PRACTICAL GUIDE

SOCIAL INTEGRATION INCOME

INSTITUTO DA SEGURANÇA SOCIAL, I.P.

TECHNICAL FILE

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The information contained in this practical guide does not waive the consultation of the law.

A – What is it?

It is a social support aimed at protecting people who are in extreme poverty. This support includes:

- a **monthly benefit** to ensure that minimum needs are met, and
- a **social and professional integration programme**, which includes an **action plan** (Social Integration Contract) tailored to the characteristics and circumstances of the applicant's household.

B – Who is entitled?

- People living in extreme poverty who need support to improve their social and professional integration;
- People providing essential care to members of their household, under the informal carer scheme.

C – What are the entitlement conditions?

You are entitled to the Social Integration Income (*RSI – Rendimento Social de Inserção*) if you **meet all of the following conditions**:

- you live in Portugal or are considered a resident, meaning:
    - citizens of the European Union, European Economic Area and third countries that have an agreement on the free movement of persons within the European Union:
        - must have legal residence in Portugal;
    - citizens of other countries:
        - must have legal residence in Portugal for at least one year;
    - citizens with refugee status:
        - must have legal residence in Portugal.
- you (and your household members) do not own **movable assets** (such as bank deposits, shares, bonds, postal savings certificates, participation securities and units in collective investment institutions) exceeding **€32.227,80** [60 times the Social Support Index (IAS – *Indexante dos Apoios Sociais*) value], which in 2026 is €537,13);

  For more information, please consult the practical guide – Means Testing (*Condição de recursos*).
- you are registered with the Employment Centre near your place of residence because you are unemployed but can work;

  Note: If you became unemployed on your own initiative (without just cause), you may only apply to the RSI benefit one year after the date of unemployment.
- you authorise Social Security to access all information relevant to the assessment of your social and economic situation;

  For further information and to find out how to give your consent, see section F – How to apply
- you are not benefiting from any social support within the scope of the scheme for granting asylum or refugee status;
- if you live alone: your gross monthly income (before deductions) is **lower than €247,56**;

- if you live with other family members: the gross monthly income of your household is **below the maximum RSI amount**, which varies depending on the household composition.

  For further information and to find out the maximum RSI amount, see section D – How much will I receive?

- **you meet at least one of the following conditions:**
  - you are aged 18 or over, or
  - you are aged under 18, but earn more than **€173,29** (70% of the RSI amount, which is €247,56 in 2026), and you:
    - are pregnant, or
    - are married or living in a *de facto* relationship for more than 2 years, or

      Note: As from 2 April 2025, the minimum legal age for a young person to get married in Portugal has been raised to 18. Previously performed legal marriages of young people aged 16 or over will remain valid until both spouses reach the age of majority.
    - have dependents (minors or people with disabilities) with no or low income (equal to or lower than **€173,29**).
- you are in a situation of extreme poverty;
- you make a formal and express commitment to sign the social integration contract, namely by being available to work, attend training courses or accept other appropriate forms of social integration;
- you are not in pre-trial detention or serving a prison sentence;

  Note: You may apply for the RSI within **45 days** before the expected date of your release.
- you are not accommodated in a state-funded establishment, except if:
  - you are provisionally accommodated in a social response of temporary nature and have a defined personal integration plan, or
  - you are accommodated in a therapeutic community or inpatient unit of the National Network of Integrated long-term Care.

  Note: You may apply for the RSI within **45 days before the expected date of your exit or discharge.**

Note: The RSI applicant must submit all the necessary documents (his/hers and of the household members), as well as give permission to the competent authority to access all information relevant to the assessment of the respective financial and economic situation.

D – How much will I receive?

D1. How much will I receive?

The benefit monthly amount is equal to the **difference** between the **maximum RSI amount and the total amount of the household income**.

The maximum RSI amount corresponds to the sum of the following values for each household member:

Household member	RSI amount
Applicant	€247,56 (100% of the RSI amount)
Each adult (aged 18 or over)	€173,29 (70% of the RSI amount)
Each child (aged under 18)	€123,78 (50% of the RSI amount)

If you live alone:

- your total monthly income **cannot be equal to or higher than** €247,56**.**

If you live with other family members:

- the total monthly income of all household members cannot be equal to or higher than the maximum RSI amount, calculated according to the household composition.

Example:
Joana, the applicant, lives with 2 other adults and 1 child. The **maximum RSI amount** is calculated as follows:

- €247,56 (applicant) + €173,29 × 2 (2 adults) + €123,78 × 1 (1 child) = **€717,92**

If the household income is €**300,00**, the amount received will be the difference between the maximum RSI amount (€717,92) and the household income (€300,00); thus, Joana will receive €417,92 (€717,92 - €300,00).

Note: The benefit amount is not a fixed value. It varies, according to the changes in the household composition and/or in the respective income.

D1.1 Income considered

The following **income categories** are considered in the **calculation of the household monthly income**:

- gross annual employment income (before deductions), including holiday pay and Christmas bonus, except:
    - income from employment earned by young students under an employment contract during school holidays;
    - income from employment earned by young student workers aged 27 or under, provided that the annual amount does not exceed 14 times the guaranteed minimum monthly wage (RMMG), i.e., no more than 14 times the national minimum wage (which, in 2026, is €920,00).
- income from self-employment (business and professional);
- capital income (interest from bank deposits, dividends from shares, or income from other financial assets), if some of the family members (including the applicant) have movable assets (bank deposits, shares, postal savings certificates or other financial assets), **1/12 of the highest values of the following assets shall be considered as capital income**:

  - the value of capital income earned (interest on bank deposits, stock dividends or income from other financial assets);
  - 5% of the total value of the movable assets on 31 December of the previous year (credits deposited in bank accounts, shares, postal savings certificates or other financial assets).

- Property income, if some of the family members are property owners, 1/12 of the total value of the following assets shall be considered as property income:
  - Permanent residence (only if its value exceeds €241.708,50, i.e., 450 × the IAS value, which in 2026 is €537,13:
    - 5% of the difference between the permanent residence asset value and €241.708,50 (if the difference is positive).
  - Remaining property, except the permanent residence:
    - the amount of rents actually received or 5% of the total property value is considered.
- pensions, including maintenance payments or benefits granted within the scope of the Child Support Guarantee Fund – *Fundo de Garantia de Alimentos a Menores*;
- social benefits, with the exception of cash benefits granted within the scope of the family protection subsystem, aimed to ensure compensation for family, disability and dependency expenses;
- allowances to support rent payments or other housing supports from the State, received on a regular basis.
- monthly allowance received during the performance of occupational activities of social interest related to programmes in the employment area

For more information, consult the practical guide - Means Testing (*Condição de Recursos*).

D2. How is the RSI benefit calculated?

Step 1: calculate the RSI amount according to the household composition by adding the following amounts according to the type of household member:

Household member	**RSI amount**
Applicant	€247,56 (100% of the RSI amount)
Each adult (aged 18 or over)	€173,29 (70% of the RSI amount)
Each child (aged under 18)	€123,78 (50% of the RSI amount)

Example: For a family with 3 adults and 1 child, the RSI amount will be: €247,56 (applicant) + €173,29 × 2 (2 adults) + €123,78 (1 child) = **€717,92.**

Step 2: Calculate the total household income.

- **In the case of employment income**

Calculate the total amount of employment income of all the household members in the month prior to the application submission or, in case of variable income, the average income in the three months immediately before the application submission, by adding:

- 80% of the employment income, after deducting the social security contributions;
- 100% of income from other categories.

Note: If one of the household members or the RSI beneficiary (the applicant) was unemployed, but started working after the RSI benefit has been granted, only 50% of the employment income received during the first 12 continuous or non-continuous months will be taken into account.

For the calculation of 50% or 80% of income, the twelfths of the Christmas Bonus and Holiday Pay are taken into account, monthly, i.e., **1/12** of the Christmas Bonus and Holiday Pay amounts received by the household member are considered as employment income.

The **total amount of the household income in the month before the application submission** is calculated as follows:

- to the employment income of each household member is added
- the income from, among others, pensions, social benefits, capital income, property income, public housing support and allowances received within the scope of the CEI and CEI+ Contracts (Employment-integration contacts)-

Step 3: Deduct the total income calculated in step 2 from the total RSI amount calculated in step 1 to find the RSI benefit amount.

Assuming the total amount of the household income is €300,00, the RSI benefit will be: €717,92 - €300,00 = **€417,92**.

D3. How can I receive it?

You can receive the RSI benefit in **2 ways**:

- by bank transfer, or
- by postal order issued by the Portuguese post offices (CTT) and sent to your address.

D4. How to register or change the IBAN (International Bank Account Number)

1. Through the Social Security Portal

You can register or change the IBAN through the Social Security Portal after logging in and accessing the menu *Perfil* (Profile) > *Conta bancária* (Bank Account) > *Consultar e alterar conta bancária* (Consult and change bank account details).

2. At the Social Security Customer Information Services

To register or change the IBAN, you must complete the form MG 14 - *Requerimento de Registo ou Alteração de IBAN* – (Application for IBAN Registration or Change) and attach a bank document confirming the IBAN, which must include the name of the person submitting the application or the person entitled to the **Social Integration Income** as the account holder.

Note: The IBAN will be pending validation by Social Security. Once confirmed, a notification will be sent to your inbox in the Menu > Iniciar Sessão (Log in) > Mensagens (Messages).

Minimum Banking Services (SMB)

If you still do not have a current account, you may open a Minimum Banking Services account at any bank.

The annual cost is less than 1% of the national minimum wage, which in 2026 amounts to €920,00.

For more information on Minimum Banking Services, please consult the Bank Customer Portal (*Portal do Cliente Bancário*).

E – Granting period

E1. When will I start to receive the Social Integration Income?

As from the **date** on which your application is considered duly completed, i.e., from the moment you submit the **final supporting document** proving that you meet the necessary conditions to be entitled to the Social Integration Income (RSI), and provided that the **application is approved** by the competent services.

Note: Payment begins in the **month of release,** if you are in pre-trial detention or serving a prison sentence, or in the **month of exit or discharge**, if you are provisionally accommodated in social responses of temporary nature or in-patient units. After the benefit is granted, the Social Integration Contract must be signed within 45 days.

E2. How will I receive it? (granting period)

The RSI entitlement period is **12 months**. This period may be automatically extended, provided that the qualifying conditions are maintained.

For more information, see section C – What are the entitlement conditions?

Note: The 12-month period is counted **from the date the social security services receive a duly complete application with all the necessary documents.**

E3. When will the Social Integration Income payment be temporarily suspended?

When:

- you refuse to sign the **action plan** (social integration contract) without providing reasonable justification;
- you miss or refuse to carry out an action or to comply with a measure provided for in the **action plan** (social integration contract), without providing reasonable justification;
- you do not comply with the **action plan** (social integration contract) by refusing adequate employment, socially necessary work, socially useful activity or vocational training, without providing reasonable justification;
- 30 days have elapsed after the non-fulfilment of the obligation to notify the competent services (period of **10 business days**) of any change of circumstances which may affect the entitlement to the RSI benefit;

- your income or that of your household increases to the point where you are no longer entitled to the RSI during a **maximum period of 180 days**;

  For more information, see section D – How much will I receive?

- you are in pre-trial detention;
- you are accommodated in social responses of temporary nature or hospitalised;
- you fail to provide the relevant documents and information to assess whether you are still entitled to the Social Integration Income, when requested to do so by the Social Security services.

E4. When will the Social Integration Income payment be resumed?

In the month following the one in which the social security services become aware that the situation which led to the suspension of the benefit payment no longer exists. For persons who are accommodated in state-funded establishments, the RSI payment is resumed in the month of their exit or discharge

E5. When does the entitlement to Social Integration Income end? (cessation)

The right to the Social Integration Income ends when:

- the conditions for granting the RSI are no longer met. These do not include situations that may lead to the temporary suspension of the benefit payment;

  For more information, see section C – What are the entitlement conditions?

- the RSI payment has been suspended for **more than 90 days** because the social security services did not receive any communication of changes that would allow the withdrawal of the suspension;

  Note: In situations where the beneficiary is accommodated in a state-funded establishment, this suspension does not apply.

- you have an income higher than the RSI benefit amount for a maximum period of 180 days;
- you miss or refuse to carry out an action or to comply with a measure provided for in the **action plan** (social integration contract), without providing reasonable justification;
- you are convicted and sentenced to imprisonment;
- the RSI beneficiary dies;
- you make false statements or practice duly proven threat or coercion actions against an official of the management entity or service competent for the conclusion and monitoring of the action plan (social integration contract).

Note: If you make false statements, threaten or coerce others, **you will not be entitled to the RSI for 24 months** and may have to reimburse any unduly received benefits.

The suspension or cessation of the RSI benefit payment due to the change of the household income or composition does not affect the entitlement to ongoing social integration actions and other actions provided for in the action plan (social integration contract), even if they have not yet been initiated.

How is the payment resumed?

The renewal is carried out automatically by the Social Security services, based on the information they already have regarding the household composition and income.

The process starts 2 months before the 12-month payment period ends.

Once completed, the person receiving the RSI is informed of the decision.

F – How to apply

F1. Where to apply

- Preferably through the Social Security Portal; in the *Ação Socal* (Social Action) menu, click on *Apoios e Respostas Sociais* (Social Support and responses) > *Rendimento Social de Inserção* (Social Integration Income) > *Registar pedido através do Canal e-Clic* (register your request through the e-Clic Channel), and take the following steps:
  - *Criar Pedido* (Create Request) > Describe the issue you wish to handle with Social Security and click on *Seguinte: Definir tema* (Next: Define theme);
  - Click on *Evento de Vida* (Life Event) > *Apoio e Respostas Sociais* (Social Support and Responses) > *Assunto* (Subject) > *Rendimento Social de Inserção* (Social Integration Income) > *Motivo* (Reason) > *Apresentar um Pedido* (Submit a request) > *Confirmar Seleção* (Confirm Selection) > Read the information provided;
  - Click on *Continuar com o pedido* (Proceed with the Request) > *Adicionar documento* (Add Document) > Select the relevant form and/or documents and drag them to the designated area > *Guardar Documento* (Save document) > *Seguinte: Resumo* (Next: Summary);
  - Submeter pedido (Submit request).
- In person, at any Social Security Customer Information Service;

F2. Which forms must be completed?

If you do not submit your application via the Social Security Portal, the following forms are available for completion:

- RSI 1 – Application - Social Integration Income (*Requerimento Rendimento Social de Inserção*);
- RSI 1/1 – Social Integration Income (Continuation Sheet) [*Rendimento Social de Inserção (folha de continuação*)];
- RSI 1/2 – Social Integration Income - Information and instructions for completing form RSI 1 (*Rendimento Social de Inserção (Informações e instruções de preenchimento do Modelo RSI 1*);
- RV 1017 – Identification of natural persons covered by the citizenship social protection system (*Identificação de pessoas singulares abrangidas pelo sistema de proteção social de cidadania*);
- RV 1017/1 – Identification of natural persons covered by the citizenship social protection system (Continuation sheet) - (*Identificação de pessoas singulares abrangidas pelo sistema de proteção social de cidadania (folha de continuação*);
- RSI 28 – Social Integration Income/ Statement of Change of Circumstances (*Rendimento Social de Inserção/ Declaração de Alterações*);
- RSI 28/2 - Social Integration Income/ Statement of Change of Circumstances - Information and instructions for completing form Mod. RSI 28 (*Rendimento Social de Inserção/ Declaração de Alterações - Informações e instruções de preenchimento*).

F3. What documents are required?

- Valid identification document of the applicant and of all the other household members (e.g. Citizen Card, Identity Card, Birth Certificate, or Passport;
- Taxpayer document of the applicant and of all the other household members, if they do not have a citizen card;
- Copies of salary slips from the previous month (in case of regular income);
- Copies of salary slips from the last 3 months (in case of variable income);
- Copies of the following documents proving legal residence in Portugal, issued by a competent authority:
    - **Citizens of the European Union, European Economic Area and third countries that have an agreement on the free movement of persons within the European Union:** registration certificate of the right of residence, issued by the Municipal Council of the residence area of the person concerned;
    - **Citizens of other countries**: Temporary stay visa, residence visa, temporary residence permit and permanent residence permit, in order to assess if the person concerned has legal residence in Portugal for at least one year;
    - **Refugees***:* residence permit indicating refugee status.

Documents to submit when required:

- Proof of attendance in school or vocational training establishment (if the applicant is aged 16 or over), to be exempt from registering with the employment centre.

  Note: Young people entitled to the social security family benefit are exempt from this requirement.
- Document issued by the Employment and Vocational Training Institute (*IEFP - Instituto de Emprego e Formação Profissional*) certifying that the applicant does not meet the necessary conditions to work;
- Proof of disability (if the person with a disability belongs to a household where the applicant is under the age of 18);
- Medical certificate confirming pregnancy (if the applicant is under the age of 18);
- Medical certificate proving temporary incapacity to work or that the person is providing care to a household member;
- Copy of the income tax return (IRS) from the previous year (if the person concerned is not exempt from the income statement submission to the tax authorities and the social security competent services do not have access to this information);
- Multipurpose Certificate (disability proof);
- Other documents that may be requested by Social Security.

Capital or Property Income

If the applicant or any of the members of his/her household states in the application that he/she has income from capital or property, the following documents must also be submitted:

- Copies of receipts issued for rents received;

- Copies of documents supporting the value of credits deposited in bank accounts and securities admitted to trading on a regulated market, as well as their respective income, including bank statements.

G – Can this benefit be accumulated with other benefits?

G1. It can be accumulated with:

- Family Benefit for Children and Young People;
- Prenatal Family Benefit;
- Scholarship;
- Disability Bonus;
- Solidary Supplement for the Elderly
- Occupation Disease;
- Old-age, Survivor's, Widow's/Widower's, and Orphan's Social Pensions;
- Social Inclusion Benefit – Basic Component;
- Reimbursement of Funeral Expenses;
- Primary Informal Carer Allowance;
- Allowance for Care Provided by a Third Party;
- Sickness Benefit;
- Activity Cessation Allowance;
- Unemployment Benefit;
- Special Education Allowance;
- Funeral Allowance;
- Death Grant;
- Parental and adoption allowances.

G2. It cannot be accumulated with:

- Total Invalidity Pension;
- Old-age Pension;
- Special Invalidity Social Pension;
- Invalidity pension from the special invalidity protection scheme.

H – What are my duties?

H1. Duties:

H1.1 Duties of the Social Integration Income beneficiary:

- inform Social Security **within 10 business days** about changes that may lead to temporary suspension or termination of the right to the RSI benefit, as well as a change of address;
- submit requested documents proving the economic hardship situation;

- attend meetings scheduled by the Local Integration Unit, where the social integration contract is defined, signed, and reviewed;
- sign and comply with the social integration contract;

  Note: The social integration contract includes the care provided by the beneficiaries as primary and non-primary informal carers, that is considered a new integration measure. The proof of carer statute is made *ex officio* by the social security services.
- be available to apply for other Social Security supports, as well as to claim alimony and/or the payment of amounts owed to him/her;

H1.2 Duties of all the household members:

- inform Social Security **within 10 business days** if there are changes in household income or composition that may lead to a change in the RSI benefit;
- attend meetings scheduled by the Local Integration Unit, where the social integration contract is defined, signed, and reviewed;
- sign and comply with the social integration contract;
- be available to apply for other Social Security supports, to receive overdue maintenance payments, and to collect debts owed to them.

  Note: If the Social Security services find that it is necessary to verify the movable assets declared (such as bank accounts), they may request authorisation to access this information or ask for the submission of bank documents directly to the person concerned.

H2. What happens if you do not sign the Social Integration Contract within the time limit and do not comply with it

The social integration contract must be signed by the Social Security officer, the RSI beneficiary and, where applicable, the other members of the household, within a maximum period of 45 days after the Social Integration Income benefit granting.

- **If the RSI beneficiary does not sign the social integration contract without a valid reason:**
  - The RSI benefit will cease to be paid, and the beneficiary is not allowed to submit a new application for a period of **24 months**
- **If the household members do not sign the social integration contract without a valid reason:**
  - they will not be considered as part of that household for the purpose of determining the Social Integration Income, during a period of 12 months; however, their income continues to be considered for the calculation of the RSI benefit amount;
  - they will not be entitled to the RSI benefit during the period of 12 months after the refusal

What does it mean to refuse to sign the social integration contract?

Refusal occurs when the RSI beneficiary or a member of his/her household:

- misses the meeting scheduled to sign the social integration contract and does not provide reasonable justification for that;

- misses the meeting scheduled by the competent services, notified by registered letter, email or any other legally recognised means, and does not provide reasonable justification for that within **5 days after** the date of the act for which they were summoned;
- refuses sign the Social Integration Contract or rejects the integration actions proposed (e.g., vocational training or activities appropriate to the situation of the person concerned)

What is considered a reasonable justification/justifiable cause?

Justifiable causes for not attending the meetings scheduled by the competent services are the following:

- being ill, or taking care of a family member who is ill (with medical proof);
- being at work or actively looking for a job;
- having to comply with a legal obligation or a duty arising from the Social Integration Contract negotiation process;
- death of relatives and kin, in straight line and in collateral line up to the 2nd degree, or up to the 3rd degree if they lived in common economy with the person concerned (parents, children, siblings, grandparents, parents-in-law, or siblings-in-law).

- **If the RSI beneficiary and the household members do not comply with the Social Integration Contract terms**
  - If the **RSI beneficiary** refuses to carry out, or fails to comply with **any of the measures set out in the social integration contract**, without providing reasonable justification for that:
    - he/she will not be entitled to the Social Integration Income benefit for a period of **12 months** (i.e., if an application is submitted, it will be rejected);
    - if he/she is a household member in a subsequent application for the benefit, submitted by any member of his/her or another household, he/she will not be considered as part of the same household for the purpose of determining the Social Integration Income for a period of **12 months;**
    - his/her income will continue to be taken into account for the calculation of the RSI benefit amount, during the 12-month period in which he/she was not entitled to the benefit.
  - If **a household member** refuses to carry out, or fails to comply with any of the measures set out in the social integration contract, without providing reasonable justification for that**:**
    - **He/she will not be entitled to the Social Integration Income benefit** for a period of 12 months;
    - if he/she is a household member in a subsequent application for the benefit, submitted by any member of his/her or another household, he/she will not be considered as part of the same **household** for the purpose of determining the Social Integration Income for a period of 12 months;
    - his/her income will continue to be taken into account for the calculation of the RSI benefit amount, during the 12-month period in which he/she was not entitled to the benefit.

- If the **RSI beneficiary** refuses to accept **suitable employment, socially necessary work, a socially useful activity, or vocational training:**
  - He/she will not be entitled to the Social Integration Income benefit for a period of **24 months**;
  - if he/she is a household member in a subsequent application for the benefit, submitted by any member of his/her or another household, he/she will not be considered as part of the same household for the purpose of determining the Social Integration Income for a period of **24 months**;
  - his/her income will continue to be taken into account for the calculation of the RSI benefit amount, during the 24-month period in which he/she was not entitled to the benefit.
- If a **household member** refuses to accept **suitable employment, socially necessary work, a socially useful activity, or vocational training**:
  - He/she will not be entitled to the Social Integration Income benefit for a period of **24 months**;
  - if he/she is a household member in a subsequent application for the benefit, submitted by any member of his/her or another household, he/she will not be considered as part of the same household for the purpose of determining the Social Integration Income for a period of **24 months**;
  - his/her income will continue to be taken into account for the calculation of the RSI benefit amount, during the 24-month period in which he/she was not entitled to the benefit.

- **If a household member refuses to conclude his/her personal employment plan:**
  - he/she will not be considered as part of the same household for the purpose of determining the Social Integration Income
  - his/her income will continue to be taken into account for the calculation of the RSI benefit amount

I – Supporting documentation

I1. Applicable legislation

Ministerial Order no. 71/2026/1 of 13 February

Updates the Social Integration Income (*RSI – Rendimento Social de Inserção*) reference value for 2026 to €247,56.

Ministerial Order no. 480-A/2025/1 of 30 December

Updates the Social Support Index (IAS - *Indexante dos Apoios Sociais*) value for 2026 to **€537,13**.

Decree-Law no. 139/2025 of 29 December

Updates the guaranteed minimum monthly wage (RMMG) for 2026 to €920,00.

Law no. 13/2023 of 3 April

Amends the Labour Code and related legislation within the scope of the Decent Work Agenda.

Law no. 100/2019 of 6 September - Approves the Informal Carer Statute

Amends Law no. 13/2003 of 21 May, which established the Social Integration Income.

Ministerial Order no. 22/2019 of 17 January

Amends Article 31 of Ministerial Order no. 257/2012 of 27 August, amended by Decree-Laws no. 13/2013 of 25 January and no. 1/2016 of 6 January, and Ministerial Orders no. 5/2017 of 3 January, no. 253/2017 of 8 August and no. 52/2018 of 21 February.

Updates the Social Integration Income amount to 43,525% of the IAS amount, establishing the RSI reference value for 2019.

Decree-Law no. 126-A/2017 of 6 October

Creates the social inclusion benefit, extends the solidarity supplement for the elderly to invalidity pensioners and promotes the necessary adjustments in other social security benefits.

Ministerial Order no. 253/2017 of 8 August

Amends Ministerial Order no. 257/2012 of 27 August, amended by Decree-Law no. 13/2013 of 25 January, and by Ministerial Order no. 5/2017 of 3 January on the RSI granting.

Ministerial Order no. 257/2012 of 27 August

Establishes the implementing rules of Law no. 13/2003 of 21 May, which establishes the Social Integration Income (RSI) benefit and the respective amount.

Law no. 13/2003 of 21 May, republished by **the Declaration of Rectification no. 7/2003 of 29 May,** amended by **Law no. 45/2005 of 29 August** and by **Decree-Laws no. 70/2010 of 16 June, no. 133/2012 of 27 June** and **no. 90/2017 of 28 July,** which also republishes it:

Law no. 4/2007 of 16 January

Social Security Framework Law.

J – Glossary

Household

In addition to the RSI beneficiary, the following persons living with him/her in common economy belong to the same household:

- spouse or *de facto* partner for more than two years;
- **adult** relatives and kin, in straight line and in collateral line, up to the 3rd degree (e.g., children, grandchildren, great-grandchildren, siblings, parents, aunt and uncle, grandparents, cousins);
- **minor** relatives and kin, in straight line and in collateral line;
- adoptive parents, legal guardians, and persons entrusted by the applicant through a judicial or administrative decision taken by legally competent authorities or services;
- children and young people adopted and protected by the applicant or by any member of the household and children and young people entrusted to the applicant or to any member of the household, by judicial or administrative decision taken by legally competent authorities or services

However, there are exceptions. Children and young people cannot be considered part of the household if they are:

- entitled to benefits and are accommodated in public or private non-profit social support establishments, financed by the State or by other legal persons governed by public law or private law and public utility
- accommodated in reception centres or in guardianship educational or detention centres, are considered separately

Note: The household concept used for this benefit granting is similar to the domestic household concept, i.e., people living in the same house and bound by family ties. However, there are exceptions. Those who are in any of the following situations are not considered as household members:

- a person bound by a contractual relationship (e.g. the person is accommodated or has rented part of the house);
- a person working for a household member;
- a person who is staying for a short time;
- a person living in the household against his/her will because of physical or psychological coercion or other conduct undermining his/her individual self-determination.

Action Plan (Social Integration Contract)

The Action Plan (Social Integration Contract) consists of a set of actions aimed to encourage family autonomy through work and other forms of social integration. It includes:

- social integration actions defined according to the characteristics and conditions of each person;
- social integration supports and measures;
- rights and duties of the RSI beneficiary and of the members of his/her household who are to be considered in the Social Integration Contract;
- measures that allow the competent services to monitor the fulfilment of the obligations established in the Social Integration Contract

When signing the Social Integration Contract, if the RSI beneficiary is able to work, he/she must be available to accept suitable employment, socially necessary work, a socially useful activity, vocational training or other appropriate forms of social integration. If the Social Integration Contract includes employment actions, the RSI beneficiaries are required to accept a personal employment plan

The Social Integration Contract must be signed by the case manager, the RSI beneficiary and, where applicable, the other members of the household, within a maximum period of 45 days after the Social Integration Income benefit granting

Common economy

People are considered to live in common economy with the RSI applicant when they are living in the same household with the applicant and have established a relationship of mutual support and sharing of resources.

The common economy situation continues to be considered when the RSI beneficiary or any member of his/her household is absent from home for a period equal to or less than 30 days.

It also remains valid for periods longer than 30 days if the absence is due to health, study, professional training or employment situations, of temporary nature, even when that absence started before the date of the RSI application submission.

Note: a person living in a *de facto* relationship for more than two years is also considered a household member.

Note: When determining the RSI benefit amount, children and young people who are accommodated in public or private non-profit social support establishments, financed by the State or by other legal persons governed by public law or private law and public utility, as well as children and young people who are accommodated in reception centres or in guardianship educational or detention centres, are considered separately.

Personal Employment Plan

It is an agreement between the employment service and the person receiving the RSI. It includes actions defined and structured according to the beneficiary's profile and specific features, as well as the labour market conditions, in order to integrate the beneficiary into the labour market

Duly Complete Application

The RSI application is considered duly complete when all the application form fields (address, date, Social Security Identification Number (NISS), signature, etc.) are duly completed in legible handwriting and the application is submitted with all the necessary documents.

K – Frequently Asked Questions

1. **Do I have to declare the Social Integration Income (RSI) amounts for income tax purposes?**

No, you do not need to declare your RSI benefit amounts for income tax purposes.

2. **I receive the Social Integration Income (RSI). Am I entitled to the Social Benefit for Inclusion (PSI) Supplement?**

Yes, because the two benefits may be accumulated.

3. **I receive the Social Inclusion Benefit (PSI) Supplement. Is this amount considered for the calculation of the Social Integration Income (RSI) amount?**

Yes. The PSI Supplement amount is considered for the calculation of the RSI amount.