer
	12 days (from the 4 th until the 15 th)	60% of the regulatory base	The employer
	5 days (from the 16 th until the 20 th)	60% of the regulatory base	The INSS or the mutual insurance
	From the 21 st day onwards	75% of the regulatory base	The INSS or the mutual insurance
Occupational illness and work-related accident	From the next day of the leave (the 1 st day is paid as a working day)	75% of the regulatory base	The INSS or the mutual insurance

Common illness or non work-related accident daily regulatory base calculation:

RB daily ■ Worker's CC contribution basis of the previous month of the event

30 days (monthly salary) or 30, 31, 28 or 29 (daily salary)

CC: common contingencies

Occupational illness and work-related accident daily regulatory base calculation:

RB daily ■ Worker's PC contribution basis of the previous month ■ Overtime + Previous 12 months' overtime

30 days (monthly salary) or 30, 31,
28 or 29 (daily salary)

360 (monthly
salary) or 365
(daily salary)

PC: professional contingencies

EXAMPLE 1



Calculate the SS benefit of a worker unable to work due to a common illness from the 2nd June until the 20th June. The common contingencies contribution basis of the previous month is 1,390 euros (monthly salary). The worker has been working in this company for 2 months and during the previous year in another company for 6 months.

Solution:

$$\text{DAILY REGULATORY BASE} = \frac{1,390}{30 \text{ days}} = 46.33\text{€ per day}$$

Benefit:

- The 2nd, 3rd and 4th June (3 days): there is no benefit for the worker.
- The 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th (12 days):
 $12 \text{ days} \times 0.60 \times 46.33 = € 333.58$, paid by the company.
- The 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th (4 days):
 $4 \text{ days} \times 0.60 \times 46.33 = € 111.19$ paid by the INSS or the mutual insurance

$$\text{TOTAL FINANCIAL BENEFIT} = 333.58 + 111.19 = € 447.77$$

EXAMPLE 2



What is the financial benefit for a worker who suffered from a work-related accident the 4th May and was on a leave until the 26th May? The PC contribution basis of the previous month is € 1,650 (monthly salary). There is no overtime during the previous month and the 12 previous months' overtime is 2,000 euros. The worker is been working in this company for 4 months.

Solution:

- The day of the accident (the 4th May) is not included for calculating the financial benefit. This day is paid by the employer as a working day.

$$\text{DAILY REGULATORY BASE} = \frac{1,650}{30 \text{ days}} + \frac{2,000}{360 \text{ days}} = 55 + 5.55 = \text{€ } 60.55 \text{ per day}$$

Benefit:

- From the 5th to the 26th May (22 days):

$$\text{TOTAL FINANCIAL BENEFIT} = \frac{22 \text{ days}}{\text{---}} \times 0.75 \times 60.55 = \text{€ } 999.07$$

C. PERMANENT DISABILITY

This is a financial benefit that seeks to cover the loss of income suffered by a worker whose ability to work is permanently reduced or impaired due to an illness or accident.

There are different degrees of permanent disability:

- Partial disability for the usual profession:** It causes a reduction in performance of no less than 33% within their profession.
- Total for the current profession:** Prevents the worker from carrying out their current profession, but they are still capable of working in another one.
- Absolute for all work:** Prevents the worker from performing any type of work or trade.
- Serious disability:** When the permanently disabled worker requires the assistance of another person to carry out the most basic activities.



FINANCIAL BENEFITS:

The amount of the financial benefit is determined by the base pension and the percentage applied according to the recognised level of permanent disability.

- Partial permanent disability,** consists of a lump-sum compensation (24 monthly instalments of the base pension used to calculate the temporary disability).

- **Total permanent disability**, 55% of the base pension. It will be increased by 20% after the worker is 55 years of age if, due to various circumstances, it is determined that it is difficult for the worker to find employment in a different profession from his current one.
- **Absolute permanent disability**, 100% of the base pension.
- **Serious disability**, obtained by applying the percentage corresponding to total or absolute permanent disability, plus a supplement, to the base pension.

EXAMPLE 3



David caught an occupational illness 12 months ago. What can happen from now on?

Solution:

Once the 365 day period has expired, the National Social Security Institute (or the Social Marine Institute) will be the only competent entity for:

- Authorising an extension for up to a further 180 days.
- Deciding to commence a permanent disability procedure.
- Issuing the medical discharge certificate.

BIRTH AND CHILD CARE (Maternity and paternity)

Since 2019, the maternity and paternity benefits were unified into a single benefit called BIRTH AND CHILD CARE.

** Protected situations

- The birth of a son or daughter.
- Adoption, custody for the purpose of adoption and foster care.

** Requirements:

- Be affiliated and registered or in a situation assimilated to registration.
- Have a minimum contribution period covered that varies depending on age:
 - o If the workers are under 21 years of age on the date of childbirth or on the date of the administrative or judicial foster care decision or the judicial resolution establishing the adoption: No minimum contribution period will be required.
 - o If the workers are 21 years of age or under 26 on the date of the childbirth or on the date of the administrative or judicial foster care decision or the judicial resolution establishing the adoption:

- 90 days within the 7 years immediately prior to the start of the break or, alternatively
 - 180 days of contributions throughout your working life prior to that date.
- If the workers are over 26 years of age on the date of childbirth or on the date of the administrative or judicial foster care decision or the judicial resolution establishing the adoption:
 - 180 days within the 7 years immediately prior to the start of the break or, alternatively
 - 360 days of contributions throughout your working life prior to that date.
- Be up to date in the payment of Social Security contributions.

**** Start of the benefit**

In case of childbirth

You will be entitled to the benefit from the same day of the childbirth or the beginning of the rest, if this is earlier.

The biological mother may anticipate the rest 4 weeks prior to the expected date of childbirth. This decision depends on mother's will

In the event that the biological mother is in a situation of incapacity for work, the beginning of the rest and consequent benefit takes place in any case, on the date of the childbirth.

In case of adoption, save for adoption or foster care

Either from the date of the judicial resolution by which the adoption is constituted, or from the administrative decision of custody for the purposes of adoption or foster care.

In the cases of international adoption, when the prior displacement of the parents to the adoptee's country of origin is necessary, the subsidy may start up to 4 weeks before the resolution establishing the adoption.

**** Economic benefit**

The economic benefit for the birth and care of a minor will consist of a subsidy equivalent to 100% of a regulatory base that is equivalent to that of temporary disability, derived from common contingencies.

****Duration**

1. Birth

a) Biological mother

TOTAL DURATION: 16 weeks (extendable according to assumptions), to be enjoyed as follows:

- COMPULSORY PART: 6 compulsory and uninterrupted weeks, full time, immediately after childbirth. The biological mother can take in advance up to 4 weeks before the expected date of birth.
- VOLUNTARY PART: 10 weeks, continuous to the mandatory period, or interrupted, in weekly periods, on a full or part-time basis from the end of the mandatory period until the child's 12 months.

b) Other parent

Since 2021 the benefit will be the same as that of the biological mother.

In 2020:

- TOTAL DURATION: 12 weeks (+ 2 that the mother of her non-mandatory period can give):
 - COMPULSORY PART: 4 compulsory and uninterrupted full-time weeks, immediately after the date of birth.
 - VOLUNTARY PART: 8 weeks, continuous or interrupted for weekly periods, on a full or part-time basis, until the minor's 12 months.

2. Adoption custody for the purpose of adoption and foster care.

Since 2021: TOTAL DURATION FOR EACH PARENT: 16 weeks (extendable according to cases), 6 compulsory, uninterrupted and full-time, immediately after the date of the judicial resolution or administrative decision.

In 2020: PARENT A + PARENT B: Each parent will have 6 mandatory weeks (uninterrupted, immediately after judicial resolution or administrative decision and full time) + 16 voluntary weeks, to be distributed between the two parents, with a maximum of 10 weeks for one of them.

Extended periods

- Extension by 1 week for each parent for each child, from the second, in the event of multiple birth, adoption or foster care.
- Extension by 1 week for each parent in case of disability of the child.
- Extension of premature delivery and hospitalization (for a period greater than 7 days) following delivery, up to a maximum of 13 weeks.

F. RISK DURING PREGNANCY AND BREASTFEEDING

Risk during pregnancy is the suspension of the work contract due to risk during pregnancy, if the worker is required to change her job or activity for another that is compatible with her condition and this is technically or objectively impossible or cannot be required for justifiable reasons.

Risk during breastfeeding is the suspension of the work contract due to risk during breastfeeding a child under 9 months of age, if the worker is required to change her job or activity for another that is compatible with her condition and this is technically or objectively impossible or cannot be required for justifiable reasons.



REQUIREMENTS:

- Be affiliated to Social Security and currently inscribed or have a situation assimilated to inscription on the date the causal event occurred.
- The worker must be up to date with the payment of the contributions that they are directly responsible for.



DURATION:

In case of risk during pregnancy the leave will last up to the end of the pregnancy.

In case of risk during breastfeeding the leave will last a maximum of 9 months after the child is born.



FINANCIAL BENEFITS:

The economic benefit consists of a subsidy equivalent to 100% of the regulatory base corresponding to temporary disability benefit due to occupational illness and work-related accident.

G. UNEMPLOYMENT

Contribution unemployment benefit is a financial benefit granted to those workers who, being able and willing to work, lose their job or have their regular working hours temporarily reduced by at least a third, if their salary is also proportionately reduced.



REQUIREMENTS:

- Be affiliated to Social Security and currently inscribed or have a situation assimilated to inscription.
- Be legally unemployed.
- Confirm availability to actively seek employment and accept a suitable employment according to the characteristics of the worker.
- Have paid contributions for a minimum period of 360 days during the previous 6 years prior to becoming legally unemployed or from the date that the obligation to pay contributions ended.
- To have not reached the standard age of entitlement to a retirement pension.



DURATION:

The period of time the worker receives the benefit depends on the number of the worker's contribution days.

For instance:

The minimum is 4 months of unemployment benefit for 1 contributed year.

The maximum is 2 years of unemployment benefit for 6 or more contributed years.

CONTRIBUTED DAYS	UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT DAYS
From 360 to 539	120
From 540 to 719	180
From 720 to 899	240
From 900 to 1,079	300
From 1,080 to 1,259	360
From 1,260 to 1,439	420
From 1,440 to 1,619	480
From 1,620 to 1,799	540
From 1,800 to 1,979	600
From 1,980 to 2,195	660
2,160 onwards	720



FINANCIAL BENEFITS:

- 70% of the Regulatory Base for the first 180 days.
 - 50% of the Regulatory Base for the rest of the benefit payment period.

REGULATORY BASE:

This is the average of the unemployment contribution basis for the last 180 working days, not counting payment for working overtime.

RB monthly or daily = \sum PC contribution basis of the last 6 months ■ Overtime
6 months or 180 days

PC: professional contingencies

There are benefit limits:

	LIMITS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS	
	MINIMUM	MAXIMUM
No children	80% (IPREM + 1/6 IPREM) (€497 in 2015)	175% (IPREM + 1/6 IPREM) (€1,087.21 in 2015)
1 child	107% (IPREM + 1/6 IPREM) (€664.75 in 2015)	200% (IPREM + 1/6 IPREM) (€1,242.53 in 2015)
2 or more children	107% (IPREM + 1/6 IPREM) (€664.75 in 2015)	225% (IPREM + 1/6 IPREM) (€1,397.83 in 2015)

There is a possibility for the worker of receiving all the amount of the unemployment benefit in one payment (with certain conditions and limits) in the following situations:

- For setting up a business.
- For joining a labour company or a cooperative society as a worker.
- For foreigners who go back to their country.

EXAMPLE 7



John has been made redundant in his company. He has been working for the last 6 years: 1,437 days and didn't work overtime. The last 6 months' professional contingencies contribution basis is 12,000 euros. John has 2 children.

What is the unemployment benefit for John?

Solution:

1º 1,437 days are in the range from 1,260 up to 1,439 and this corresponds to 420 benefit days (1 year and 2 months).

2º The daily RB is: $\frac{12,000}{180 \text{ days}} = \text{€ } 66.67 \text{ per day}$

3º The first 180 days (from the 1st to the 180th day) John will receive 70% of the daily regulatory base:

$$30 \text{ days} \times 66.67 \times 70\% = \text{€ } 1,400.07 \text{ per month.}$$

From the 181st day until the 420th day John will receive 50% of the daily regulatory base:
 $30 \text{ days} \times 66.67 \times 50\% = \text{€ } 1,000.05 \text{ per month.}$

4º The maximum amount for unemployment benefit is 1,397.83 euros, so John will get this maximum for the first 180 days.

From the 181st day onwards he will get € 1,000.05 per month because it is between the maximum and the minimum.

5º There is a discount of 4.70% for paying the Social Security:

The monthly professional contingencies contribution base is 2,000 euros (12,000 / 6 months).

Discount: $4.70\% \times 2,000 = 94$ euros.

6º Net pay:

From the 1st day to the 180th day: $1,397.83 - 94 = € 1,303.83$.

From the 181st day to the 420th day: $1,000.05 - 94 = € 906.05$.



H. UNEMPLOYMENT SUBSIDY

This is an economic benefit provided for unemployed individuals who fulfill the following criteria:



REQUIREMENTS:

- You must be registered as a job seeker for one month and not have refused any suitable job offer, nor have refused to take part in promotion, training or re-training actions without just cause.
- You must not have income of any kind of more than 75% of the National Minimum Wage in force, calculated on a monthly basis, excluding the proportional part of extra monthly payments, that is € 486.45 in 2015.



FINANCIAL BENEFITS:

The amount of the subsidy is 80% of the current Public Indicator of Multiple Income, that is € 426 in 2015.



DURATION:

In general, the duration of the subsidy is six months, extendable to another 2 periods of the same length, up to a maximum of 18 months. In some circumstances the duration can be up to 30 months. For people over 55 years of age, this can last up to their retirement. In this case, the average family income (unemployed worker's, the spouse's and the income of those family members under 26 years of age living at home) is taken into account, not the personal income.

Since 2010 self-employed people have benefits in case they have stopped working, under certain circumstances.

I. RETIREMENT

It is an economic benefit consisting on a lifelong, single, imprescriptible pension granted to a worker when that worker reaches the age for fully or partially ending their working activity.



REQUIREMENTS:

Having reached the standard age, with exceptions.

From 01/01/2013, the age for claiming a retirement pension depends on the person's age and the contributions paid over their working life, so they are required to have reached:

- 67 years of age or
- 65 years of age and 38 years and 6 months' contributions paid.

The minimum contribution period is 15 years of which, at least 2, must have been included during the 15 years immediately prior to the causal event.



CALCULATION OF THE MONTHLY PENSION:

The pension amount is established by the base pension and the percentage applied to, which depends on the number of years of contributions.

For the year 2022, the pension regulatory base will be the quotient resulting from dividing the worker's common contribution bases of the 300 months (25 years) immediately preceding the month before the causal event of the pension, by 350. That is:

$$\text{RB monthly} = \frac{\Sigma \text{ of the 300 months' common contribution bases}}{350}$$

The percentage applicable from 01-01-2013 varies depending on the number of years the individual has been making Social Security contributions.

The scale applied begins with 50% at 15 years, increasing from the sixteenth year by 0.19% for each additional contribution month up to the 248 month, and by 0.18% for those over the month 248. The percentage applicable to the base pension will never exceed 100% of the RB, except in cases where the person accesses their pension at a later age.

The normal **retirement age may be lowered** or **brought forward** for occupational groups or activities whose jobs are exceptionally arduous, dangerous, toxic or unhealthy and involve high mortality or morbidity rates (miners, railway workers, flight workers, disabled workers). It is required a minimum contribution period of 15 years.

There is also:

- **Early retirement** (due to a bankruptcy of the company or due to the worker's choice)
- **Flexible retirement** (to fit together retirement with a part-time job)
- **Partial retirement** (to fit together retirement with a relief contract)
- **Deferred retirement** (extended working life; the pension will be increased)

J. DEATH AND SURVIVORS

Death and survivors' benefits are set up to compensate for the financial hardship of certain people, caused by the death of others.

DEATH GRANT



REQUIREMENTS:

The deceased must be in one of the following situations at the time of death:

- Registered or in a situation similar to registered.
- A retirement pensioner or recipient of contributory permanent disability benefits



FINANCIAL BENEFITS:

46.50 euros.

WIDOWHOOD PENSION



REQUIREMENTS/ RECIPIENTS:

- The surviving spouse
- Legally separated or divorced persons, under certain circumstances.



PENSION AMOUNT:

52% of the regulatory base, generally, up to 70% under certain circumstances.

ORPHANHOOD PENSION



REQUIREMENTS:

On the date of the originator's death, orphans must be:

- People under 21 years of age or of legal age if disabled.
- In the cases of absolute orphanhood and orphans with a disability of 33% or higher;
- When the orphan is not in paid employment or self-employed, or if the orphan is employed but the earnings obtained over a year are less than the current rate established for the National Minimum Wage set at each moment, also over a year, the age is extended to 25.



AMOUNT

20% of the regulatory base.

52% to the regulatory base if there is no beneficiary for the widowhood pension.

PENSION FOR FAMILY MEMBERS

This pension is for children, siblings, parents and grandparents of the originating contributor (up to second degree blood relationship).



REQUIREMENTS:

- To have lived with the originating contributor at his/her expense for 2 years prior to the death of that person
- Not to be entitled to a public pension.
- To lack the means of subsistence, due to having an income equal to or below the national minimum wage while having the obligation to provide family members with food.



AMOUNT:

20% to the regulatory base.

The regulatory base or base rate for the calculation of the benefits for Death and Survivors depends on the cause of death of the originating contributor or if he/she was retired.