

The application for residence permit for the newborn child is submitted by the child's parent who holds a residence permit, by submitting an official application in person at the Alien Police Department according to the place of residence.

The following documents must be **submitted with the application**:

1. **Passport** of the child or passport of the parent in which the child's name is included;
2. **Slovak Birth Certificate** of the child;
3. **Two photos** of the child (3 x 3.5 cm);
4. **Health insurance document** of the child;
5. **Document proving financial coverage** of the child's stay, e.g. parent's account statement with a min. amount of EUR 94.92 for each month of stay and parent's affidavit verified by a notary confirming financial and material provision of the child;
6. **Document proving accommodation**, e.g. ownership deed of the parent and parent's affidavit verified by a notary confirming provision of accommodation to the child, or affidavit of the property owner verified by a notary confirming provision of accommodation to the child and the ownership deed;
7. A child under 16 years of age is **exempt from the administrative fee** for submitting the application and you only pay a fee of **EUR 4.50** (in form of a fee stamp) for issuance of a residence document, upon its collection.



If you have a residence permit in Slovakia and you give birth to a child, whereas none of the parents is a Slovak citizen, you should know the following:

- ✓ The doctor assisting at the child birth **notifies of the birth the Registry Office** competent according to the place of birth.
- ✓ The Registry Office will issue a **Slovak Birth Certificate** (confirming birth of the child in the territory of Slovakia, which, however, does not mean that the child acquires Slovak citizenship).
- ✓ You must request the **entry of your child's name into your passport** or apply for an **individual passport** for the child at the diplomatic mission of your country or directly in your home country.
- ✓ **Within 90 days** following the birth, you must **apply for the same type of residence permit for your child** as the one you hold. In general, if the parents have different types of residence permit, the child is granted the more favourable type.
- ✓ Until the Alien Police Department decides on your application, the stay of your child in the territory of the Slovak Republic is **considered permitted**.
- ✓ If you fail to apply for a residence permit for your child within 90 days, you must ensure **departure of your child** from Slovakia within the same period.

### Health Insurance of the Child

- ✓ Within the period of 60 days following the child's birth, the child is **insured by law** in the same Health Insurance Company where its mother has/had public health insurance. In case the mother did not have public health insurance, the child is insured in the *Všeobecná zdravotná poisťovňa* Health Insurance Company during the first 60 days.
- ✓ Within the period of 60 days following the child's birth, the parent is obliged to **register the child in a public or commercial Health Insurance Company**. A child may have public health insurance only if it has permanent residence in Slovakia. If the child does not have permanent residence or if it has not been granted yet, the child should be insured in a commercial Health Insurance Company ("health insurance for foreigners" in *Union* Insurance Company). After obtaining the permanent residence permit, the child may be registered in any public Health Insurance Company.

not to forget...

... when you give birth to a child in Slovakia



MIGRAČNÉ  
INFORMAČNÉ  
CENTRUM

**Migration Information Centre of the IOM  
International Organization for Migration**  
Grösslingová 4, 811 09 Bratislava  
Poštová 1, 040 01 Košice  
tel.: 0850 211 478, +421 2 5263 0023  
e-mail: mic@iom.int  
internet: www.mic.iom.sk, www.iom.sk



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# WHAT ARE YOUR DUTIES IN CASE YOU GIVE BIRTH TO A CHILD IN SLOVAKIA?

## Maternity Benefit and Maternity Leave



- ✓ If you are pregnant or you take care of a new-born child and, at the same time, you **paid sickness insurance during at least 270 days** within the last 2 years prior to the birth of your child, you are entitled to the maternity benefit.
- ✓ The entitlement to maternity benefit and maternity leave arises **from the beginning of the 6<sup>th</sup> week prior to the expected date of birth** determined by the doctor, or from the day of birth in case of a preterm birth.
- ✓ If you want to claim your entitlement to the maternity benefit, you must **submit a completed application at the Social Insurance Agency** (branch office according to the place of your residence). The application form will be provided and certified by your gynaecologist; if you are employed, the application must also be certified by your employer.
- ✓ Maternity benefit is payable and maternity leave may be taken for a **maximum period of 34 weeks** (37 weeks for a single mother and 43 weeks for multiple births) from the day the entitlement to the maternity benefit / maternity leave arose.
- ✓ **The amount of maternity benefit** is very individual and its calculation depends on several factors. You may verify the exact amount of the benefit in your particular case directly at the Social Insurance Agency (in general, the amount of maternity benefit corresponds to 60% of the average wage of the insured woman in the previous period).
- ✓ **A male** who takes care of a new-born child and meets certain criteria is also entitled to maternity benefit and to parental leave.



This information may be subject to frequent changes. We recommend you to keep updated by calling the discounted information helpline of the **IOM Migration Information Centre (MIC) 0850 211 478**, by sending an e-mail to [mic@iom.int](mailto:mic@iom.int) or by visiting the MIC website [www.mic.iom.sk](http://www.mic.iom.sk).

## What are your other Entitlements?



### PARENTAL LEAVE

- ✓ **After termination of your maternity leave**, you are entitled to a parental leave to enhance the care of your child. You must request the parental leave from your employer. Parental leave is provided **until the child is 3 years old** (until 6 years of age in case of a long-term unfavourable health condition of a child requiring special care).
- ✓ You are not entitled to maternity benefit during parental leave. However, if you meet certain conditions, you may apply for one or more types of **state social support benefits**.

### BREAST-FEEDING

- ✓ During working time, you are **entitled to breast-feeding breaks (2 half-an-hour breaks** until the end of the 6<sup>th</sup> month of the child's age, or **1 half-an-hour break per day** during the next 6 months) which count into your working time.

### SPECIAL PROTECTION UNDER THE LABOUR ACT

- ✓ A pregnant woman or a woman on maternity / parental leave is under special **protection against termination of her employment** and may be released in special cases only (e.g. in case of company dissolution), if she **informed** her employer about her pregnancy **in writing** and presented a medical confirmation hereof.
- ✓ A temporary residence permit for the purpose of employment does not expire upon taking the maternity leave, if you have a valid work permit. However, you need your employer's promise confirming your further employment, when renewing your work permit.
- ✓ When you return to your job after termination of your maternity / parental leave (regardless of its duration), the employer is obliged to **accept you to your original work position and place of work** (if not possible, another work corresponding to your employment contract).
- ✓ If you were transferred to a different work due to your pregnancy or maternity (until the 9<sup>th</sup> month from the birth) due to prohibition of your original work to pregnant women / its cessation / cancellation of your workplace and you have a lower income, you are entitled to an **equalisation benefit** based on an application in the amount of 55% of the difference between the original average wage and the average wage after the transfer. The application form must be certified by your doctor and subsequently by your employer and sent to the Social Insurance Agency.

## State Social Support Benefits



- After the child birth, you may verify whether you are entitled for other benefits. Granting of other benefits depends on meeting specific conditions. The Social Insurance Agency may grant the following benefits:
- ✓ Child allowance and supplementary child allowance;
  - ✓ Parental allowance;
  - ✓ Childbirth allowance and supplementary childbirth allowance;
  - ✓ Parents' benefit;
  - ✓ Carer's allowance;
  - ✓ Nursing benefit.

## Citizenship of a Child Born in the Slovak Republic



**The fact that you gave birth to a child in Slovakia does not automatically mean that the child acquires Slovak citizenship.** A child acquires Slovak citizenship by birth, if:

- ✓ At least one of the parents is a Slovak citizen (regardless of the place of birth), or
- ✓ The child is born in Slovakia and its parents have no citizenship, or
- ✓ The child is born in Slovakia, its parents are foreign nationals and the child does not acquire their citizenship upon birth (e.g. in case it is not allowed by legislation of the country of their origin).

A child born in Slovakia (represented by its legal representative, i.e. parents) may **apply for Slovak citizenship**, if it has had permanent residence in Slovakia for at least 3 years immediately preceding submission of the application for Slovak citizenship.