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Solicitar tarjeta sanitaria europea andalucia

Cobertura sanitaria para los ciudadanos y las ciudadanas de la Unión Europea y de países no europeos con acuerdos en materia sanitaria con España. Las personas con derecho a la asistencia sanitaria en España en aplicación de los reglamentos comunitarios de coordinación de sistemas de Seguridad Social o de los convenios bilaterales que comprendan la prestación de asistencia sanitaria, tendrán acceso a la misma, siempre que residan en territorio español o durante sus desplazamientos temporales a España, en la forma, extensión y condiciones establecidos en las disposiciones comunitarias o bilaterales indicadas. Países en los que se aplican los Reglamentos Comunitarios Estados miembros de la Unión Europea: Alemania, Austria, Bélgica, Bulgaria, Chipre, Dinamarca, Eslovaquia, Eslovenia, España, Estonia, Finlandia, Francia, Grecia, Hungría, Irlanda, Italia, Letonia, Lituania, Luxemburgo, Malta, Países Bajos, Polonia, Portugal, República Checa, Rumanía y Suecia. Países del Espacio Económico Europeo: Islandia, Liechtenstein y Noruega. Reino Unido. Confederación Suiza. Documentos o Formularios El 1 de mayo de 2010 entró en vigor el Reglamento comunitario (CE) Núm. 883/2004 (331.56 KB) sobre la coordinación de los sistemas de seguridad social, disponiendo el reemplazo de una serie de formularios E por los “documentos portátiles” (DP). Los documentos portátiles son el TSE (tarjeta sanitaria europea), CPS (certificado provisional sustitutorio), S1, S2, S3 y DA1. TSE: Derecho a la prestación sanitaria necesaria durante estancia temporal por estudios, trabajo o turismo. CPS: Demuestra el derecho a la asistencia mientras se recibe la TSE. Formulario S1: Certificado que da derecho a las prestaciones sanitarias si la persona no vive en el país donde está asegurada, como por ejemplo trabajadores desplazados, trabajadores transfronterizos, pensionistas o funcionarios, y las personas a su cargo. Formulario S2: Autorización para recibir tratamiento médico programado. Formulario S3: Certificado del derecho a prestaciones sanitarias para antiguos trabajadores transfronterizos en su anterior país de empleo. Formulario DA1: Certificado del derecho a recibir asistencia sanitaria en el marco del seguro de accidentes de trabajo y enfermedades profesionales. La Unión Europea facilita información actualizada sobre formularios de derecho previsto por la normativa comunitaria para las prestaciones de la seguridad social: **◆ Convenios Bilaterales** Para consultar los países con los que España tiene acuerdos en materia de asistencia sanitaria puede acceder a la página web de la Seguridad Social sobre convenios bilaterales. Solicitud y tramitación Para solicitar una asistencia sanitaria ocasional o urgente, basta con dirigirse al servicio sanitario presentando Tarjeta Sanitaria Europea (TSE) o documento portátil o formulario de derecho, junto con el documento identificativo. En caso de que se vayan a tener varios contactos con el servicio de salud durante el tiempo que dure el desplazamiento o si fija la residencia de forma definitiva en Andalucía, es recomendable solicitar la asignación de profesional y centro, para lo que es necesario acudir al centro de atención primaria más cercano a su domicilio, y junto con la Solicitud de tarjeta/alta/modificación de datos BDU (3.63 MB) deberá aportar la siguiente documentación: Original y fotocopia del documento que identifique a la persona. Original y fotocopia del documento que acredite el derecho a la asistencia sanitaria (TSE, CPS o Formulario en vigor). Certificado de Inscripción en el Registro Central de Extranjeros para estancias superiores a tres meses. "Los documentos de asistencia sanitaria, en aplicación de la normativa internacional, tienen fecha de caducidad y por tanto el derecho a cobertura sanitaria que certifican no podrá ser superior a dicha fecha". Health insurance card in Europe European Health Insurance CardExample of a Slovenian EHIC cardValidity of EHIC cardsTypeID-1Issued byMember states of the European Economic Area[a][1] Switzerland United Kingdom[b][2]First issued1 June 2004PurposeAccess to free or reduced cost health services in any EEA member state, Switzerland and the United KingdomValid inEuropean Economic Area Switzerland United Kingdom[c]EligibilityEEA, Swiss or UK residency[d]CostFree Decision 2003/751European Union decisionText with EEA relevanceTitleDecision No 189 of 18 June 2003 aimed at introducing a European health insurance card to replace the forms necessary for the application of Council Regulations (EEC) No 1408/71 and (EEC) No 574/72 as regards access to health care during a temporary stay in a Member State other than the competent state or the state of residence [3]Made byThe Administrative CommissionJournal reference[1]Current legislation German card Sample French EHICThe European Health Insurance Card (EHIC) is issued free of charge to anyone who is insured by or covered by a statutory social security scheme of the EEA countries or Switzerland and certain citizens and residents of the United Kingdom. It allows holders to receive medical treatment in another member state in the same way as residents of that state—i.e., free or at a reduced cost—if treatment becomes necessary during their visit (for example, due to illness or an accident), or if they have a chronic pre-existing condition which requires care such as kidney dialysis. The term of validity of the card varies according to the issuing country. The EEA countries and Switzerland have reciprocal healthcare arrangements with the United Kingdom, which issues a UK Global Health Insurance Card (GHIC) valid in the EEA countries and, in most cases, in Switzerland.[4] The intention of the scheme is to allow people to continue their stay in a country without having to return home for medical care, and does not cover people who have visited a country for the purpose of obtaining medical care, or non-urgent care that can be delayed until the individual returns to their home country (for example, most dental care). The costs not covered by self-liability fees are paid by the issuing country, which is usually the country of residence, but may also be the country from which the patient receives the most pension.[5] The card only covers healthcare which is normally covered by a statutory health care system in the visited country; additional costs can be met by taking out travel insurance. The format of the EHIC complies with the ID-1 format, i.e. the size of most banking cards and ID cards (53.98 mm high, 85.60 mm wide and 0.76 mm thick).[6] The card was phased in from 1 June 2004 and throughout 2005, becoming the sole healthcare entitlement document on 1 January 2006. It replaced the following medical forms: E110 - For international road hauliers E111 - For tourists E119 - For unemployed people/job seekers E128 - For students and workers in another member state The card is applicable in all French overseas departments (Martinique, Guadeloupe, Réunion, and French Guiana) as they are part of the EEA, but not non-EEA dependent territories such as Aruba, or French Polynesia.[7] However, there are agreements for the use of the EHIC in the Faroe Islands and Greenland.[8] even though they are not in the EEA. The card exists because the right to health care in the European Union is based on the country of legal residence, not the country of citizenship. Therefore, a passport is not enough to receive health care. It is however possible that a photo ID document is asked for, since the European Health Insurance Card does not contain a photo. In some cases, even if a person is covered by the health insurance of an EU country, one is not eligible for a European Health Insurance Card. For instance, in Romania, a person who is currently insured has to have been insured for the previous five years to be eligible.[9] European Health Insurance cards are provided free to all legal residents of participating countries. There are however various businesses who act as non-official agents, arranging supply of the cards in return for payment, often offering additional services such as the checking of applications for errors and general advice or assistance.[10] This has proved extremely controversial. In 2010 the British government moved against companies that invited people to pay for the free EHIC, falsely implying that through payment the applicant could speed up the process.[11][12] As of 2021, 31 countries in Europe participate: the 30 member states of the European Economic Area (EEA) plus Switzerland. This includes the 27 member states of the European Union (EU) and 4 member states of the European Free Trade Association (EFTA).[13] Austria Belgium Bulgaria Croatia Cyprus Czech Republic Denmark Estonia Finland France Germany Greece Hungary Iceland Ireland Italy Latvia Liechtenstein Lithuania Luxembourg Malta Netherlands Norway Poland Portugal Romania Slovakia Slovenia Spain Sweden Switzerland The United Kingdom was a participant in the scheme as a member of the European Union until its withdrawal from the union. It continued to participate provisionally until the end of the Brexit transition period on 31 December 2020. The EU–UK Trade and Cooperation Agreement grants continued reciprocal healthcare access between the EU and the UK. EU citizens can continue to use their EHIC within the UK,[14] while EHIC in the UK was replaced by a UK Global Health Insurance Card (GHIC).[15][16] Since 2022, some UK citizens and permanent residents are eligible for a new UK-issued EHIC valid for visits to these countries as well as to Switzerland.[17][14] Eligible persons are those who meet one of the following criteria:[18] those living in the European Union, Switzerland, Norway, Iceland, or Liechtenstein, and have been since before 1 January 2021 with a registered S1, E121, E106 or E109 form issued by the UK those living in the EU, Switzerland, Norway, Iceland, or Liechtenstein, since before 1 January 2021 with an A1 issued by the UK those who are a national of the EU, Switzerland, Norway, Iceland, or Liechtenstein who have legally resided in the UK since before 1 January 2021 and are covered under the Withdrawal Agreement; one may not be covered if they also a UK national or if they were born in the UK those who are a family member or dependant of an entitled individual already listed those who fall under the court rulings *Chen v Home Secretary* (UK)[19] or *Bashar Ibrahim and Others v Bundesrepublik Deutschland* [20] or their carer During its participation in the scheme, EHIC access covered the British overseas territory of Gibraltar. The crown dependencies of the Channel Islands and Isle of Man were not covered by the EHIC as they were never members of the EU and EEA, and their residents were not eligible for EHICs.[21] Healthcare in the European Union Italian health insurance card Carte Vitale National identity cards in the European Economic Area European driving licence Passports of the European Union ^ The legal *acquis* is identified as EEA-relevant by the EU, and is incorporated into the EEA Agreement (by Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway). ^ Under the Brexit Withdrawal Agreement, the UK continues to issue EHIC to certain individuals who gained entitlement before 1 January 2021. ^ Only EU member state-issued EHIC are valid after 31 December 2020. EHIC issued by EFTA members may remain valid where the individual has an ongoing relationship with the UK that started before 1 January 2021. ^ Only EU/EFTA citizens, UK state pensioners, frontier workers, workers posted abroad and students studying in the EU on or before 31 December 2020 and eligible family members resident in the UK are entitled to apply for an EHIC. ^ "Brexit : De la paperasse et des coûts supplémentaires en vue pour les Britanniques". *Le Monde*.fr. 13 July 2020. ^ "Get healthcare cover for travelling abroad". *nhsbsa.nhs.uk*. NHS Business Services Authority. 15 August 2018. Retrieved 6 January 2021. ^ "EUR-Lex - 32003D0751 - EN - EUR-Lex". *eur-lex.europa.eu*. Retrieved 26 August 2020. ^ a b "Healthcare for UK nationals visiting the EU". GOV.UK. Retrieved 2021-01-01. ^ "Are foreigners really gaming the NHS to pay for their medical treatment abroad?". *Guardian*. 11 August 2015. Archived from the original on 23 September 2021. 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Wikimedia Commons has media related to European Health Insurance Card. Wikivoyage has an article for European Health Insurance Card. Official website Retrieved from " The Danish health insurance system can be split between public and private policies. It is also possible to obtain supplementary private health insurance to cover any treatment that is not covered under your public insurance policy. All residents in Denmark with a CPR number are entitled to health insurance services and hospital treatment covered by public health insurance. Such services include consultation and treatment from a General Practitioner (GP), as well as subsidised rates for dental care, chiropractic treatment and medication. The Danish public health insurance system also covers specialist consultation, physiotherapy, podiatry and psychological consultation as long as you have been referred by your GP. Public health insuranceOnce you register as a resident, you will receive a yellow health insurance card, which is valid immediately and is proof that you are entitled to public healthcare. The card should be carried with you at all times, as it is necessary when you go to the doctor, the hospital, or the dentist. Citizens of the EU who have a valid European Health Insurance Card (EHIC) card are covered for most emergency medical treatment in Denmark for the first three months. After that, you have to register and get a CPR number to use the public healthcare system. Private insuranceIt is not unusual for foreigners to take out additional private insurance to supplement their automatic entitlement to the Danish public health insurance scheme. Private health insurance policies cover medical costs that are not covered by the public scheme, as well as subsidising fees at private hospitals and clinics. You can for example compare different health insurance providers on InternationalInsurance.com . Some employers in Denmark also take out private health insurance policies for their employees. By Just Landed Share on Facebook Share on Twitter Share on LinkedIn Print Do you have any comments, updates or questions on this topic? Ask them here: La comunidad de Andalucía ofrece numerosos Centros de Atención e Información de la Seguridad Social (CAISS) donde las personas pueden realizar los más variados trámites administrativos.A continuación encontrará una lista mostrando las provincias de Andalucía donde cualquiera puede obtener o renovar la Tarjeta Sanitaria Europea (TSE) en una oficina del CAISS. Le ofrecemos la información de contacto necesaria para llevar a cabo esta solicitud fácilmente. Si desea solicitar la TSE en Andalucía, debe buscar su provincia en la lista y clicar después en un municipio para acceder a los datos de contacto de la administración más cercana a usted. Puede hacer clic en una provincia de la lista bajo estas líneas para ver las localidades que ofrecen oficinas o Centros de Atención e Información de la Seguridad Social (CAISS) donde solicitar la Tarjeta Sanitaria Europea. Información y documentación necesaria para solicitar la Tarjeta Sanitaria Europea en Andalucía Los ciudadanos que deseen conseguir la Tarjeta Sanitaria Europea únicamente deben presentar su Tarjeta de la S.S. y el DNI en vigor. En la situación de que la Seguridad Social del solicitante esté en dependencia o bajo la tutela de algún familiar, será necesario presentar la autorización de esa persona. Para realizar este trámite, es fundamental rellenar un documento que se proporciona en los Centros de Atención e Información de la Seguridad Social (CAISS). Tanto este formulario como la Tarjeta Sanitaria Europea pueden solicitarse mediante el portal de la S.S. o solicitando cita previa en el CAISS más cercano a su ubicación. Tenga en cuenta que es fundamental conocer bien previamente a viajar la legislación del estado miembro de la UE al que va a moverse, ya que la Tarjeta Sanitaria Europea únicamente le ofrecerá las mismas ventajas sanitarias de que disfrutran los ciudadanos de ese país. En algunos casos, puede ser interesante contratar un seguro de viaje para complementar estas coberturas sanitarias. Para conseguir información adicional, le recomendamos visitar nuestro blog, donde le ofrecemos datos ampliados y consejos. The European Commission's Directorate-General for Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion (DG EMPL) is responsible for EU policy on employment, social affairs, skills, labour mobility, inclusion, and the related EU funding programmes.EU employment and social policies support citizens throughout their lives, when finding a job, moving to another Member State, or learning new skills.As the world of work evolves and European society changes, DG EMPL works to protect social rights and ensure a fair green and digital transition, collaborating with national authorities, social partners, civil society and other stakeholders.Overview of policies The European Commission presented the Union of Skills strategy in March 2025 to boost high quality education and skills development, plug labour gaps and increase the EU's competitiveness.EHIC gives you access to medically necessary, state-provided healthcare during a temporary stay in any of the 27 EU countries, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland or the UK under the same conditions and at the same cost (free in some countries) as people insured in that country.The guides to national social security systems are updated annually and provide information to citizens moving within Europe on pension rights, unemployment benefits, family benefits and other social security rights. Everything you need for expat life