

## Comparative tables

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**Appendix: Long-term care**

	Bulgaria	Czech Republic	Estonia	Hungary	Latvia
<b>Applicable statutory basis</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Social Assistance Act (Закон за социално подпомагане [Zakon za sotsialno podpomaganе]) from 1997;</li> <li>• Regulation for Application of Social Assistance Act from 1997 (Правилник за приложение на Закона за социално подпомагане [Pravilnik za prilozhenie na Zakona za sotsialno podpomaganе]);</li> <li>• Medical Establishments Act from 1998 (Закон за лечебните заведения [Zakon za lechebnite zavedenija]);</li> <li>• Ordinance № 4 from 16 March 1999 regarding the conditions and sequence for providing social services (Наредба № 4 за условията и реда за извършване на социални услуги [Naredba No 4 za uslovijata I reda za izvarshvane na sotsialni uslugi]);</li> <li>• Houses for Raising and Education of children, deprived of parental care Regulation from 1 February 2000 (Наредба за отглеждане и възпитание на деца [Naredba za otglejdane I vazpitanie na detsa, lisheni ot roditelski prava]).</li> </ul>	<p>Act No 100/1988 on social security (last amendment 258/2000) (<i>zákon č. 100/1988 o sociálním zabezpečení</i>)</p> <p>Directive MOLSA 182/1991 on providing Act No 100/1988 on social security (last amendment 72/2001) (<i>vyhláška 182/1991 Sb., kterou se provádí zákon o sociálním zabezpečení a zákon České národní rady o působnosti orgánů České republiky v sociálním zabezpečení</i>)</p> <p>Directive MOLSA 82/1993 (last amendment 73/2001) on settlements under stay in institutional social care (<i>vyhláška 82/1993 Sb. o úhradách za pobyt v zařízeních sociální péče</i>)</p> <p>Directive MOLSA 83/1993 on settlements food in institutional social care (last amendment 146/1998) (<i>vyhláška 83/1993 Sb. o stravování v zařízeních sociální péče</i>)</p> <p>Directive MOLSA 310/1993 on settlements social care in institutional medical care (<i>vyhláška 310/1993 Sb. o úhradě za poskytování sociální péče ve zdravotnických zařízeních</i>)</p> <p>Act No 48/1997 on public health insurance (last amendment 258/2000) (<i>zákon 48/1997 Sb. o veřejném zdravotním pojištění</i>)</p> <p>Act 20/1966 on care and health people (last amendment 260/2001) (<i>zákon 20/1966 o péči o zdraví lidí</i>)</p> <p>Act No 160/1992 on health care in non-government medical arrangement (last amendment 258/2000) (<i>zákon č. 160/1992Sb., o zdravotní péči v nestátních zdravotnických zařízeních</i>).</p>	<p>Social Welfare Act 1995 (<i>Sotsiaalhoolekande seadus</i>).</p>	<p>Act III of 1993 on Social Assistance (1993. évi III. törvény a szociális igazgatásról és szociális ellátásokról).</p>	<p>No provisions.</p>
<b>Basic principles</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishment of public institutions in order to provide specific care for disadvantaged people - disabled and ill people, elderly people, children with social problems and others;</li> <li>• Covering the specific living and medical needs of these people through provision of different social services;</li> <li>• Using the long-term care system, when the opportunities for providing this care at home are exhausted.</li> </ul>	<p>Provision care in case of long term indispoised health, malfunction of family, age etc.</p>	<p>Social assistance and social services on the basis of need.</p>	<p>Discretionary based decision.</p>	<p>No provisions.</p>
<b>Risk covered</b>		<p>Health (handicap), malfunction of family, age</p>			<p>No provisions.</p>

Lithuania	Poland	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	
<p>Act on Social Services of 9 October 1966 (<i>Lietuvos Respublikos socialiniu paslaugu istatymas I-1579</i>).</p>	<p>No specific scheme. See Chapters II-III (especially "Rehabilitation allowance") and V (especially "Medical Care Supplement").</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Urgent Decision of Government nr. 102/1999 on special protection and employment of the handicapped persons (<i>Ordonanta de urgenta a Guvernului privind protectia speciala si incadrarea in munca a persoanelor cu handicap</i>);</li> <li>Act No. 19/2000 on the public system of pension and other rights of social insurance (<i>Lege privind sistemul public de pensii si alte drepturi de asigurari sociale</i>).</li> </ul>	<p>No special provisions – see Chapter II "Health care" regarding benefits in kind and Chapter III "Sickness – Cash benefits" and Chapter V "Invalidity regarding cash benefits".</p>	<p>No specific law related to long term care. Long term care benefits included in Pension and Invalidity Insurance Act and Social Protection Act. See Chapter V "Invalidity"; Chapter VI "Old-age" and Chapter XI "Guaranteeing sufficient Resources".</p>	<p><b>Applicable statutory basis</b></p>
<p>Granted for all residents in need for long-term care. Financed by State, local budgets and Health Insurance Fund.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Social dependency benefit: social assistance at local level;</li> <li>Special supplement: general scheme.</li> </ul>			<p><b>Basic principles</b></p>
<p>Old age, disability.</p>				<p>Need for permanent assistance and attendance for basic human needs. Institutionalisation in public institutions for old-age and institutions for disabled adults and children.</p>	<p><b>Risk covered</b></p>

Table XII

## Appendix

	Bulgaria	Czech Republic	Estonia	Hungary	Latvia
<b>Definition</b>	See Field of application.	The arrangement of long-term care includes 3 systems: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• health care (e.g. arrangement medical rehabilitation, arrangement long-term medical care)</li> <li>• social care (e.g. pensioners houses, arrangement for physical or psychical handicapped people)</li> <li>• education care (e.g.. children's home)</li> </ul> The arrangement may be public or non-governmental.	The means of subsistence and the abilities to cope of the individual and his/her family are insufficient.		No provisions.
<b>Field of application</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• children and adults with physical, mental and sensitive handicaps;</li> <li>• disabled people;</li> <li>• families with under aged children, diseased, disabled, elderly people ;</li> <li>• disadvantaged children and adults;</li> <li>• children with deviating behaviour;</li> <li>• maltreated children and women;</li> <li>• alcoholics, drug addicts, persons that have been imprisoned;</li> <li>• prostituting children and adults;</li> <li>• children and adults facing other social problems;</li> <li>• blind persons;</li> <li>• people with psychical problems or dimension;</li> <li>• orphans;</li> <li>• children of divorced parents or mothers taking care of their children by themselves;</li> <li>• homeless children;</li> <li>• elderly people on the age of 60, with restricted mobility;</li> <li>• children without parental care;</li> <li>• children, which parents suffer from heavy chronic disease or psychical; disease dangerous for the health of the child;</li> <li>• children which parents or one of them are disabled, deprived of parental rights or prisoner;</li> <li>• children and adults with chronic diseases and medi-social problems.</li> </ul>	All residents.	All residents.		No provisions.

Lithuania	Poland	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	
		<p>Persons requiring regular aid from a third party in order to accomplish the basic daily tasks.</p>			<p><b>Definition</b></p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supplementary allowance for the constant aid of a third party: recipients of pension for invalidity or work injury;</li> <li>• Compensatory allowance for third parties: disabled persons with 1<sup>st</sup> degree of invalidity.</li> </ul>			<p><b>Field of application</b></p>

Table XII

## Appendix

	Bulgaria	Czech Republic	Estonia	Hungary	Latvia
<b>Conditions</b>	<p>The homes for the elderly people, the homes for people with physical disabilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• and the social patronage at home provide services to persons who:</li> <li>• are unable to organize and satisfy their living needs by themselves;</li> <li>• have a certified first or second disability category and the active treatment has ended;</li> <li>• do not have close relatives taking care of them;</li> <li>• have not concluded a contract for provision of property against the obligation of maintenance and/or care.</li> </ul> <p>War veterans are given advantages when using the social services</p> <p>The persons having sensory disabilities and/or mental difficulties are accommodated in institutions for social services when the necessary care cannot be provided in the habitual home environment.</p> <p>Children answering the following conditions are accepted in the homes for children with mental and/or physical difficulties with priority, disregarding the sequence of acceptance of the documents.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• orphans;</li> <li>• coming from disadvantaged families;</li> <li>• coming from families with many children;</li> <li>• coming from unemployed families.</li> </ul>				
<b>1. Age</b>	<p>There exists a large age differentiation in the various institutions. Generally, one can say that children are entitled to long term care from the age of 0 – 18 years, and the old persons – above 60.</p>	<p>Non limited. The arrangements are diversified by age of client (for children, juveniles, adults, seniors).</p>	<p>No special scheme.</p>		<p>No provisions.</p>
<b>2. Qualifying period</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• children – until 18 years;</li> <li>• elderly people above 60 by the end of their life;</li> <li>• However, there are certain cases in which single mentally disordered or severely physically handicapped are admitted after the age of 18 in homes for elderly people.</li> </ul>	<p>No special scheme.</p>	<p>No special scheme.</p>		<p>No provisions.</p>

Lithuania	Poland	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	
Residents in need for long term care.					<b>Conditions</b>
Retirement age. Not depending on age in the case of Group I or II disability.		No special scheme.			<b>1. Age</b>
No contributory period required.		No special scheme.			<b>2. Qualifying period</b>

	Bulgaria	Czech Republic	Estonia	Hungary	Latvia
<b>Benefits in kind</b> <b>1. Home care</b>	<p>Social patronage at home (<i>Социален патронаж [Sotsialen patronaj]</i>).</p> <p>The social patronage at home is form for attendance at home of persons, who have difficulties to organize their living by themselves or with the help of their relatives. It covers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• food supply;</li> <li>• observing the personal and home hygiene of the person that is being serviced;</li> <li>• facilitating the supplying with the necessary personal technical aides for disabled or ill people;</li> <li>• facilitating the communication and social contacts, entertainment and other activities inside or outside the home.</li> <li>• services related to home activities- purchasing of food and other basic necessities, payment of electric energy and heating, telephone, etc. with resources of the assisted person;</li> <li>• facilitating the preparation of the documents required by the labour expert medical committee.</li> </ul>	<p>Health and social services by client's needs.</p>	<p>Provided by local municipalities.</p>	<p>Home help</p>	<p>No provisions.</p>



Lithuania	Poland	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	
<p>People in need for care at home are regularly visited by social workers from local social assistance administration.</p>		<p>Home help (personal assistant).</p>		<p>Organised locally.</p>	<p><b>Benefits in kind</b> 1. Home care</p>

	Bulgaria	Czech Republic	Estonia	Hungary	Latvia
<b>2. Semi statutory care</b>	<p><i>Day-care centres (Дневни домове [Dnevni domove]).</i> The day-care centers are form for social attendance of groups of elderly people and disabled persons as well as of physically and mentally disabled children.</p> <p>The day-care centres for elderly people and disabled persons provide breakfast and lunch, conditions for rest, hygienic services, entertainment and occupations, purchasing if the attended is willing and with his/her own pecuniary resources, administrative, financial and legal services</p> <p>The day-care centres for children provide services for children in the day-time as well as performing of rehabilitation activities.</p> <p><i>Centres for social rehabilitation and integration (Центрове за социална рехабилитация и интеграция [Tsentrove za sotsialna rehabilitatsija I integratsija]).</i> The centres for social rehabilitation and integration provide:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• rehabilitation;</li> <li>• social and legal consultations</li> <li>• guidance towards institutions providing social services</li> <li>• programmes for social integration and re-integration;</li> <li>• educational and vocational guidance;</li> <li>• vocational training of people with mental difficulties.</li> </ul> <p><i>Public canteens (Обществени трапезарии [Obshtestveni trapezarii]).</i> Public canteens provide meals to the needy persons and families.</p> <p><i>Clubs of disabled people (Клубове на инвалида [Klubove na invalida]).</i> Clubs of disabled people organise social contacts and provide opportunities for active living to persons with disabilities.</p>	Health and social services by client's needs.	Provided by local municipalities.	Day-care institutions,	No provisions.

Lithuania	Poland	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	
		No semi stationary care.		Organised locally.	2. Semi statutory care

	Bulgaria	Czech Republic	Estonia	Hungary	Latvia
<b>3. Nursing home care</b>	<p>Social patronage at home.  Offices for social services (<i>Бюра за социални услуги [Bjura za sotsialni uslugi]</i>)  See "Home care" above and "Other benefits" below.</p>	<p>Health and social services by client's needs.</p>	<p>Provided by local municipalities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Institutions providing care and nursing,</li> <li>- Rehabilitation institutions,</li> <li>- Institutions providing temporary shelter, and</li> <li>- Nursing houses</li> </ul>	<p>No provisions.</p>

Lithuania	Poland	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	
<p>Nursing homes (homes where people in need for long term care stay permanently) are available in all main regions. Some of them are owned by Government (county administration), smaller ones by municipalities and by private owners.</p> <p>Special commissions of county administration and/or municipalities decide which applicants should be placed in nursing homes.</p> <p>Stay in special care hospitals is financed by Health Insurance Fund for no longer period than for 4 months in one case.</p>		No provisions.		Organised public nursing home institutions for elderly, disabled adults and children.	<b>3. Nursing home care</b>

	Bulgaria	Czech Republic	Estonia	Hungary	Latvia
4. Other benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The offices for social services provide through qualified personnel:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- social and legal consultations on issues related to social assistance;</li> <li>- allocation of humanitarian relief;</li> <li>- social work with children, disadvantaged persons and families;</li> <li>- consultations and assisting with the purpose of finding employment related to babysitting, taking care of elderly and ill people;</li> <li>- consultation and assisting families wishing to adopt a child.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The system of homes providing long-term care also includes:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Homes for children and adults with physical handicaps, incl. sensory (<i>домове за деца и възрастни, вкл. и сензорни [Domove za detsa I vazrastni sas fizicheski uvrejdaniya, vkljuchitelno I senzorni]</i>);</li> <li>- Homes for children and adults with mental difficulties (<i>домове за деца и възрастни с умствени увреждания [Domove za detsa I vazrastni s umstveni uvrejdaniya]</i>);</li> <li>- Social institutions for vocational training (<i>Социално учебно-професионални заведения [Sotsialno uchebno profesionalni zavedenija]</i>);</li> <li>- Settlements for children (<i>детски селища [Detski selishta]</i>);</li> <li>- Homes for the elderly (<i>Домове за стари хора [Domove za stari hora]</i>);</li> <li>- Homes for temporary accommodation (<i>домове за временно настаняване [Domove za vremepno nastanjavane]</i>);</li> <li>- Asylums (<i>Приюти [Prijuti]</i>);</li> <li>- Seasonal homes (<i>Сезонни домове [Sezonni domove]</i>).</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>There are also two types of institutions in the system of Ministry of Education and Science and Ministry of Health providing long-term care as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Homes for medi-social care for children (<i>Домове за медико - социални грижи [Domove za medico-sotsialni griji]</i>) perform:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- long medical observation of children with chronic diseases and medi-social problems;</li> <li>- diagnosing, medical treatment and rehabilitation of children with chronic diseases and medi-social problems;</li> <li>- specific care for of children with chronic diseases and medi-social problems;</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Compensatory aids (by general health insurance).	Technical appliances (incl. prosthesis) financed by the state.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Meals service,</li> <li>- Family assistance service.</li> </ul>	No provisions.

Lithuania	Poland	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	
		<p>Special protection of disabled persons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• domestic education for persons unable to move;</li> <li>• exemption for the payment of radio and TV subscription;</li> <li>• priority to install a phone line free of charge, plus a certain number of monthly free impulses;</li> <li>• free local transport;</li> <li>• free interurban transport, in the limit of 6 two-way travels (12 if the handicap is serious; it also applies for their companion or personal assistant);</li> <li>• medical assistance;</li> <li>• minimum rental charge when renting an appartement belonging to the state.</li> </ul>			<p>4. Other benefits</p>

	Bulgaria	Czech Republic	Estonia	Hungary	Latvia
	<p>a)raising;  b)upbringing and educating;  c)preparing for integration in the society through visiting of child institutions, integration in the family, preparing for adoption;  d)social-legal support of solitary pregnant women and solitary mothers as well as of children, raising at home.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Homes for raising and educating children (<i>Домове за отглеждане и възпитание на деца [Domove za otglejdane I vaspitanie na detsa]</i>) in the system of the Ministry of Education and Science <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- for children from 2,5 to 18 years, deprived of parental care;</li> <li>- providing conditions for compulsory education of children under 16 and for completing of secondary education from the children living in these homes.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>There are two types of these homes for raising and educating children:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- for children under school age from 2,5 to 7 years;</li> <li>- for children from I to XII class.</li> </ul>				
<b>Cash benefits</b>	Not applicable.				
<b>1. Home care</b>	Not applicable.	No special scheme.	No special scheme.	<p>With the exception of engaged parties, relatives of major age who cares for and nurses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>severely handicapped (without an age limit), or</li> <li>durably ill persons below the age of 18, who are unable to care for themselves and require durable supervision (see nursing fee).</li> </ul> <p>In both cases, the nursing allowance cannot be less than the lowest old-age pension amount.</p>	No provisions.



Lithuania	Poland	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	
<p>1.If municipalities are not able to provide needed social services, they may pay so-called "money for care" (<i>Globos pinigai</i>) so the recipient should buy needed services.</p> <p>2.Care benefit for totally disabled persons (<i>Slaugos pasalpa visiskos negalios invalidui</i>): Paid to totally disabled persons or persons taking care of them. Paid from State Budget and equal to 100% of social insurance basic pension (see Chapter VI "Old-age"). It is paid on top of disability pension.</p>		No provisions.		No special scheme.	<p><b>Cash benefits</b></p> <p><b>1. Home care</b></p>

Table XII

## Appendix

	Bulgaria	Czech Republic	Estonia	Hungary	Latvia
<b>2. Semi statutory care</b>	Not applicable.	No special scheme.	No special scheme.	No special scheme.	No provisions.
<b>3. Nursing home care</b>	Not applicable.	No special scheme.	No special scheme.	Nursing fee (ápolási díj). Paid to people who provide permanent care to a disabled relative. The independent local governments decide the amount of benefit by local decree. The amount can no be less than 60% of the minimum amount of old age pension. (see Chapter VI "Old-age")	No provisions.
<b>4. Other benefits</b>	Not applicable.	Contribution towards caring for a relative or other person ( <i>příspěvek při péči o osobu blízkou</i> ): Provided to a citizen caring for a relative who is predominantly or completely incapacitated or who is older than 80 years and partially incapacitated or who is older than 80 years and according to a statement by a doctor needs the care of another person.	No special scheme.	No special scheme.	No provisions.
<b>Participation of the beneficiary</b>	Not applicable.	Fundamental health care is free (paid by state, general health insurance), in case of other services: co-payment by client or family.	Beneficiary pays for accommodation and catering in social welfare institutions according to the contract with the institution.  In case of technical appliances included in the list established by the Minister of Social Affairs, the state covers 50-90% of the price, the rest is paid by the beneficiary.	In case of benefits in kind.	No provisions.
<b>Accumulation</b>	Not applicable.	Client of arrangement may be recipient of social benefits and pensions.	Not applicable.	No special scheme.	No provisions.
<b>Taxation</b>	Not applicable.	No special scheme.	Not applicable.	No special scheme.	No provisions.

Lithuania	Poland	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	
<p>Beneficiaries in nursing home do not pay more than 80% of his/ her income (usually pension), but no more than the amount of two times of social insurance basic pension.</p> <p>No special scheme.</p>		<p>No cash benefits.</p> <p>No provisions.</p> <p>Special protection of disabled persons: State allowance: 195 270 ROL/month for those inapt of working due to the handicap; for blind persons the allowance is in amount of 359 980 ROL/month.</p> <p>No participation.</p> <p>Special protection of disabled persons: Not possible. Exception is made for the blind.</p> <p>Not subject to taxation.</p>		<p>No special scheme.</p> <p>State covers the costs for persons who do not have means or do not have sufficient means to cover those costs themselves. State covers total cost for institutionalised mentally and physically handicapped children.</p>	<p><b>2. Semi statutory care</b></p> <p><b>3. Nursing home care</b></p> <p><b>4. Other benefits</b></p> <p><b>Participation of the beneficiary</b></p> <p><b>Accumulation</b></p> <p><b>Taxation</b></p>

