

THE OECD TAX-BENEFIT DATABASE

Description of policy rules for
the Slovak Republic 2022



THE OECD TAX-BENEFIT DATABASE FOR THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC

Description of policy rules for 2022

OECD contact: Edoardo Magalini. Email: Tax-Benefit.Models@oecd.org

National team: Silvia Gregorcova, Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family Policy

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Preface

This report provides a detailed description of the tax and benefit rules in the Slovak Republic as they apply to working-age individuals and their dependent children. It also includes output from the [OECD Tax-Benefit model \(TaxBEN\)](#), which puts all these complex legal rules into a unified methodological framework that enables international comparisons of how tax liabilities and benefit entitlements affect the net disposable income of families in different labour market circumstances, .e.g. in employment versus unemployment.

The **main body** of the report describes the rules that are relevant for the family and labour market characteristics that are within the scope of the **TaxBEN** model (see below for the methodology and user guide). The **annex** provides information on other cash benefits and taxes on employment income that are relevant for other groups of the working-age population, but are outside the scope of the **TaxBEN** model.

TaxBEN is essentially a large cross-country calculator of tax liabilities and benefit entitlements for a broad set of *hypothetical* families (“vignettes”), e.g. a married couple of 40-years-old adults with two children aged 4 and 6 (click [here](#) for a quick overview of the **TaxBEN** model). **TaxBEN** incorporates rules on the main taxes on employment income, social contributions paid by employees and employers, as well as the main cash and near-cash benefit programmes, including unemployment benefits, family and childcare benefits, guaranteed minimum-income benefits, cash housing benefits, and employment-conditional benefits. Disability benefits, maternity and parental leaves benefits are included in the model for a sub-set of countries and years. The main policy instruments that are currently not included in the **TaxBEN** model are taxes on wealth (e.g. taxes on immovable and unmovable properties), indirect taxes (e.g. VAT), early-retirement benefits, short-time work compensation schemes, sickness benefits, and in-kind benefits (e.g. subsidised transport and free health care).

Useful online resources for the OECD tax-benefit model (TaxBEN)



[TaxBEN web calculator](#)



[Methodology and user guide](#)



[OECD tax-benefit data portal](#)



[Network of national experts](#)

Guidelines for updating this report (for national experts)



[General guidelines](#)

Detailed [guidelines for updating Section 5](#) “Net costs for Early Childhood Education and Care”

Reading notes and further details on the content of this report

- **Reference date** for the policy rules described in this report: **January 1, 2022**.
- The symbol  in the text provides a link to the glossary of technical terms.
- Section titles provide the names of taxes and benefits as they are known in the country: first, direct translation into English, then (in brackets) the name in the national language.
- **TaxBEN** variables are indicated in the text using the format `[variable name]`.
- **Covid-related** policies enter with a **blue font** colour throughout the text.

The OECD tax-benefit model for Slovak Republic: Policy rules in 2022

1. Reference wages

Average wage [**AW**]: The OECD tax-benefit model uses Secretariat estimates of the average full-time wage (available [here](#)).¹ If Secretariat estimates are not available yet, the model uses wage projections obtained by applying forecasted wage growth² to the latest available wage estimate.

The minimum wage [**MIN**] in 2022 is EUR 623 per month. The annual minimum wage is computed by multiplying the minimum monthly wage (as of 1 January 2022) by 12, i.e. EUR 646 * 12 = EUR 7 752.

2. Unemployment benefits

2.1. Unemployment benefit (*Poistenie v nezamestnanosti*)

Variable name:³ [**UI_p**; **UI_s**]

This is an unemployment insurance benefit. It is contributory, not means-tested and not taxable. 

2.1.1. Eligibility conditions

Age: The claimant must have reached 16 years of age and be below pensionable age.

Contribution/employment history: A person has to be insured for unemployment, sickness and retirement. A person must have unemployment insurance for at least 2 years within the past 4 years before being included to registry of unemployed persons looking for employment.

Behavioural requirements and related eligibility conditions:  In order to be eligible for the benefit, a person must be registered as a jobseeker, must cooperate with the Labour Office, actively look for a job and be available in 3 days' time interval on

¹ Average Wages are estimated by the Centre for Tax Policy and Administration at the OECD. For more information on methodology see the latest Taxing Wages publication.

² Wage growth projections are based on [OECD Economic Outlook](#) and [EU economic forecasts](#) (for non-OECD countries).

³ The variable names ending with “_p” refer to the first adult (so-called “principal” adult) whereas those ending with “_s” are related to the spouse.

request of the Labour Office⁴. TaxBEN assumes that these compulsory conditions are satisfied when simulating unemployment benefits.⁵

2.1.2. *Benefit amount*

Contribution base: The daily assessment basis is the sum of assessment bases on which contributions for unemployment insurance were paid within the determining period, divided by the number of days of that period.

The maximum monthly assessment base is twice the average wage two years earlier. In 2020 the average wage was EUR 1 133 per month, thus the maximum monthly assessment base in 2022 is EUR 2 266.

Monthly amount: The daily amount of unemployment benefit is 50% of the daily assessment basis. The monthly benefit is the daily benefit amount multiplied by the number of days in the month.

2.1.3. *Benefit duration*

The claim to unemployment benefit starts on the day the claimant registers as unemployed. The maximum duration of the benefit is 6 months.

2.1.4. *Means test*

The benefit is not means-tested.

2.1.5. *Tax treatment*

The benefit is not taxable.

2.1.6. *Interactions with other components of the tax-benefit system*

Unemployment insurance is not available to recipients of disability benefit (if the decrease in ability to carry out gainful activities is more than 70%), recipients of old-age benefit and early old-age benefit. A person is not entitled to unemployment benefit if they receive sickness benefit, nursing benefit, maternity benefit or parental allowance.

2.1.7. *Combining benefit receipt and employment/starting a new job*

If the beneficiary has (i) been paid unemployment benefit for at least 3 months and (ii) has been put off the Jobseekers Register on account of undertaking the activity of an employee, he or she can claim a lump-sum payment of 50% of the unemployment benefit for the remaining part of the supported period. In the model this lump-sum payment [`WorkBonus_p`, `WorkBonus_s`] is simulated separately from the main unemployment benefit and is classified as an “in-work benefit” (other in-work benefits are described in Section 6.).

⁴ These conditions apply regardless of whether the claimant is voluntary or involuntary unemployed. In fact, according Act on Social Insurance there is no definition of voluntary or involuntary unemployed person.

⁵ Details on behavioural requirements and sanction provisions for unemployment benefits are reported in regularly updated companion reports, see [Immervoll and Knotz \(2018\)](#), [Langenbacher \(2015\)](#) and [Venn \(2011\)](#).

2.2 Unemployment assistance

OECD note: In many OCED countries, jobseekers who do not qualify for Unemployment Insurance (UI – Section 2.1.), or whose entitlement to UI is low or has expired, can claim Unemployment Assistance (UA – this section) and/or Social Assistance benefits (SA – Section 3.). These UA and SA benefits have different purposes (and reach different target groups). For instance, while the main purpose of UA is to encourage the labour market reintegration of jobseekers who have exhausted or are not eligible to the standard UI benefit, the purpose of SA programmes is to provide an acceptable standard of living for families unable to earn sufficient incomes from other sources. Conditions for UA typically include requirements to register with the public employment service and participate in active job search in a similar way as for UI. This is *not always* the case for SA benefits, for which low income is the key entitlement criterion and activation requirements exist only for those who are capable of work.

Based on this definition, the Slovak Republic does not currently provide a national Unemployment Assistance programme. Nevertheless, the Slovak Republic does provide a Social Assistance programme (described in Section 3.1.).

3. Social assistance and housing benefits

The Act on assistance in material need regulates provision of assistance in material need (see Section 3.1.) and the special allowance (see Section 6.1.).

3.1. Assistance in material need (*Pomoc v hmotnej núdzi*)

Assistance in material need includes:

- benefit in material need (*Dávka v hmotnej núdzi*) - [SA_i]
- protection allowance (*Ochranný príspevok*) - [SA_dep_child]
- activation allowance (*Aktivačný príspevok*) - [SA_AA]
- allowance for dependent child (*Príspevok na nezaopatrované dieťa*) - [SA_dep_child]
- housing allowance (*Príspevok na bývanie*) - [HB_SA].

In the model housing allowance is included in “housing benefits” [HB] while other components are included in “social assistance” [SA].

This is a non-contributory benefit, means-tested and not taxable.

3.1.1. Eligibility conditions

In order to be eligible to assistance in material need, the income of household members must be below the subsistence minimum (see Section 3.1.4.), and household members are unable to secure or increase the income through their own endeavours. Before claiming assistance in material need, claimants should exercise their rights to other benefits providing basic living conditions, such as alimony, compensation income for temporary incapacity, sickness insurance, pension insurance, accident insurance, etc.

The household’s members for the purposes of assessing material need are the following:

- a the individual
- b the spouse
- c the dependent child in the case of
 1. a minor child living with them in the household

- 2. adult child
- d adult parents and dependent children in the case of
 - 1. a minor child living with them in the household
 - 2. adult child
- e parents and dependent children under the age of 25 who have no income or have an income of less than half the monthly minimum wage,
- f parents and children over the age of 25 who are preparing for a future occupation on a daily basis,
- g minor parents who are not children under point (a); e), and dependent children living with them in the household,
- h natural persons according to letter b) to g), if they are provided with assistance in a crisis life situation and housing
- i adult natural persons according to letter b) to f) if a rehabilitation program is implemented for them

OECD note: in Tax-BEN, a household might be composed of a principal, or a principal and a partner, or a principal (with or without a partner) and up to four dependent children aged from 1 to 17 years old without any source of income.

Protection allowance:

Protective allowance is intended to ensure personal expenditure of a household member who is not able to secure or increase his or her income by working.

Activation allowance:

Activation allowance is provided to support the acquisition, maintenance or increase of knowledge, professional skills and work habits for a career in the assistance in material need. It is granted to each member of the household:

- a) who has earned income of at least the minimum monthly wage (during the COVID-19 Pandemic and until March 2022, entitlement does not cease if income from dependent employment drops below the minimum wage, unless the employment relationship has ended), or
- b) who is in the register of jobseekers and
 - upgrades their skills through part-time study in high school, college or for a master’s degree
 - participates in education and training for the labour market
 - participates in activation activities
 - carries out common services or volunteer work
- c) who receives parental allowance and studies at a secondary school or university.

Allowance for dependent child:

The allowance for dependent child is designed to support education, training and overall development of a child in the household. The child must attend compulsory education, which starts at the age of 6 and finishes at the age 16.

Housing allowance:

The housing allowance can be granted if a member of the household is the owner of an apartment/family house or a tenant of an apartment/family house/room in a facility designed for housing. The household or a member of the household is entitled to the housing allowance if they pay the cost related housing.

3.1.2. Benefit amount

The calculation of the amount of assistance in material need is based on the difference between the sum of entitlements to the different components of assistance in material need (benefit in material need, housing allowance, protective allowance, activation allowance and allowance for dependent child) and the household's income. Assistance in material need is calculated and paid as one payment, but entitlements of less than one euro per month are not paid. Assistance in material need is provided on a monthly basis.

Benefit in material need

The amounts of benefit in material need (since 1 January 2022) are:

- EUR 68.80 per month for an individual
- EUR 130.9 per month for an individual with a child or with maximum four children
- EUR 119.60 per month for a childless couple
- EUR 179.0 per month for a couple with a child or with maximum four children
- EUR 191.20 per month for an individual with more than four children
- EUR 241.30 per month for couples with more than four children.

Protection allowance

Unless otherwise stated, these situations are not simulated by the TaxBEN model. The amount of protective allowance for each member of the household is

- EUR 70.40 (since 1 January 2022) per month in the case of a household member who:
 - has reached the age required for the right to an old age pension or is recipient an early retirement pension or is disabled and whose capacity to engage in gainful employment has been reduced by more than 70%,
 - is a lone parent who takes care of a child aged up to 31 weeks,
 - personally, daily and properly cared for a person with disability reliant on care, this also applies to the time when such an individual is provided a respite services under the Social Services Act, or
 - participates in resocialization programs in a residential resocialization center where they cannot secure income through their own work
- EUR 38.70 (since 1 January 2022) per month in the case of a household member who:
 - Has unfavourable health status lasting for more than 30 continuous days, which is established by the relevant attending physician or is a pregnant woman from the beginning of the eighth week before the expected date of childbirth designated by a doctor.

EUR 15,10 (since 1 January 2022) per month in the case of household member who:

- is a pregnant woman from the start of the fourth month of pregnancy
- is a parent who personally and full-time cares for a child under one year of age (*covered by the model*).

Activation allowance

The amount of activation allowance is

- EUR 140.80 (since 1 January 2022) per month in the case of household member who has earned income of at least the minimum monthly wage,
- EUR 70.40 (since 1 January 2022) per month in the case of household member who is in the register of jobseekers (upgrades their skills through part-time study in high school, college or for a master's degree, participates in education and training for the labour market, participates in activation activities, carries out common services or volunteer work) or receives parental allowance, and who studies at a secondary school or university (not simulated in TaxBEN).

Allowance for dependent child

The amount of the allowance for dependent child (ages 6-15) is EUR 19.30 (since 1 January 2022) per month. The allowance is provided from the beginning of the school year during school days as well as school holidays.

Housing allowance

The amount of the housing allowance (since 1 January 2022) is:

- EUR 59.40 per month in the case of a household with one member and
- EUR 94.80 per month in the case of a household with more than one member.

The housing allowance is paid once for each apartment, family house or other facility designed for housing regardless the number of households living there.

3.1.3. Benefit duration

The assistance in material need is payable to the citizen on the basis of lawful decision and during the period in which the entitlement conditions last.

3.1.4. Means test

The amounts of subsistence minimum used for determining the situation of material need are (since 1 July 2021):

Minimum Living Standards (MLS), EUR per month	
First adult	218.06
Second adult	152.12
Child	99.56

For the purposes of the calculation of the assistance in material need the following sources of income are disregarded:

(covered by the TaxBEN model)

- 25% of earnings net of income tax and employee social security contributions,
- 50% of earnings net of income tax and employee social security contributions if a special allowance is granted to a member of the household,
- child allowance and supplement to child allowance,
- childcare allowance,
- employee tax credit and child tax credit,
- special allowance,

(not covered by the TaxBEN model)

- 25% of the old-age pension or early pension: this proportion is increased by 1% for each additional year of pensions insurance above 25 years of pension insurance (so for

example if there is 28 years of pension insurance, so 28% of the old age pension is disregarded),

- 25% of maternity allowance, invalidity pension, social pension awarded on account of invalidity, orphan's pension, widow's and widower's pension if the widow or widower has reached retirement age,
- other emergency assistance provided by municipalities or other administrations,
- income of secondary school pupils and university students studying full-time up to 3-times the amount of subsistence minimum for an adult,
- scholarships,
- one-off state social benefits,
- cash benefits for citizens with severe disabilities with the exception of the allowance for care,
- 25% of the contribution for activation activities in the form of voluntary service,
- financial contributions provided on the basis of participation in projects or programs supporting employment in the labour market in total up to 75% of the amount of the subsistence minimum for one adult natural person,
- other income sources.

3.1.5. Tax treatment

The benefit is not taxable.

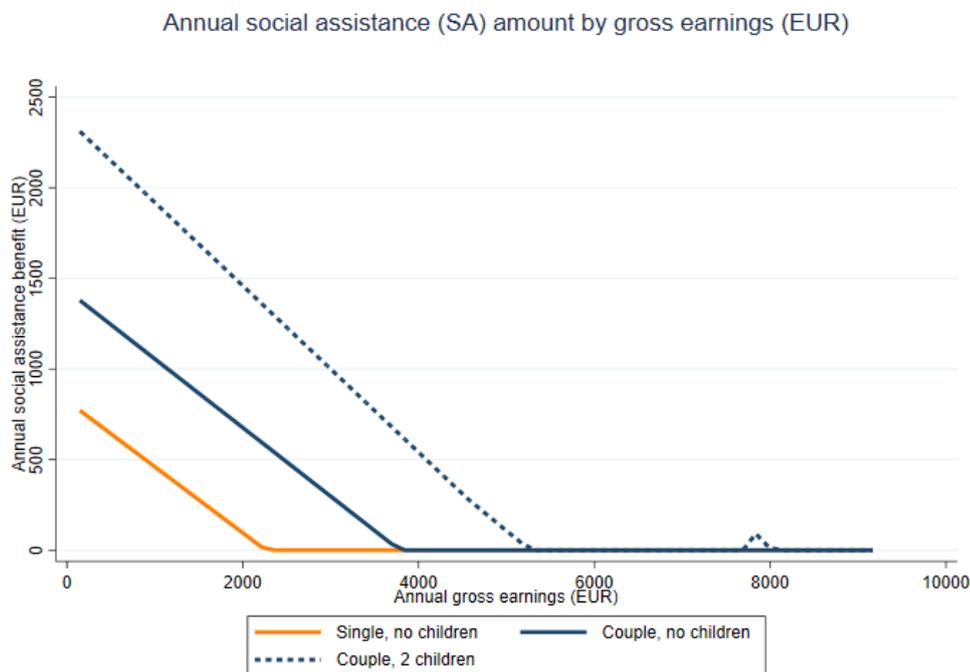
3.1.6. Interaction with other components of the tax-benefit system

Unemployment benefits, alimony replacement benefit and parental allowance are included in the means test.

3.1.7. Combining benefit receipt and employment/starting a new job

No restrictions, but earnings less a disregard are included in the means test as described above.

Figure 1. Assistance in material need entitlement by gross earnings level, 2022 (EUR per year)



Note: Children aged 6 and 4. In couples, only one member of the couple is in paid work. No housing costs.

Source: Calculations using OECD tax-benefit model.

3.2. Housing benefit

OECD note: This section provides information on housing benefit (HB) schemes that aim to reduce the rental costs for people living in privately rented accommodations. Cash support for housing costs *other than rent*, e.g. for heating and water bills, is outside the scope of this section. Similarly, this section does not include other housing benefits such as those for the construction of housing, the purchases of owner-occupied housing, or the repayment of interests on owner-occupied housing. In-kind support for families in social housing through below-market rents is also excluded.

Based on this definition, the Slovak Republic does not currently provide a national housing benefit that is within the scope of this section. Nevertheless, the Slovak Republic has a Housing allowance that is part of the Social assistance benefit (see section 3.1.). In TaxBEN, the proportional amount of the Assistance in material need benefit relative to the Housing allowance is displayed in the variable for the Housing benefit [\[HB\]](#).

4. Family benefits

4.1. Child allowance (*Pridavok na dieťa*)

Variable name: [\[FB_I\]](#)

This is a universal benefit, non-contributory, not means-tested and not taxable.

4.1.1. Eligibility conditions

Child allowance is paid for children until the end of compulsory schooling (16 years) and up to 25 years for full-time vocational trainees, university students and those who cannot work or study due to sickness or injury.

4.1.2. Benefit amount

From 1 January 2022 the amount of child allowance is EUR 25.88 per child per month. The amount shall be one time increased by EUR 106.33 (since 1 January 2022) for the calendar month in which the dependent child first entered the first year of primary school.

4.1.3. Benefit duration

As long as the eligibility conditions hold.

4.1.4. Means test

The benefit is not means-tested.

4.1.5. Tax treatment

The benefit is not taxable.

4.1.6. Interaction with other components of the tax-benefit system

The benefit is universal and can be received together with any other benefit.

4.1.7. Combining benefit receipt and employment/starting a new job

No restrictions.

4.2. Alimony replacement benefit (*Náhradné výživné*)

Variable name: **[LPB]**

This is a non-contributory and not taxable benefit.

4.2.1. Eligibility conditions

The government contributes through alimony replacement benefit to the maintenance of a dependent child (entitled person) in the event that the liable person (parent or other natural person) does not fulfil the maintenance obligation towards the dependent child up to the amount of the unpaid alimony, or orphan who is not entitled to an orphan's pension or an orphan's retirement pension, or respectively the amount of such a pension is lower than the amount stipulated by the Replacement Alimony Act.

Entitlement to replacement alimony benefit arises if the following conditions are met:

- a request for enforcement has been lodged with the court to recover the maintenance claim on the grounds that the liable person (parent or other natural person) fails to fulfil the maintenance obligation determined by the court decision in full, within the time and manner determined by the court decision, or
- the application for enforcement of the decision on the recovery of maintenance has been forwarded by the Center for the International Legal Protection of Children and Young People (hereinafter referred to as the

Center) to the competent receiving authority abroad or recovery of maintenance from abroad is not possible, or

- the dependent child is not entitled to an orphan's pension or an orphan's retirement pension, or the amount of such a pension per parent is less than 0.7 times the amount of the subsistence minimum for a dependent child, which represents the amount of EUR 69.69 (0.7 x 99.56 EUR).

and at the same time the dependent child:

- duly fulfils compulsory school attendance in the case of a child who is compulsory to attend compulsory school;
- has a permanent or temporary residence in the territory of the Slovak Republic, if he is granted subsidiary protection pursuant to the Asylum Act and resides in the territory of the Slovak Republic; this does not apply if the dependent child is staying abroad due to studying abroad.

Applicants for replacement maintenance can be:

- a dependent child if he or she is an adult;
- the parent of the child;
- another natural person to whom the liable person is required by a valid court decision to pay maintenance for the entitled person (except for an application for replacement maintenance for an orphan's pension).

If the above conditions are met, the right to replacement alimony benefit in the event of non-fulfilment of the maintenance obligation by the liable person arises from the dependent child (entitled person) from the date of submission of the application for replacement maintenance and in the case of the entitled person - orphan on the day of the child's parent's death.

Entitlement to replacement alimony benefit does not arise to the dependent child, who is provided with care in a social protection facility for children and social guardianship in a residential form or in a special educational facility due to the enforcement of a court decision on institutional care, urgent measure or court decision on imposing protective education or educational measure, or is in custody or serving a custodial sentence.

The definition of dependent child is the same as for child allowance (Section 4.1.1.).

4.2.2. *Benefit amount*

If the liable person (parent or other natural person) does not pay the maintenance obligation in full, the replacement alimony benefit will be provided

- in the amount determined by the court decision or
- in the amount of the difference between the amount of alimony determined by the court decision and the amount of maintenance paid by the liable person.

If the dependent child is not entitled to an orphan's pension or an orphan's retirement pension, the replacement alimony benefit will be provided

- in the amount of 0.7 times the amount of the subsistence minimum for a dependent child (EUR 69.69).

If the beneficiary is entitled to such a pension, replacement alimony benefit is provided at the difference between 0.7 times the amount of the subsistence minimum for the

dependent child and the total amount of the orphan's pension and the orphan's retirement pension per parent.

OECD note: the model always assumes that the payment consists in the minimum possible amount, meaning 0.3 times the amount of the subsistence minimum for a dependent child, hence: EUR 29.87. This allows to maintain the comparability across different countries, as this rule is always employed for this type of policies.

Through this approach, the change introduced in 2022 that eliminated the maximum benefit amount is not detected in the results of the model. Hence, the following paragraph presents a short example to clarify how this change impacted the Alimony Replacement Benefit.

Example: considering a single-parent household, in the case in which the court establishes that the monthly alimony payment to be made would be EUR 400, the actual benefit amount received would vary across years due to the benefit ceiling in place until 2021. Hence, a ruling of EUR 400 per month would translate in:

Year	Subsistence minimum for a child	Proportion of the subsistence minimum for a child that determines the maximum amount	Maximum benefit amount payable following a court decision of EUR 400
2009	81.66 €	1.2	97.99 €
2010	84.52 €	1.2	101.42 €
2011	84.61 €	1.2	101.53 €
2012	86.65 €	1.2	103.98 €
2013	88.82 €	1.2	106.58 €
2014	90.42 €	1.2	108.50 €
2015	90.42 €	1.2	108.50 €
2016	90.42 €	1.2	108.50 €
2017	91.06 €	1.2	109.27 €
2018	91.06 €	1.2	109.27 €
2019	93.61 €	1.2	112.33 €
2020	95.96 €	3.7	355.05 €
2021	98.08 €	3.7	362.90 €
2022	99.56 €	-	400 €

Note: the table displays only the years since the adoption of the EUR currency by the Slovak Republic.

As we can see from the table, even though the amount ruled by the court in this example is the same, the amount payed to the household changed throughout the years due to the increase in the subsistence minimum for a child during the period and due to the change in the computation to determine the ceiling. Ultimately, since 2022, no maximum threshold applies, and the recipient receives what is determined by the court.

4.2.3. *Benefit duration*

As long as eligibility conditions hold.

4.2.4. *Means test*

Non-means-tested.

4.2.5. *Tax treatment*

Non-taxable.

4.2.6. *Interaction with other components of the tax-benefit system*

Alimony replacement benefit is taken into account in the means test for assistance in material need.

4.2.7. *Combining benefit receipt and employment/starting a new job*

No restrictions.

5. Net costs of Early Childhood Education and Care

The **reference date** for the policy rules described in this section is **1 January 2022**.

Early childhood education and care is provided by:

- providers of social services to promote the reconciliation of family and working life, e.g. nurseries, (from 6 months to 3 years old including) or
- kindergartens (from 3 to 6 years old; children aged 2 are also sometimes allowed subject to kindergarten's capacity) – *in the model it is assumed that both 2 and 3 year-olds attend kindergartens.*

Some nurseries are founded by municipalities/cities, but mostly they are founded by natural or legal persons. Kindergartens are mainly founded by municipalities/cities (public kindergartens), physical or other legal persons (private kindergarten) and churches or religious communities recognized by the state (church kindergartens).

Compulsory school attendance starts, as a rule, at the beginning of the school year, following the date on which the child reached the age of six. A child who has not become school mature can have his or her school attendance put off by one year.

5.1. *Gross childcare fees*

Variable name: `[SKcc_cost]`

Providers of social services

The average cost in childcare facilities under the age of three in 2021 is around EUR 324 per month in Slovakia. This estimate is obtained from the applications of parents applying for childcare allowance. It shows the average actual childcare costs of recipients of childcare allowance. In Bratislava, in 2021 the average childcare cost is EUR 357 per month. This type of childcare is modelled in TaxBEN for children aged less than 2 years old.

OECD note: to obtain the values for 2022 for the fee for providers of social services for Bratislava, the TaxBEN model applies the CPI inflation rate computed by the OECD to

the fee applied in 2021. When the actual fee for 2022 will be available, it will be retroactively added to the model in place of this approximation.

Kindergartens

In public kindergartens (the case considered in the TaxBEN model for children aged 2 years old and above), the monthly fees to partially cover the expenses shall be determined by the founder subject to binding regulations.

Parents pay a monthly fee per child to cover part of the costs related to the material provisions for the education process. In state-run kindergartens, the binding regulation sets the limit for fees up to 7.5% of the subsistence minimum for a dependent child (EUR 99.56 since 1 July 2021), i.e. EUR 7.47 per month. In kindergartens run by local authorities, the fee ceilings set by local binding regulations can be higher.

In addition to the monthly fee per child described above, parents pay for children's meals in the kindergarten. The Ministry of Education, Science, Research and Sport regulates the meal fees by establishing (three) several financial zones of food units. However, the local authorities are free to determine the overhead costs. The fee for meals also varies, depending on the actual number of meals taken by the child.

In the city of Bratislava there are 17 districts, each of them has its own binding regulation. For example, in Bratislava – average, the maximum fee for a child's stay in the kindergarten is EUR 36.80 per month, the daily food provision is EUR 1.51 and the monthly overhead costs is EUR 9.10. These fees are close to the average limits across 17 districts and are simulated in the model.

OECD note: TaxBEN uses as childcare fee the average amounts for the city of Bratislava for the years 2020, 2021, and 2022. For previous years, the values used are those in place in the district of Dúbravka, as the averages for the whole city are not available before the year 2020.

5.1.1. Discounts for part-time usage

Providers of social services

The rules for part-time users are not available.

Kindergartens

The same attendance fee applies to parents who only use childcare part-time, but the additional payments (e.g. for meals) may be different and depend on the location where the kindergarten is located. In the model, it is assumed that the same fees apply to full-time and part-time childcare users.

5.2. Fee discounts and free provision

Providers of social services

The fee reductions are administered through childcare allowance (see Section 5.3).

Kindergartens

Some fee discounts apply to all public kindergartens. For example, the legal representative of child does not pay the monthly fee in the following cases:

- the child is one year before the compulsory school attendance;
- the legal representative of the child is recipient of assistance in material need;
- the child is placed in the facility following a court decision (*not covered by the model*).

Other discounts might be determined by the kindergarten. The actual amount of fee, within the stipulated range, is determined by the director of the pre-school facility, kindergarten or special kindergarten, with the possibility to have the fee differentiated, for example, according to the number of siblings in the kindergarten, the child's age, duration of stay in the pre-school facility, etc. Such discounts are not covered in the model.

Fees are not taken into account when determining entitlement to other benefits, including social assistance.

5.3. *Child-care benefits for formal centre-based care*

Variable name: `[cc_benefit]`

Childcare allowance (*Príspevok na starostlivosť o dieťa*) is granted to a parent or guardian to support childcare expenses. This is a national universal scheme financed from taxes and the structural funds (ESF).

5.3.1. *Eligibility*

Childcare allowance is provided to persons taking care of a child up to the age of 3 years or up to the age of 6 years in case of long-term or severe disability. An eligible parent must pursue economic activity, or studies daily in high school or university and ensure that their children are looked after by official childcare service providers. The payment stops in the month after the child turns 3 years old (6 in case of disability), thus for 3-year olds in the model it is not simulated. The application is submitted by one parent; the status of the second parent does not affect eligibility.

5.3.2. *Benefit amount*

The amount corresponds to the documented expenses:

- up to EUR 280 monthly per child in case of child care carried out by an official provider such as nurseries, caregivers, private kindergartens, etc.
- up to EUR 80 monthly per child in case of child care provided by kindergarten registered in the network of schools and school facilities (the kindergarten must be established by a municipality or state administration at the local level);
- EUR 41.10 monthly per child without documented expenses in certain cases, if child care is provided by a person (e.g. parent, grandparent) who does not receive parental allowance.

5.3.3. *Benefit duration*

As long as the eligibility conditions hold.

5.3.4. *Means test*

No income test.

5.3.5. *Tax treatment*

Not taxable.

5.3.6. *Interaction with other benefits*

Childcare allowance cannot be combined with maternity benefit or parental allowance.

5.3.7. Combining benefit receipt and employment/starting a new job

The benefit is targeted at those in work.

5.4. Child care allowance for children not using child care centers

Variable name: [\[HomeCare\]](#)

Parental allowance (*Rodičovský příspěvek*) is a monthly benefit to contribute to parents taking care of their children. This is a tax-financed universal scheme providing a flat-rate benefit to all residents with children, irrespective of whether they take parental leave or not. Parents can work full time or part time while receiving the parental allowance.

5.4.1. Eligibility

Since 2011 one of the child's parents is entitled to allowance if he or she takes proper care of at least one child up to the age of 3 years (or up to the age of 6 years in case of long-term or heavy disability). Parental allowance can be received even in the case in which the child is attending public childcare. Parental allowance and childcare allowance (*Príspevok na starostlivosť o dieťa*) cannot be cumulated, and the parent must choose one between the two benefits.

5.4.2. Benefit amount

From 1 January 2022, the monthly amount of this allowance is

- EUR 280,00
- EUR 383,80 if the entitled person who applied for parental allowance was paid maternity benefit due to the care of this child before the entitlement to parental allowance (not modelled in TaxBEN).

For parents who have children who were born at the same time (twins, triplets, etc.) the amount of parental allowance is increased by 25% for each additional child (*not simulated*).

If there is a school-age child in the family who fails to attend compulsory school the amount is reduced by 50% (*not simulated*).

5.4.3. Benefit duration

As long as the eligibility conditions hold.

5.4.4. Means test

No income test.

5.4.5. Tax treatment

Not taxable.

5.4.6. Interaction with other benefits

An individual cannot receive parental allowance alongside unemployment benefit, sickness benefit or maternity benefit or childcare allowance, but it is possible for one member of a couple to receive unemployment benefit or sickness benefit and the other to receive parental allowance.

5.4.7. *Combining benefit receipt and employment/starting a new job*

No restrictions.

5.5. *Tax concessions for childcare expenditures*

The childcare fees paid by parents are not tax deductible.

6. In-work benefits

TaxBEN counts the special allowance (Section 6.1.) and the child tax credit (Section 8.1.4.) as in-work benefits.

6.1. *Special allowance (Osobitný príspevok)*

Variable names: `[SA_SPEC_ALL_p, SA_SPEC_ALL_s]`

This is a non-contributory benefit, means-tested against individual earnings and is not taxable. It is an into-work benefit for those who were long-term unemployed or inactive and recipients of assistance in material need. In the model it is classified as an “in-work benefit” `[IW]`.

6.1.1. *Eligibility conditions*

The special allowance is granted to a person who:

- a) starts employment or a similar working relationship for at least one half of the set weekly working hours, with the agreed remuneration not less than the minimum wage corresponding to the agreed scope of weekly working time; with the maximum pay of twice the minimum wage
- b) and who prior to entering employment was:
 - long-term (over 12 months) unemployed, or
 - for at least 12 calendar months
 - did not carry out activities that are eligible for earned income, income from business, income from other self-activities or equivalent income abroad,
 - failed to comply with compulsory school attendance,
 - did not undertake full-time studies,
 - did not receive sickness, maternity or retirement pension, and
 - did not receive invalidity pension, retirement allowance, retirement pension or disability pension;
- c) and is a member of a household who receives assistance in material need or whose assistance in material need has ended upon entering employment.

6.1.2. *Benefit amount*

Special allowance is granted to a person during the period of employment or similar labour relationship. The amount is:

- a) EUR 126.14 per month for the first 12 calendar months
- b) EUR 63.07 per month for the next 6 calendar months.

6.1.3. Benefit duration

The benefit is paid for a maximum of 18 calendar months.

6.1.4. Means test

There is no income test of family or household income. However, there are restrictions on recipient's earnings (see eligibility conditions in Section 6.1.1.)

6.1.5. Tax treatment

The benefit is not taxable.

6.1.6. Interaction with other components of the tax-benefit system

The benefit can be received alongside assistance in material need, child allowance, child care allowance, parental allowance or other benefits.

6.1.7. Combining benefit receipt and employment/starting a new job

The benefit is targeted at people who start employment.

7. Social security contributions and payroll taxes

7.1. Social security contributions payable by employees and benefit recipients

Variable names: [SOCSEC_health_1, SOCSEC_others_1, SOCSEC_health_2, SOCSEC_others_2]

Since 1 January 2010 the monthly minimum assessment base of all categories of employees (part-time, full-time, etc.) is the employee's actual monthly wage. Compulsory contributions of 13.4% of gross wages are paid by all employees into government operated schemes. The total is made up as follows:

Contribution type	Rate (%)
Health Insurance	4.0
Social Insurance	9.4
of which:	
- Sickness	1.4
- Retirement	4.0
- Disability	3.0
- Unemployment	1.0

There are maximum assessment bases MSSAB (maximum threshold for contributions to apply). These limits apply to both employee and employer contributions. From 2004 these MSSAB are no longer fixed values but depend upon the average wage in the national economy (AW). Since January 2017 MSSAB for all types of insurance (except health and accident insurance) have been increased to $7 * AW_{t-2}$, where AW_{t-2} is the average wage two years ago (in 2020 it was EUR 1 133 per month). Thus, $MSSAB = 7 * EUR 1133 * 12 = EUR 95 172$ per year. For accident and health insurance there is no upper limit.

Since 2015, the health insurance contribution (HIC) allowance has been introduced. The allowance decreases the employee's assessment base for the health insurance. It amounts to EUR 380 per month (EUR 4 560 annually) and decreases as income rises.

For each 1 euro rise in the monthly income, the monthly allowance is reduced by 2 euros. When the income reaches EUR 570.0 (EUR 6 840 annually) the allowance is reduced to zero. Since January 2018 the HIC allowance is available only for employee, and not employer contributions. The HIC allowance is applicable only on standard employment income (not self-employed income or income based on temporary contracts). However, to determine the amount of allowance all types of incomes are assessed so that only low income workers receive the allowance.

7.2. Social security contributions payable by employers

Variable names: [\[SSCR_1, SSCR_2\]](#)

The total contribution for employers is 35.2% of gross wages. The contribution comprises the health insurance contribution (10%) and the social insurance contribution (25.2%). The social insurance rate reflects contributions to sickness insurance (1.4%), disability insurance (3%), retirement insurance (14.0%), the Guaranteed Fund (0.25%), accident insurance (0.8%), unemployment (1%) and the Reserve Fund (4.75%). All contributions are rounded down to two decimal points.

Since January 2005, the Slovak Republic has introduced the privately managed fully funded pillar. This means that a given proportion (initially 9 percentage points; from 1 September 2012 – 4 percentage points; from 2017 it will be raised each year by 0.25% to a target level of 6%, so in 2022 the proportion is 5.5%) of social contributions paid by the employer for retirement insurance flows directly to the private pension funds and not to the Social Insurance Agency as in previous years.

Due to the Covid-19 pandemic in January and February 2022, employers and self-employed persons had the opportunity to request a premium deferral of the social insurance contributions and old-age pension savings paid by the employer (if their decline in sales was at least 40%).

Employers also contribute to the Social Fund. The Social Fund must be compulsorily created by all employers who have their registered office or residence in the territory of the Slovak Republic and employ at least one employee in labour-law or service contract. The minimum mandatory contribution rate is set to at least 0.6% of gross employee salaries in the current year. The Social Fund is used for implementation of enterprise social policy for employees, e.g. for catering allowances, transport, social assistance, supplementary pension, etc.

Contributions to private pension funds and the Social Fund are classified as ‘non-tax compulsory payments’ in the TaxBEN model.

8. Taxes

Only the central government levies income tax in the Slovak Republic: there are no separate state or local income taxes. The tax unit is the individual, though there are some joint elements such as an additional allowance for those with a low-income spouse.

8.1. Personal income tax

Variable name: [\[IT\]](#)

8.1.1. Tax allowances

The digressive tax allowances (personal tax allowance and spouse allowance) are taken into account at the end of the year when the tax return is filed or when the annual

reconciliation is performed. Monthly tax prepayments during the year are therefore not affected by tax allowances.

Basic tax allowance:

The basic tax allowance for all taxpayers is 21.0 times the Subsistence Minimum (SM) for an adult. Since 1 January 2022 it is $21.0 * \text{EUR } 218.06 = \text{EUR } 4\,579.26$ per year.

If gross earnings net of employee social security contributions exceed EUR 20 235.97 ($92.8 * \text{SM}$), the allowance is gradually reduced. (This threshold approximately equals to an employee's monthly gross wage of EUR 1 947.2.) In this case, the reduced amount of allowance is calculated as $44.2 * \text{SM}$ minus one quarter of gross earnings net of employee social security contributions.

The basic personal allowance reaches zero if the gross earnings net of employee social security contributions amount to EUR 38 553.01 per year. (This corresponds to employee's monthly gross wage of approximately EUR 3 709.8) The value of the basic tax allowance cannot become negative.

Spouse tax allowance:

An additional allowance is given to the principal earner in respect of a spouse living in the same household if the spouse earns no more than EUR 4 186.75 per year. As of 2013, to be entitled to spouse allowance one of the following conditions should be met:

- The spouse is taking care of (not necessarily personally) children up to 3 years (or up to 6 years if child is disabled)
- The spouse is unemployed
- The spouse is receiving nursing allowance (*not covered by the model*)
- The spouse is disabled (*not covered by the model*).

As from 1 January 2007 the value of the spouse allowance depends on the gross earnings net of employee social security contributions of both the principal and the spouse.

If the principal's gross earnings net of employee social security contributions are less than or equal to EUR 38 553.01 ($176.8 * \text{SM}$) and the spouse's gross earnings net of employee social security contributions are lower than EUR 4 186.75 ($19.2 * \text{SM}$), the spouse allowance is calculated as the difference between $19.2 * \text{SM}$ and the spouse's gross earnings net of employee social security contributions.

If the gross earnings net of employee social security contributions of the spouse exceed EUR 4186.75, the spouse allowance is zero.

If the principal's gross earnings net of employee social security contributions exceed EUR 38 553.01 ($176.8 * \text{SM}$), the spouse allowance is calculated as $63.4 * \text{SM}$ minus one quarter of the principal's gross earnings net of employee social security contributions. This amount is reduced by the spouse's gross earnings net of employee social security contributions until it reaches zero.

Other tax allowances:

Relief for social and health insurance contributions: employee's social security contributions are deductible for income tax purposes.

8.1.2. Tax base

The tax base is calculated as employment income minus tax allowances (including employee's social security contributions). Income tax schedule is applied to the tax base.

8.1.3. Income tax schedule

In 2013 the previous flat tax rate of 19% was replaced by a new tax schedule with two tax brackets. The ceiling for the first bracket is set as $176.8 * \text{MLS}$ (= EUR 38 553.01). The tax schedule is as follows:

Annual taxable income (EUR)	Rate (%)
0 – 38 553.01	19
38 553.01 and over	25

8.1.4. Tax credits

Child tax credit:

The previous allowance for children was replaced by a tax credit in January 2004. In 2022, the tax credit is:

- EUR 47.14 per child up to six years per month (EUR 565.68 per year);
- EUR 43.6 per child over six years and until 15 (up to the last time in the calendar month in which the dependent child reaches the age of 15) (EUR 523.20 per year); this does not apply if the dependent child is provided with a subsidy to support the education of the child's eating habits (food subsidy);
- and EUR 23.57 per child over fifteen years per month (EUR 282.84 per year).

The tax credit is deducted from the tax liability; if the credit exceeds the tax liability, the excess will be paid to the taxpayer. In order to receive this tax credit, the parent must annually earn at least 6 times the minimum monthly wage (in 2022, $\text{EUR } 646 * 6 = \text{EUR } 3\,876$ per year). The credit can be taken only by one partner. It can be taken by one partner for part of the tax period (year) and by the other partner for the rest of the tax period (year); this choice must hold for all dependent children.

In the model it is assumed that the credit is claimed by the highest wage earner. It is included in the variable “in-work benefits” [\[IW\]](#).

Employee tax credit (ETC):

Prior to 2015, low-income workers were eligible for employee tax credit. The employee tax credit was effective from 2009 and depended on employee's earnings and the number of months worked. In order to receive the employee tax credit, earnings must be between 6 times and 12 times the monthly minimum wage amount (between EUR 3 876 – EUR 7 752). The credit was then calculated as a 19% of the difference between the basic allowance and the tax base (gross earnings net of employee SSC), calculated from 12 times the monthly minimum wage amount or from the actual income (whichever is higher). In 2022 the tax base (at the level of the minimum wage, EUR 6 713.30) is higher than the basic allowance (EUR 4 579.32) and the tax credit is automatically zero (so effectively no-one can be eligible).

In the model this tax credit is included in the variable “in-work benefits” [\[IW\]](#).

9. Paid sick leave (*not modelled in TaxBEN*)

9.1. *Sickness Benefit (Nemocenské)*

9.1.1. *Entitlement and eligibility conditions*

Employee and self-employed person with mandatory sickness insurance is entitled to sickness benefits if due to a disease or an accident was acknowledged temporarily incapable for work or was order a quarantine measure or isolation according to special regulation.

Age: The claimant must have reached 15 years of age.

Contribution/employment history: There is not any requirement for contribution period, that mean sickness benefit is available since the first day of employment or mandatory entrance to sickness insurance for self-employed. Self-employed person has to paid contributions on sickness insurance not later than on the last day of the calendar month when a reason occurred to provide sickness benefit. Debt on social insurance contributions at level less than 5 EUR is not taking into account.

9.1.2. *Benefit amounts*

The amount of the benefit is paid monthly and it is:

- Employees: 55% of the assessment base (daily earnings calculated on the basis of the previous year) starting from the 11th day of sickness.
- Self-employed and voluntarily insured persons: 25% of the assessment base during the first 3 days of sickness, then it is raised to 55%.

The daily assessment basis is the insured's average daily earnings in the last year before the incapacity began. The benefit does not vary over time and there are no additional amounts for dependants. Only 50% of the benefit is paid if the sickness has been a consequence of alcohol or drug abuse. No benefit is paid if the sickness has been a consequence of the insured person's voluntary malefaction. In case of non-compliance with the treatment, the entitlement is suspended for 30 calendar days.

There is no minimum benefit. The maximum assessment base cannot be more than twice the national average wage in the previous year.

9.1.3. *Benefit duration*

The benefit is paid for a duration of up to 52 weeks, and cannot be renewed or extended. [During the Covid-19 pandemic, the benefit duration could be extended by maximum one year.](#)

9.1.4. *Means test*

The benefit is not means-tested.

9.1.5. *Tax treatment*

Benefits are not subject to taxation.

9.1.6. *Interactions with other components of the tax-benefit system*

It is not possible to combine Sickness benefit (Nemocenské) with Maternity Benefit (Materské), Unemployment Benefit (Dávka v nezamestnanosti), Income Replacement (Náhrada příjmu) or Benefit for Care for a Sick Relative (Ošetrovné).

9.1.7. *Combining benefit receipt and employment/starting a new job*

No restrictions.

9.2. *Mandatory employer sick pay (Náhrada príjmu)*

9.2.1. *Entitlement and eligibility conditions*

Employee is entitled to sick pay if due to a disease or an accident was acknowledged temporarily incapable for work or was order a quarantine measure according to special regulation.

9.2.2. *Benefit amounts*

The income replacement by the employer is equal to:

- 25% of the assessment base (daily earnings calculated on the basis of the previous year, monthly ceiling is 2-times the national average monthly wage) during the first 3 calendar days;
- 55% of the assessment base from the 4th to 10th calendar day.

9.2.3. *Benefit duration*

The first 10 calendar days of inability to work because of sickness are paid by the employer in the form of wage compensation under labour law.

9.2.4. *Means test*

The benefit is not means-tested.

9.2.5. *Tax treatment*

The benefit is not taxable.

9.2.6. *Interactions with other components of the tax-benefit system*

It is not possible to combine Sick Pay (Náhrada príjmu) with Maternity Benefit (Materské), Sickness Benefit (Nemocenské) or Parental Allowance (Rodičovský príspevok), for Parental Allowance does not apply if the person is simultaneously an employee.

9.2.7. *Combining benefit receipt and employment/starting a new job*

No restrictions.

10. **Job retention programmes (not modelled in TaxBEN)**

10.1. *“First Aid” – scheme 1*

The state pays 80 or 100 percent of the employee's total cost of labour (gross monthly wage, including employer's social security contributions) to employers who were forced to shut down their operations based on the measures of the Slovak Public Health Authority; employers with furloughed workers, under a maximum of EUR 1 100 per employee per month. From 1 November 2021, the contribution was increased from 80% of the gross salary to 80% of his total labour cost of the employee, in the maximum amount of EUR 1,100 per month

10.1.1. Entitlement and eligibility conditions

For the employer or for the authorized user, for the purposes of measure no. 1 considers:

a) a legal person which has its registered office or the seat of its organizational unit in the territory of the Slovak Republic, or a natural person who has a permanent residence in the territory of the Slovak Republic and who employs a natural person in an employment or similar employment relationship,

b) an organizational unit of a foreign legal entity or a foreign natural person with an employment entity that is authorized to conduct business in the territory of the Slovak Republic pursuant to a special regulation,

c) a legal entity or a natural person who carries out activities pursuant to Act no. 5/2004 Coll. on employment, in particular job placement for remuneration, temporary employment, supported employment, provision of professional counseling services, provision of education and training for the labor market for job seekers, for job seekers and for employees in the territory of the Slovak Republic

An authorized user can only be an entity that was established and started its activities no later than February 1, 2021. Target group: • employee to whom the employer (including self-employed, which is the employer) cannot assign work due to an obstacle on the part of the employer (§ 142 of the Labor Code), on the day of commencement of work, in accordance with §43 par. 1 letter c) of the Labor Code, is no later than February 1, 2021. The allowance cannot be provided to employees for the time for which they receive social security benefits.

10.1.2. Benefit amounts

10.1.3. Benefit duration

From 13 March 2020 - from the date of the decision of the Public Health Office of the Slovak Republic on the closure of establishments until the end of the calendar month in which the decision of the Public Health Office of the Slovak Republic will be revoked. The measure was valid until the end of February 2022.

10.1.4. Means test

Not means tested.

10.1.5. Tax treatment

Not taxable.

10.1.6. Interactions with other components of the tax-benefit system

The benefit counts towards the income test of other means-tested benefits, such as assistance in material need.

10.1.7. Combining benefit receipt and employment/starting a new job

11. Selected output from the OECD tax-benefit model (TaxBEN)

This section shows selected output of the TaxBEN model for the Slovak Republic 2019 (Figure 2). TaxBEN by default produces the following output: 1) net household incomes (**black lines**) and 2) related income components (**coloured stacked areas**) for selected family and individual circumstances (e.g. a lone parent working at different earnings levels with two children aged 4 and 6 respectively – users are free to select many of these circumstances). The model and the related web calculator is accessible from the [project website](#). Figure 2 shows outputs for four scenarios:

- By gross earnings (**Panel A**);
- By unemployment duration (in months) for a jobseeker claiming unemployment benefits (**Panel B**);
- By previous gross earnings levels for a jobseeker claiming unemployment benefits (**Panel C**);
- By previous employment record, for a jobseeker claiming unemployment benefits (**Panel D**).

The stacked areas shows the following household income components: **GROSS** = gross earnings; **SSC** = social security contributions; **IT**= income tax; **FB** = family benefits; **HB** = Housing benefits; **SA** = social assistance / Guaranteed minimum income benefits; **IW** = in-work benefit. Note that these components may be the result of the aggregation of more than one benefit into a single component. Please refer to the table of content to see the benefits included in each category.

Results in Figure 2 refer to a 2-adult family with two children. Adults are both 40 years old whereas children are 4 and 6 years old respectively. Social assistance and housing benefits are assumed to be available in all the four scenarios when the necessary income and eligibility requirements are met. Where receipt of social assistance or other benefits is subject to activity tests (such as active job-search or being available for work), these requirements are assumed to be met.

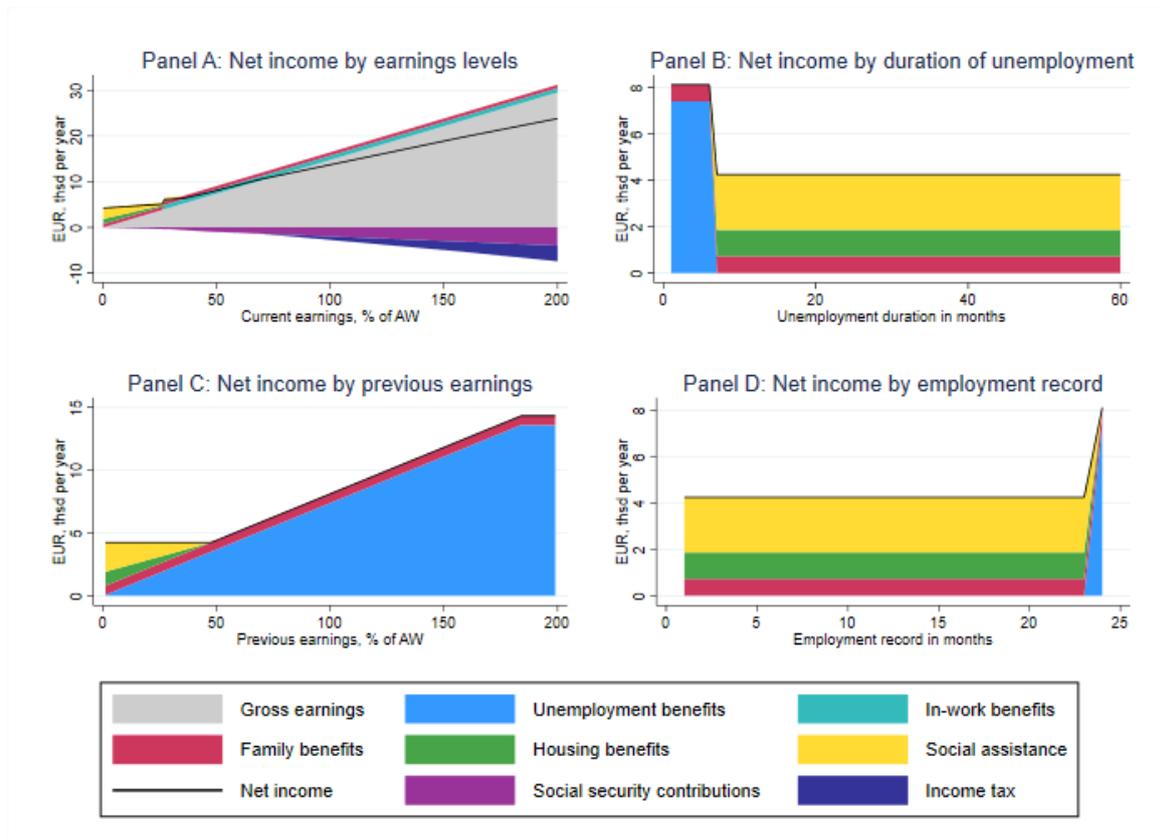
Panel A assumes that one adult family member (so-called ‘spouse’ using the TaxBEN terminology) is out of work and not eligible for unemployment benefits (e.g. because they have expired) whereas the other adult member (so-called ‘principal’) is employed full-time and full-year at different earnings levels. When earnings of the first adult are zero this person is assumed to be out of work but not receiving unemployment benefits (again, e.g. because they have expired), instead claiming social assistance or guaranteed minimum income benefits, as applicable.

Panels B to D assume that the second adult is out of work and not eligible to unemployment benefits whereas the first adult is also out of work and claiming unemployment benefits. In Panel B and C the first adult is assumed to have a ‘long’ employment record of 264 consecutive months before the job loss. The horizontal axis in Panel B measures the time of benefit receipt, starting from the first month. The horizontal axis in Panel C shows the amount of previous gross earnings (before any social contribution payments). Results in Panels C and D refer to the 2nd month of unemployment benefit receipt whereas Panel D consider the case of previous earnings equal to the average Wage. Previous earnings in Panel B are also equal to the average wage.

TaxBEN assumes the following logical sequence of benefit claims: 1) Unemployment benefit (Section 2.1), 2) Child Allowance (Section 4.1), 3) Alimony replacement benefit (Section 4.2) 4) Special allowance (Section 6), 5) Assistance in material need (Section 3.1).

Figure 2. Selected output from the OECD tax-benefit model

Couple with two children, 2022



Source: Calculations based on the OECD tax-benefit model.

Annex: Other benefits and direct taxes

This section provides a brief description of other cash benefits and taxes on employment incomes in the Slovak Republic that are relevant for some members of the population below the statutory retirement age, but which are not included in the OECD tax-benefit model.

Subsidy for food and school supplies (Dotácia na stravu a školské potreby)

The subsidy can be granted to children who attend preschool facility or primary school and live in families who receive assistance in material need, or whose average monthly income for the last six consecutive months is below the subsistence minimum. Since 2021 there have been changes with respect to target group for providing food subsidies due to an increase in the tax bonus for age category 6-15, see chapter 8.1.4.

Subsidies for food can be provided to ensure food for a child in a preschool facility or a primary school. The subsidy for school supplies can be provided to ensure school supplies for children in the preparatory class in a pre-school facility (kindergarten) or in a school.

The food subsidy can be granted for:

- every child who attends pre-school facility or school (primary school) in which at least 50% of children are from families receiving assistance in material need,
- every child who attends pre-school facility or school (primary school) and lives in a family who receives assistance in material need or whose income does not exceed the amount of subsistence minimum,
- every child who attends the preparatory class in a pre-school facility or school (primary school) and lives in a household in which no member of the household has claimed (could or did not claim) this child to the tax bonus provided for children from 6 to 15 years of age.

The subsidy for school supplies can be granted for:

- every child who attends the preparatory class in a pre-school facility or school in which at least 50% of children are from families receiving benefits and allowances, and
- every child who attends the preparatory class in a pre-school facility or school and lives in a family who receives benefits or whose income does not exceed the amount of subsistence minimum.

Since 1 August 2021 subsidy for food is EUR 1.30 per day per child for lunch (granted only for days when the child attends school). Subsidy for school supplies is EUR 33.20 per child for the financial year.

Subsidy for food and subsidy for supplies can be provided by the founder of kindergarten or the founder of the primary school or municipality or civic associations. The subsidy is paid to the service provider not to the parents of the child.

Additional child benefit (Príplatok k prídavku na dieťa)

Additional child benefit is an extra allowance for dependent children introduced in January 2008. The entitlement arises if the child's parent or guardian is not entitled to the tax credit for dependent children, does not work or is a recipient of pension (old-age, early old-age or disability). From 1 January 2022 the monthly amount of this allowance is EUR 12.14. Since the 1st of July 2022, the amount has been increased to EUR 30.