

## Employment injuries and occupational diseases

	ALBANIA	ARMENIA	AZERBAIJAN	BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA
<b>Applicable statutory basis</b>	Law No. 7703, dated 11.5.1993 "For the social insurance in Republic of Albania" (since amended )	Civil Code;Labour Code;ILO 17, 18 conventions;Law on "Temporary incapacity Benefits" 22 November, 2010;RA Government Resolution No. 579 of November 15, 1992;RA Government Resolution No. 619 of May 11, 2006;RA Government Resolution No. 458 of March 23, 2006;RA Government Resolution No. 488 of April 13, 2006;RA Government Resolution No 914 of July 23, 2009	"The Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan on Compulsory insurance for losing work capacity as a result occupational accidents and illnesses", 11.05.2010. no 999-IIIQ	Federation of BiH- Law on Pension and Invalidity Insurance of FBiH (Official Gazette of FBiH 29/98), amended in 2000, 2001, 2006 and 2009 (Official Gazette of Federation BiH 49/00, 32/01, 59/06, 04/09 and 55/12). Republic of Srpska Law on Pension and Disability Insurance of Republic of Srpska(official Gazette of RS 134/11), Brcko District- Employees chose whether to be affiliated with the system in the Federation of BiH or Republic of Srpska

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	GEORGIA	MONTENEGRO	REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA	RUSSIAN FEDERATION
<b>Applicable statutory basis</b>	Labour Code of Georgia, 25.05.2006.- Civil Code of Georgia #786, 26.06.1997.- Law of Georgia concerning "Medical and Social Appraisal" (07.12.2001).- Governmental decree #45, March 1, 2013 concerning "Rules of remuneration for damage caused to worker's health".	Law on Pension and Disability Insurance, 2003amended in 2004/2007/2008/2010/2012/2013Rulebook on Determining of Professional Diseases, 2004Law on Health Insurance, 2004 amended in 2012Law on Health Care 2004, amended in 2010	- Regulation No. 380, of 23.4.1997, on industrial accidents.- Law No. 756-XIV, of 24.12.1999, on insurance for employment injuries and occupational diseases.Government Resolution No. 257, of 8.11.1993, on improving the detection, treatment and prevention of occupational diseases in Moldova.- Regulation on the fixing of invalidity allowances for employment injuries and occupational diseases, approved by Government Resolution No. 1101, of 17.10.2001.- Regulation on the method of inquiry into employment injuries, Government Resolution No. 706, of 5.7.2002.	The Constitution of the Russian Federation;The Labor Code of the Russian Federation 30.12.2001No. 197-FZ (amended on 23.04.2012);The Federal Law of July 24, 1998 No.125-FZ "Compulsory Social Insurance against Accidents at Work and Occupational Diseases";The Federal Law of July 16, 1999 No. 165-FZ "On Principles of Compulsory Social Insurance";The Federal Law of December 2, 2013 323-FZ «On Insurance Rates for Compulsory Social Insurance Against Industrial Accidents and Occupational Illnesses for 2014 and the Planning Period of 2015 and 2016»;The Federal Law of 02.12.2013 ? 331-FZ "On Amendments to Article 11 of the Federal law" On compulsory social insurance against industrial accidents and occupational diseasesThe Federal Law of 01.12.2014 ? 401-FZ "On insurance rates for compulsory social insurance against industrial accidents and occupational diseases for 2015 and the planning period of 2016 and 2017"The Federal Law of 01.12.2014 ? 386-FZ "On budget Social Insurance Fund of the Russian Federation for 2015 and the planning period of 2016 and 2017"The Federal Law of August 22, 2004" 122-FZ "On Changes in the Legislative Acts of the Russian Federation and Loss of Validity of Some Legislative Acts of the Russian Federation in Connection with Adoption of the Federal Laws "On Changes in the Federal Law On the Basic Principles of the Legislative (Representative) and Executive State Power Bodies of the Russian Federation Constituents" and "On the Basic Principles of the Local Self-Governance Organization in the Russian Federation";Federal Law «On the Budget of the Social Insurance Fund of the Russian Federation for 2014 and Planning Periods of 2015-2016» of December 2, 2013 No.322-FZ;The Federal Law of the Russian Federation of December 29, 2006 No. 255-FZ "On Compulsory Social Insurance in Case of Temporary Disability and Maternity";The Federal Law of the Russian Federation of November 30, 2011 No 356-FZ "On Compulsory Social Insurance against Accidents at Work and Occupational Diseases for 2012 and Planning Periods for 2013-2014";The Federal Law of November 30, 2011 No 372-FZ "On the Budget of the Social Insurance Fund of the Russian Federation for 2012 and Planning Periods for 2013-2014";The Federal Law of the Russian Federation of October 26, 2002 No127-FZ "On Insolvency (Bankruptcy)".Subordinate acts.

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	SERBIA	THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA	TURKEY	UKRAINE
<b>Applicable statutory basis</b>	<p>Law on Health Care, 2005, Revised 2010/2011/2012/2013/2014Law On Health Insurance, 2005, Revised 2009/2011/2012/2014Law on Labour (Labour code), 2005, Revised 2009/2013/2014Law on Pension and Disability Insurance, 2003. Revised 2004/2005/2006/2009/2010/2012/2013/2014</p>	<p>Law on Labour Relations (Official Gazette No. 62/2005), as amended on several occasionsLaw on pension and disability insurance (Official Gazette No.98/2012), as amended on several occasionsThe list of occupational illnesses 2004.The list of body injuries 2004. Law on Mandatory Fully Funded Pension Insurance (Official Gazette No. 29/2002), as amended on several occasionsLaw on Payment of Pensions and Pension Benefits from Fully Funded Pension Insurance (Official Gazette No. 11/2012)Law on employment of people with disabilities (Official Gazette No. 44/2000), as amended on several occasionsLaw on Obligatory Social Insurance Contributions (Official Gazette No.142/2008)The laws are supplemented by extensive guidelines</p>	<p>Civil Servants: Civil Servants Act of 23 07.1965 no. 657, (amended several times).For those who became civil servants for the first time as of 01.10.2008 see statutory basis for workers. Workers:Social Insurance and Universal Health Insurance Law No:5510.Social Insurances and Universal Health Insurance Law No:5510 dated 31/05/2006</p>	<p>Law on mandatory state social insurance against industrial accidents and occupational disease which cause disability, # 1105-XIV dated September 23, 1999Law on rates of contributions under mandatory state social insurance against industrial accidents and occupational disease which cause disability."Law on insurance rates for compulsory social insurance against disability caused by accidents at work and occupational diseases. N° 2272-III dated 22 February 2001</p>

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	ALBANIA	ARMENIA	AZERBAIJAN	BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA
<b>Basic principles</b>	<p>Social insurance based system financed by contributions from employers, providing coverage to employees. An earnings-related benefit is paid. This is an entirely separate scheme to that covering non-work related incapacity.</p>	<p>Employers pay a periodic benefit in accordance with their civil liability. A compulsory system of rules and regulations has been put in place by the state in order to determine entitlement to and the amount of this periodic benefit.</p>	<p>Compulsory Social Insurance for employees does not cover this risk. Benefits in-kind and earnings-related cash benefits paid by employers who are legally registered, pay taxes and are obliged to pay contributions to the State Social Protection Fund. If the employer goes bankrupt then the benefits are paid by an assignee of this employer.</p>	<p>Federation of BiH and Republic of Srpska- Based on compulsory pension and invalidity insurance but also enabling voluntary membership of the compulsory insurance scheme. The voluntary insurance is not only possible for the contingency of employment injury/occupational disease. It is a general rule, applicable as well upon the other contingencies of old age, invalidity and survivorship.- Only economically active persons are entitled to claim benefits.- No distinctions are made between work related and non-work related incapacity, however those with work related incapacity are exempt from the condition relating to minimum qualifying periods.- The people of the District of Brcko do not have their own separate pension system but choose to be affiliated to the scheme in either the Federation of BiH or Republic of Srpska</p>

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	GEORGIA	MONTENEGRO	REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA	RUSSIAN FEDERATION
<b>Basic principles</b>	Employers are responsible for providing employees with a safe work environment. Employers are held liable, on the basis of a court decision, to reimburse any damage caused to the worker's health when this is caused by the fault of the employer which is affirmed by court. Additionally, issues related with employment injuries may be regulated under the labour contract.	Social insurance system financed from contributions paid by employers and employees. Benefit is calculated in relation to the previously earned wage. Pension insurance covers long-term allowances (see Table V "Invalidity") Health insurance covers short-term allowances (see Table II "Health care" and Table III "Sickness-cash benefits")	Social insurance type scheme providing earnings-related benefits that supplement the general invalidity pension.	Compulsory social insurance against industrial incidents and occupational diseases provides for: social protection of the insured and economical interest of insurance entities for the improvement of working conditions and decrease of occupational risks; reduction of industrial traumatism and occupational diseases; compensation of harm caused to life and health of the insured during the performance of obligations under employment agreement and in other set cases by means of provision to the insured in full volume of all necessary types of insurance benefits including payment of expenses for medical, social and occupational rehabilitation; Provision of preventative measures on elimination of industrial traumatism and occupational diseases.

## Employment injuries and occupational diseases

	SERBIA	THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA	TURKEY	UKRAINE
<b>Basic principles</b>	<p>Social insurance based system financed by contributions from employees and employers providing an earnings-related benefit. Pension insurance provides long-term benefits (see Table V 'Invalidity'). Health insurance provides short-term benefits (see Table II 'Health Care' and Table III 'Sickness – Cash Benefits'). In case of permanent injury/disease that does not cause invalidity, a specific long-term benefit is paid (separate scheme).</p>	<p>Compulsory insurance financed by contributions, paying out earning related benefits both in cash and in kind in the event of an employment and non - employment related accident, or occupational disease.</p>	<p>Civil servants: Do not have to pay premiums for occupational diseases, and work accidents. For this insurance branch are applied the principles of "duty invalidity" (see invalidity) Workers: Premiums paid in the framework of short term insurance work incapacity. The premiums are paid by the employer. The insurance holder can, on the condition that the conditions are met, benefit from temporary incapacity allowance.</p>	<p>Social insurance type system covering employee and self-employed persons with the option of voluntary insurance for those who fall outside the personal scope of the compulsory scheme. Financed by contributions from employers which vary according to the degree of occupational risk (employers are classified into 67 different classes). Cash benefits are earnings-related.</p>

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	ALBANIA	ARMENIA	AZERBAIJAN	BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA
<b>Field of Application</b>				
<b>1. Beneficiaries</b>	Employees.	All employees.	All employees who work with Labour Agreement (Contract).	Federation of BiH and Republic of Srpska. See Table VI 'Old age'
<b>2. Exemptions from compulsory insurance</b>	None.	Not applicable.	Social Insurance System does not cover this risk. Only employer covers this risk.	Federation of BiH and Republic of Srpska - None

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	GEORGIA	MONTENEGRO	REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA	RUSSIAN FEDERATION
<b>Field of Application</b>				
<b>1. Beneficiaries</b>	Employees.	The insured persons are the employed, self-employed persons and farmers. Rights in the event of disability caused by an injury at work or a professional disease are also granted to persons undertaking professional training, additional training or retraining, pupils and students when engaged in compulsory manufacturing work, specialist practical training or practical instruction, persons serving a prison sentence, while employed in a commercial unit of the institution for serving a prison sentence, as well as persons who suffer an injury while participating in rescue or defense operations in the event of natural disaster, in a military training.	Employees, members of cooperatives, pupils and students of educational establishments engaged in study or work experience, other persons engaged in professional activity, and employees of foreign companies on attachment to Moldovan companies for specific purposes.	1. insured persons: - physical persons, performing work on the basis of labor contract concluded with the insurer; - physical persons, convicted to imprisonment and engaged in labor activities by the insurer; - physical persons, doing work on the basis of a civil contract, in the event if the insured person is to pay insurance contributions to the insurer. 2. disabled dependents of insured persons, who died due to industrial accidents or occupational diseases.
<b>2. Exemptions from compulsory insurance</b>	None.	See Table V "Invalidity"	None.	No compulsory social insurance against industrial accidents and occupational illnesses is required for individuals who perform works based on the civil law contract not providing the insurer's obligation to pay insurance contributions.



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	SERBIA	THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA	TURKEY	UKRAINE
<b>Field of Application</b>				
<b>1. Beneficiaries</b>	See Table V "Invalidity" and Table III "Sickness".	employees, the self-employed, and farmers, persons/students engaged in practical or voluntary work, unemployed during professional and vocational retraining	Civil Servants: Civil Servants. Workers: Workers	Persons working on conditions of an employment agreement (Contract); Pupils and students of educational institutions, clinical housemen, postgraduate students and doctoral students enlisted to carry out any work at times before or after those of their studies; during their studies if they are acquiring professional skills; during the period of production practice (work practice/internship) when carrying out work in enterprises; Persons kept in correctional, therapeutic labour and educational labour establishments and enlisted for work activities in the production facilities of these establishments or in other enterprises under special agreements.
<b>2. Exemptions from compulsory insurance</b>	See Table V "Invalidity".	None.	Civil Servants: none. Workers: none	None.

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	ALBANIA	ARMENIA	AZERBAIJAN	BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA
<b>Risks covered</b>				
<b>1. Accidents at work</b>	Any physical impairment or health damage occurring as a result of the performance of work, or in connection with work that results in temporary incapacity, invalidity or death.	Damage suffered as a result of injuries, occupational diseases and other health impairment suffered while carrying out employment duties. Injuries sustained:- within the work-place;- outside the work-place whilst carrying out employment duties;- during vocational training, work-practice or practical courses;- during execution of state or public obligations;- during execution of civil obligations such as saving life;	Accident occurring at work place and during employment, giving rise directly or indirectly to a physical injury, functional disorder or disease leading to death or a partial or total loss of working or earning capacity.	Federation of BiH and Republic of Srpska An injury caused by direct and brief mechanical, physical or chemical effect, by sudden changes in body position, sudden over-exertion of the body, or other changes to the physiological state of the body, if such an injury is causally connected to performing the job.
<b>2. Travel between home and work</b>	Covered.	Only covered if using transport provided by the employer on the way to-from work.	Not covered. Exception: use of an employer's means of transport.	Federation of BiH and Republic of Srpska Direct travel (regular route) from home to the place of work and vice versa as well as work travel related to- the exercise of health care rights; - to the exercise of the new or additional job training rights;- in another job that he/she is executing in the interest of the firm and other legal entity, where s/he is employed

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	GEORGIA	MONTENEGRO	REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA	RUSSIAN FEDERATION
<b>Risks covered</b>				
<b>1. Accidents at work</b>	Injuries caused by the fault of the employer (on the basis of a court decision, when damage is caused by fault of the employer)	Health impairment with permanent or significant incapacity, impairments of certain organs or parts of body disturbing the normal activity of the body (not necessarily resulting in disability).	Injuries suffered in the course of work and resulting in partial or total loss of working capacity or death. The term "in the course of work" is interpreted broadly and covers: the performance of occupational tasks, vocational training, participation in cultural, sports or social events organised by the employer, and travel between different places of work or to work-related meetings abroad.	The event as a result of which the insured sustain injuries or other health damage during the performance of its obligations under the employment agreement and which resulted in the necessity of transferring the insured to the other employment, temporary or permanent loss of its occupational capacity or death.
<b>2. Travel between home and work</b>	Not specified	Covered	Covered as long as transport is provided by the employer.	On the way to the place of work or return from the work place on the vehicle provided by the insurant

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	SERBIA	THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA	TURKEY	UKRAINE
<b>Risks covered</b>				
<b>1. Accidents at work</b>	Health damage with permanent and significant incapacity, impairment of particular organ or body part that affects normal body activity (not necessarily resulting in invalidity).	Any physical or mental injury suffered by the insured person as a result of his/her occupational activities. (The injury of a contributor inflicted through direct and momentary mechanical, physical or chemical action, as well as the injury caused by abrupt changes in body posture, sudden overloading of the body or other changes of the physiological state of the organism, if such injury is related to the performance of duties at work.)	For the first time, within the law no 5510, employment injuries and occupational disease were replaced with duty invalidity. Civil Servants (duty invalidity): Civil servants who become invalid during the course of their duty, or as a result of their actions which aim to protect their institution, or on a vehicle provided by their institution for travelling to or from the workplace, or due to an accident occurring at the workplace are deemed as invalid due to duty. Civil servants who have lost their earning power in profession at a degree not to allow him/her to carry out his/her duties are deemed to be invalid. Workers: Any event that occurs in any of the circumstances or situations indicated below, which causes an insured person immediate or subsequent physical or mental incapacity; injured in the workplace, injured in connection with work carried out for the employer, injured having been sent by the employer to perform duties at a place other than the work place, injured during the one and a half hour daily break given to nursing mothers so they may feed their child, injured when transported as a group on a vehicle supplied by the employer to and from the place where the work is being done.	An accident consists of the effect on the worker over a limited time or the sudden effect on him of a hazardous production factor or environment which has arisen during the process of his performance of the duties of his employment, as a consequence of which damage to his health or death has occurred. The list of circumstances in which the insured event arises is set by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine on the submissions of a specially authorised central executive authority.
<b>2. Travel between home and work</b>	Covered.	Includes injuries suffered: travelling between home and work, travelling to take up a new job, returning to work at the request of the employer during a rest break or holiday, or travel to and from business meetings or employment duties. Accidents caused by vis major during the performance of duties at work	Civil Servants: Generally not covered unless worker is travelling in a vehicle provided by the employer. Workers: Covered if transported to or from a place of work designated by the employer as a group using a vehicle supplied by the employer.	Not covered.

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<b>3. Occupational diseases</b>	<p>No mixed system in operation, claimant's disease must appear on a list of recognised diseases. The occupational diseases are determined by the Ministry of Health. All enterprises are covered. No minimum periods of exposure to risk have been established.</p>	<p>List of occupational diseases approved by Government Resolution No. 458 of March 23, 2006 No mixed system in place. All organisations are covered by the obligation to make payments for employment injuries or occupational diseases.</p>	<p>List of recognized occupational diseases. However, there is a mixed system in operation that will cover diseases not on the list provided the claimant can show that disease was caused by his/her employment.No minimum or maximum periods of exposure required by law.</p>	<p>Federation of BiH and Republic of Srpska. The list of professional illnesses and jobs where those illnesses occur and criteria for their categorization as professional illnesses, is produced by Ministry in charge according to consideration of professional and scientific organizations. No mixed system in operation.</p>

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	GEORGIA	MONTENEGRO	REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA	RUSSIAN FEDERATION
<b>3. Occupational diseases</b>	<p>List of occupational diseases approved by Minister of Labour, Health and Social Affairs of Georgia, No 263/N of September 18, 2002 And No216/n of July13,2007. There is no mixed system in operation and no rules concerning minimum or maximum periods of exposure.</p>	<p>Rulebook on Determining of Professional Diseases from 2004, determines professional diseases, work positions, or jobs where those diseases occur and conditions under which they are regarded as professional diseases.</p>	<p>A list of recognised occupational diseases is set out in the rules issued by the national Occupational Pathology Centre. The body responsible for compiling and reviewing the list is the national Occupational Pathology Council. The system provides for benefit to be awarded in respect of non-listed diseases provided that the person concerned can prove the disease to be occupational in origin (mixed system). All companies are covered by the occupational diseases insurance scheme. Companies are required to insure their workers. If an individual has been exposed to the risk of occupational disease in more than one company, all the companies concerned are responsible. Persons may claim a pension after the termination of their contribution payments if they can prove, on the basis of legally conducted medical examinations that they have a disease caused by specific risk factors in the workplace.</p>	<p>Chronic or acute diseases of the insured as result from the impact of the harmful industrial factor (s) and resulting in temporary or permanent loss of occupational capacity.</p>

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	SERBIA	THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA	TURKEY	UKRAINE
<b>3. Occupational diseases</b>	<p>List of occupational diseases approved by the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy and the Ministry of Health. These ministries also approve a List of Bodily Injuries.No mixed system in operation.The insurance is applied to all organisations and there is no minimum period of exposure to risk.</p>	<p>Occupational illnesses caused as a result of a lasting direct effect of the labour process or working conditions. Applies to all enterprises.Diseases of the List of occupational illnesses. The List is created and adjusted by the Minister of Labour and Social Policy.No mixed system in operation.</p>	<p>Civil Servants: No list of occupational diseases available. Regulation of duty-invalidity appliesWorkers:A list of recognized occupational diseases included in the Social Insurance Regulation for the Medical Affairs. The list defines both the active agents to which a person must have been exposed and sets minimum periods of exposure after which there is a presumption that the disease is occupational in nature.Mixed system is in operation in that diseases not contained on the list may be accepted by the Supreme Health Board of Social Insurance if that body is convinced that the disease stems from working conditions.Occupational disease is a case of sickness, invalidity or mental trouble, temporary or permanent, suffered by an insured person due to continuing causal factor, which is characteristic of the nature of the work he is doing, or arising out of conditions required for the execution of such work.</p>	<p>The list of circumstances in which the insured event arises is set by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine on the submissions of a specially authorized central executive authority.In certain cases, when there are grounds for this, the Fund for Social insurance against Accidents can recognize as an insured event an accident which has occurred in circumstances not recognized in the list provided by paragraph above. An occupational disease is a disease which has arisen as a consequence of the insured party's professional activities and was caused exclusively or mainly by the effect of noxious substances and certain types of work and other factors connected with work.</p>

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	ALBANIA	ARMENIA	AZERBAIJAN	BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA
<b>Conditions</b>				
<b>1. Accident at work</b>	No qualifying period required.	No qualifying period required.	No qualifying periods.	Federation of BiH and Republic of Srpska. No qualifying period.
<b>2. Occupational diseases</b>	No qualifying period required.	No qualifying period required.	No qualifying periods.	Federation of BiH and Republic of Srpska. No qualifying period.



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	GEORGIA	MONTENEGRO	REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA	RUSSIAN FEDERATION
<b>Conditions</b>				
<b>1. Accident at work</b>	No qualifying period required.	Disability occurred at the workplace No minimum insurance record required.	No qualifying period required.	No qualifying period required.
<b>2. Occupational diseases</b>	No qualifying period required.	Disease contracted on the workplace; not minimum insurance record.	No qualifying period required.	No qualifying period required.

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	SERBIA	THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA	TURKEY	UKRAINE
<b>Conditions</b>				
<b>1. Accident at work</b>	No qualifying period required.	No qualifying period required.	Civil Servants: No qualifying period required. Workers: No qualifying period required.	The fact of an accident at work or an occupational illness is investigated according to the procedure ratified by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine in accordance with the Law of Ukraine "On health and safety at work". The grounds for the payment to the victim of his expenses on medical care, carrying out medical, professional and social rehabilitation and also insurance payments [to him] depends upon the report on the investigation of the accident or the report on the investigation of the occupational illness (poisoning) in the established forms.
<b>2. Occupational diseases</b>	No qualifying period required.	No qualifying period required.	Civil Servants: None Workers: No qualifying period required.	The fact of an accident at work or an occupational illness is investigated according to the procedure ratified by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine in accordance with the Law of Ukraine "On health and safety at work". The grounds for the payment to the victim of his expenses on medical care, carrying out medical, professional and social rehabilitation and also insurance payments [to him] depends upon the report on the investigation of the accident or the report on the investigation of the occupational illness (poisoning) in the established forms.

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	ALBANIA	ARMENIA	AZERBAIJAN	BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA
<b>Benefits</b>				
<b>1. Temporary incapacity - Benefits in kind - Free choice of doctor or hospital</b>	Free choice of doctor or hospital.	Medical costs, medicines, rehabilitation, technical means and supporting appliances.. Free choice of doctor or hospital.	Free choice of doctor or hospital.	Federation of BiH and Republic of Srpska. See Table II 'Health Care'
<b>2. Temporary incapacity - Benefits in kind - Payment of costs and contribution by person involved</b>	No co-payments required See Table II 'Health Care'	None	Full payment by the employer. No participation by insured person.	Federation of BiH and Republic of SrpskaNone
<b>3. Temporary incapacity - Cash benefits - Waiting period</b>	None	Up to 5 days	No waiting period.	Federation of BiH and Republic of SrpskaNone
<b>4. Temporary incapacity - Cash benefits - Duration</b>	Maximum 12 months	Whole period of incapacity for work, but not more than the duration of 6 months (as set by the RA Law on "Temporary incapacity Benefits" 22 November, 2010 )See Table 3 – Benefits.	Paid from first day of temporary incapacity until recipient either recovers or is classified as permanently incapacitated.	Federation of BiH and Republic of Srpska Until working capability is regained, or invalidity finally certified, but no longer than 12 months
<b>5. Temporary incapacity - Cash benefits - Amount of the benefit</b>	100% of average daily net earnings over the previous 3 years. No ceilings or maximum amounts.	See Table 3 – Benefits.	100% of previous year's earnings (no ceilings or maximum amounts applied).	Federation of BiH and Republic of Srpska100% of net wage, paid by the employer, for as long as the employee is incapable of work i.e. until classified as invalid.

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	GEORGIA	MONTENEGRO	REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA	RUSSIAN FEDERATION
<b>Benefits</b>				
<b>1. Temporary incapacity - Benefits in kind - Free choice of doctor or hospital</b>	Not specified	See Table II "Health care"	An individual recovery programme is drawn up by the medical consultant for the insuring employer in conjunction with the insured person.	Free choice of doctor or hospital.
<b>2. Temporary incapacity - Benefits in kind - Payment of costs and contribution by person involved</b>	Not specified	None	Medical fees are paid by the national social insurance fund and the employer.	At the expense of the contributions which have to be paid by the employer to the Social Insurance Fund. The injured person does not bear any expenses.
<b>3. Temporary incapacity - Cash benefits - Waiting period</b>	Not specified	None	Recovery of working capacity is programmed on the basis of framework programmes drawn up by the Social Insurance Budget. No waiting periods. Allowance paid for the first 20 working days (ie. working days of the first 20 calendar days), by the employer from its own resources. From the 21st day - the state social insurance budget pays 100% of the average monthly income earned during the last 6 months preceding the month in which the accident at work took place or the occupational disease has been diagnosed.	None.
<b>4. Temporary incapacity - Cash benefits - Duration</b>	Not specified	See Table II "Sickness: Cash benefits"	Incapacity allowance is payable for up to 180 days during 1 year. In duly justified cases the duration of sick leave may be extended beyond 180 days, but not more than 30 days	Within all the period of temporary disability of an insured person or until his/her recovery or establishment of consistent loss of occupational capacity.
<b>5. Temporary incapacity - Cash benefits - Amount of the benefit</b>	Not specified	See Table III "Sickness: Cash benefits"	100% of the average monthly income for the last 6 months preceding the month in which the accident at work took place or occupational disease has been diagnosed.	Temporary disability benefit is paid for the whole period of disability up to recovery or establishment of permanent loss of occupational capacity in the amount of 100 % of the monthly average wage accrued for two calendar years preceding the year of occurrence of the temporary disability. It is not limited by maximum amount

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	SERBIA	THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA	TURKEY	UKRAINE
<b>Benefits</b>				
<b>1. Temporary incapacity - Benefits in kind - Free choice of doctor or hospital</b>	See Table II 'Health Care'.	See Table II "Health Care".Free choice of a personal doctor for primary medical care. Access to specialists - Upon referral from personal doctorHospitalization - Upon referral from specialist doctor, preferably the closest hospital to the place of residence or the hospital recommended by the doctor.	Temporary incapacity is the status determined by medical certificate from the doctor that the insured can not work in case of illness, maternity, employment injuries and occupational disease.Civil Servants: The victim of duty invalidity is free to go to any state, university, foundation, or association hospital or any other public hospital, as well as any private hospital with which an agreement has been signed.Workers: The victim of an occupational disease or an employment injury is free to go to any hospital or medical institution whether it is public or private.	Free choice of doctor or hospital.
<b>2. Temporary incapacity - Benefits in kind - Payment of costs and contribution by person involved</b>	None.	Health care and medical treatment are paid for by the Fund for Health Insurance.	Civil Servants: Costs are funded by the civil servants' employer. Beneficiary may be required to make some co-payments.Workers: The institution covers all the medical costs. Beneficiaries are not required to make any co-payments.	All costs covered by Fond for Social Insurance against Accidents at work and Occupational Diseases of Ukraine..
<b>3. Temporary incapacity - Cash benefits - Waiting period</b>	None.	None	Civil Servants: none.Workers: none	1 month.
<b>4. Temporary incapacity - Cash benefits - Duration</b>	See Table III "Sickness: Cash Benefits"	See Table III "Sickness-cash benefits".For the duration of illness.Workers compensation is paid from the first day of working incapacity and lasts during the whole period. In cases of temporary incapacity for up to 12 months the Medical Committee of the Health Insurance Fund refers the insured person to the competent Commission for assessment of the working capacity in the Pension and Disability Fund.	Civil Servants:The victim of a duty invalidity is considered to be on leave in terms of social security and continues to receive salary during sickness (until he has recovered).Workers:Unlimited	Determined by the medical expert commission. From first day of incapacity until full recovery or determination of invalid status.
<b>5. Temporary incapacity - Cash benefits - Amount of the benefit</b>	100% of previous wage. See Table III "Sickness: Cash Benefits"	Paid per month in the amount of 100% of the average net earnings in the twelve months before incapacity.Cash benefit cannot be higher than the amount of four national average monthly salaries in the past year.See Table III "Sickness-cash benefits".	Civil Servants:Salary of the victim corresponding to duration of the sickness/injuryWorkers: A sum amounting to half of the daily earnings is paid in respect of hospital treatment, and two thirds in the case of out-patient treatment. Amount for out-patient treatment (2013)minimum: 22,70 TLmaximum: 147.55 TLAmount for hospital treatment (2013)minimum: 17,03 TLmaximum: 110,66TL	100% of previous average gross income. For the first five days paid by owner of an enterprise.

## Employment injuries and occupational diseases

	ALBANIA	ARMENIA	AZERBAIJAN	BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA
<b>6. Permanent incapacity - Minimum level of incapacity giving entitlement to compensation</b>	67% loss of working capacity	10 %	Minimum level of incapacity is 25% and determined by the Medical Social Experts Commission.	Federation of BiH and Republic of Srpska. See Table V 'Invalidity'.
<b>7. Permanent incapacity - Possibility of review</b>	Claimant subject to annual review up to the pensionable age.	- Annual review for Groups II and III and every 2 years for Group I;- Termless review for specific kinds of diseases (congenital deafness, stomach ablation, windpipe resection).(For definition of invalidity groups see Table V 'Invalidity')	For invalids of Group I: every two years for first 4 years and then entitled forever;For invalids of Group II: every 1 year for first 10 years and then, if no changes, entitled forever;For Invalids of Group III: every year.	Federation of BiH and Republic of Srpska. Subject to mandatory inspection according to findings of Medical Expert Commission, or at request of insured person.
<b>8. Permanent incapacity - Reference earnings or calculation basis</b>	Average net earnings over the previous 3 years. No earnings ceilings or maximum amounts of benefit imposed.	Average gross earnings over previous 12 months.	AME (Average Monthly Earnings) is equal to the average monthly earnings (gross) calculated over any continuous period of 60 months chosen by the insured person or the last 2 years of employment prior to the application for a pension.	Federation of BiH and Republic of Srpska. See Table V 'Invalidity'.

## Employment injuries and occupational diseases

	GEORGIA	MONTENEGRO	REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA	RUSSIAN FEDERATION
<b>6. Permanent incapacity - Minimum level of incapacity giving entitlement to compensation</b>	See Table V „Invalidity”	A partial loss of working capacity of 75%;For the subsidy for physical impairment caused by an injury at work or a professional disease minimum level of incapacity required is 50%.	25% reduction in working capacity.The amount of the allowance depends on the insured person's level of incapacity (for levels of capacity see Table V “Invalidity”).For persons with category I or II invalidity the amount is calculated as the difference between the level of benefit awarded under the national social insurance scheme and 2/3 of the insured person's average monthly insured gross earnings over the six-month period prior to the month in which the accident occurred or the occupational disease was diagnosed.For persons with category III invalidity the amount is calculated as a percentage of the abovementioned amount, the percentage corresponding to the degree of loss of working capacity.The earnings used as a basis may not exceed 3 times the national average earnings.	Work decrement by 10%.
<b>7. Permanent incapacity - Possibility of review</b>	The victim's ability to work may be reassessed after 24 months depending on the nature of the injury. See Table V „Invalidity”	No	The committees also carry out annual reassessments. In cases where the insured person's state of health is likely to change during the year, examinations are carried out as necessary, at intervals of no less than three months.	Depending upon the health condition estimation of the injured and the forecast of development and adaptation possibilities, a health review is scheduled after six months, one year or two years or is established indefinitely.Re-examination may also be carried out earlier upon request of the recipient or insurer (the Social Insurance Fund of the Russian Federation).
<b>8. Permanent incapacity - Reference earnings or calculation basis</b>	Not specified	Disability pension – see Table V “Invalidity”.The amount of the subsidy for physical impairment is depending upon the degree of incapacity (see below). The basic amount for physical impairment amounts to 255.69 EUR).	See “Temporary Incapacity: Amount of Benefit” above.	All types of payment for labor both at the primary place of work and at the secondary one. Amounts of remuneration under civil law agreements are considered if payment of insurance contributions was provided for by them.

## Employment injuries and occupational diseases

	SERBIA	THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA	TURKEY	UKRAINE
<b>6. Permanent incapacity - Minimum level of incapacity giving entitlement to compensation</b>	Invalidity Pension: 100% incapacity for work is needed to be entitled to Invalidity Pension. Cash Compensation for Bodily Damage Resulting from Workplace Injury or Occupational Disease (Bodily Damage Compensation): For a person who experiences a loss, severe damage or disability of specific organs or parts of the body at a degree of at least 30%, when caused by an injury at work or a professional disease. Depending on severity (30% - 100%), the bodily damage is classified in eight categories.	See Table V "Invalidity". More than 50% reduction in working capacity assessed to determine if he/she would be able to work full-time in another job after completion of occupational rehabilitation	Civil Servants: There is no level of incapacity giving entitlement to compensation. The sole criterion taken into consideration is whether capacity to work has been lost. There is no permanent incapacity income for civil servants but in case loss of workforce emanating from injury or sickness exceeds certain limits, invalidity pension is awarded. Workers: Employment injury benefit is paid to the insured person if his earning capacity is reduced by at least 10%.	5%. The degree of the victim's loss of fitness for work is determined by the MSEC (the Medico-Social Expert Commission) with the participation of the Fund for Social Insurance against Accidents and it is expressed in terms of a percentage of the ability to work in his profession which the victim had before the harm to his health. The MSEC establishes the limitations on the level of the victim's vital activities, determines the profession with which the damage to health was connected, the time when it occurred and the invalidity group in which he is placed in connection with harm to his health and also determines the necessary types of medical and social care. Examination of the victim is carried out on condition of submission of a report on the accident at work or report on the occupational disease in the established forms, the conclusion of a specialised medical institution (the Scientific Research Institute of Occupational Diseases or a branch of it) on the occupational nature of the disease and a referral note from a medical and prophylactic institution or from the employer or the trade union organisation of the enterprise where the victim suffered injury or occupational disease or from a working body of the Executive Management of the Fund for Social Insurance against Accidents, or from a Court or Public Prosecutor's Office.
<b>7. Permanent incapacity - Possibility of review</b>	Compulsory re-examination of pension beneficiaries, within three years from disability having been determined, except in special cases. Review also possible at the request of the insured or the Pension Fund.	See Table V "Invalidity". Obligatory control by a special Commission for obligatory control is performed a year after the first award in order to reassess the degree of invalidity. Afterwards, the pension becomes permanent. Failure to comply with this obligation results in suspension of the invalidity pension. Such control however is not applicable in cases where due to the type of disease there will be no improvement of working capacity. Review is also possible on request of the beneficiary / employer / the Commission for assessment of the working capacity / Pension Fund at all times if there is a change in the degree of invalidity. Persons entitled to occupational rehabilitation who could not be trained for particular job or have not exercised their right within 6 months are also subject to reassessment of working capacity	Civil Servants: Workforce loss can be reviewed in the event of the improvement or worsening of the condition or if new evidence is submitted. Workers: The recipient is not re-examined at regular intervals but, the Institution may request a medical examination at any time. Besides, the insured person is entitled to apply to the institution's competent authorities for a review of his level of permanent incapacity.	An extraordinary expert examination is performed by MSEC at the request of the victim, other interested parties, the Court or the Public Prosecutor's Office.
<b>8. Permanent incapacity - Reference earnings or calculation basis</b>	Invalidity pension: See Table V "Invalidity". Bodily Damage Compensation: The base for calculation level of the cash compensation for bodily damage was determined in 2003 as 25% of average national net monthly salary in 2002. This amount has since been adjusted in the same way as old age, invalidity and survivors' pensions.	Average earnings over individual's entire insurance period (commencing after 1st January 1970).	Workers: Daily earnings and fixed rate (currently 70%)	The sum of the monthly insurance payment is set according to the degree of the victim's loss of capacity to work in his profession and the average monthly earnings which he had before the damage to his health.



## Employment injuries and occupational diseases

	ALBANIA	ARMENIA	AZERBAIJAN	BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA
<b>9. Permanent incapacity - Amount or formula</b>	80% of reference earnings. No earnings ceilings or maximum amounts of benefit imposed.	The amount of lost salary of the injured (income) to be compensated is defined as a percentage of the average salary (E) (income), that (s)he was paid prior to disability, injury or incapacitation (L). This percentage is set according to the degree of job-specific incapacitation, and if irrelevant, according to the degree of general incapacitation. Amount to be compensated = average salary (E) * L%, where L is determined by the Medical and Social Evaluation agency (Social and Medical Expertise Commission) The compensation amount for damage caused by work-related injury, occupational illness or other health impairment cannot be less than the total of 20 % of minimum monthly wages (45000 drams) *in the Republic of Armenia (9000 drams) *and the amount calculated on it, based on the degree of employee's incapacity.*Since 01.07.2014 minimum monthly wages amounts to -50000 drams (20%- 10000 drams)	Monthly: AME x %of disability Example: AME= 100 disability is 25%, he receives 25% of AME.	Federation of BiH and Republic of Srpska. See Table V 'Invalidity'.
<b>10. Permanent incapacity - Supplements for dependants</b>	None.	None.	Paid by the employer. See Chapter VI "Old Age".	Federation of BiH and Republic of SrpskaNone
<b>11. Permanent incapacity - Supplements for care by another person</b>	None.	Supplements are computed by social medical expert commission, based upon the level of incapacity and paid by employer.	Paid to invalids of Group I at 35 AZN per month if they need care, not paid directly to the person who provides the care but to the invalids themselves.	Federation of BiH and Republic of Srpska. See Table XII 'Long Term Care'.

## Employment injuries and occupational diseases

	GEORGIA	MONTENEGRO	REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA	RUSSIAN FEDERATION
<b>9. Permanent incapacity - Amount or formula</b>	Not specified	Disability pension – see Table V "Invalidity". The amount of the subsidy for physical impairment is depending upon the degree of incapacity: For physical impairment of 100% the subsidy amounts 40% of the base; for physical impairment of 90% the subsidy amounts 36% of the base; for physical impairment of 80% the subsidy amounts 32% of the base; for physical impairment of 70% the subsidy amounts 28% of the base; for physical impairment of 60% the subsidy amounts 24% of the base and for physical impairment of 50% the subsidy amounts 20% of the base. Subsidy for physical impairment is determined in a monthly amount is paid retrospectively.	The scale of compensation is calculated according to the category of disablement. Categories I and II – according to the formula: $M_i = \frac{2}{3} S_m - P$ , where: $M_i$ : the scale of compensation; $S_m$ : the average wage paid over the 6 months prior to the work accident or occupational disease; $P$ : the amount of the disability pension awarded by the State's public social insurance scheme. Category III according to the formula: $S_i = (\frac{2}{3} S_m - P) \cdot R\%$ , where: $R\%$ : the percentage of occupational incapacity; $S_i$ : the scale of disability compensation; $S_m$ : the average wage paid over the 6 months prior to the work accident or occupational disease; $P$ : the amount of the disability pension awarded by the State's public social insurance scheme.	The amount of monthly insurance payment is determined as the share of monthly average wage of the insured calculated in accordance with the level of occupational disability. Maximum amount is set by the Federal Law on the Budget of the Social Insurance Fund of the Russian Federation for the following financial year. The amount of a lump-sum insurance premium is determined in accordance with the level of occupational disability on the basis of maximum amount established by the Federal Law on Budget of the Social Insurance Fund of the Russian Federation for the following financial year.
<b>10. Permanent incapacity - Supplements for dependants</b>	See Table VII "Survivors".	None	None.	1. The monthly insurance payments, calculated on the basis of average monthly earnings of the insured person, taking into account the number of dependents excluding him and employable persons, who were his dependents not eligible for insurance payments; 2. Lump-sum insurance payment – is paid in equal installments to the wife (husband) of the deceased, and other persons who were entitled to receive lump-sum insurance payment on the date of death of the insured person.
<b>11. Permanent incapacity - Supplements for care by another person</b>	Not specified	See Table XII "Long-term care"	None.	900 rubles - for outside specialized health care; 225 rubles - for outside household care. In districts and localities where wage regional coefficients are applied, in accordance with established procedure, the amount of expenses on outpatient care (specialized medical and household care) of insured person is determined taking into account these coefficients.

## Employment injuries and occupational diseases

	SERBIA	THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA	TURKEY	UKRAINE
<b>9. Permanent incapacity - Amount or formula</b>	Invalidity pension – See Table V “Invalidity”. Bodily Damage Compensation: Amount reflects percentage loss of capacity:30% - 1,988 RSD (5% of net average wage)40% - 2,651 RSD (7% of net average wage)50% - 3,314 RSD (8% of net average wage)60% - 3,976 RSD (10% of net average wage)70% - 4,639 RSD (12% of net average wage)80% - 5,302 RSD (13% of net average wage)90% - 5,965 RSD (15% of net average wage)100% - 6,627 RSD (17% of net average wage - January 2015)	80% of the claimant's average earnings.	Workers:• Full rate permanent incapacity benefit(FRPB):daily earnings (DE) x 360 x 0.70/12 = (DE) x 21• Reduced rate permanent incapacity benefit:(RRPB)=(FRPB)x level of incapacity for work (LIW)=DE x 21 x LIW	Average gross earnings over the previous 6 months.
<b>10. Permanent incapacity - Supplements for dependants</b>	Invalidity pension and Bodily Damage CompensationNone.	None.	Civil Servants: none.Workers: none.	Not applicable.
<b>11. Permanent incapacity - Supplements for care by another person</b>	Invalidity pension and Bodily Damage CompensationSee Table XII “Long-term care”.	None.	Civil Servants:If the beneficiary requires assistance from another person to perform everyday tasks, an additional supplement is paid, amounting to the minimum net salary.Workers: If the insured is lack of physical self support the rate for allowance rises to 100%.	Not applicable.

## Employment injuries and occupational diseases

	ALBANIA	ARMENIA	AZERBAIJAN	BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA
<b>12. Permanent incapacity - Redemption</b>	The benefit in respect of minor permanent incapacity of between 33% and 10% loss of capacity as certified by a special medical commission shall be paid as a lump sum, to be determined in conformity with Social Insurance Institute Regulations.	In special cases, and after taking into account the financial situation of the organization that has to pay the compensation (i.e. the employer), the court can order the payment of a lump sum of compensation equivalent to no more than 3 years of benefit.	Not available.	Federation of BiH and Republic of Srpska. None.
<b>13. Accumulation with new earnings from work</b>	Benefits are suspended for any periods during which the beneficiary is employed or otherwise economically active.	Full accumulation allowed between compensation and other earnings, incomes, pension and scholarships.	Full accumulation permitted.	Federation of BiH and Republic of Srpska. See Table V 'Invalidity'.
<b>14. Accumulation with other social security benefits</b>	Not permissible.	Full accumulation allowed between compensation and other earnings, incomes, pension and scholarships	Pension for incapacity for work: accumulation with other state pensions not possible; Compensation: accumulation possible.	Federation of BiH and Republic of Srpska. None.

## Employment injuries and occupational diseases

	GEORGIA	MONTENEGRO	REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA	RUSSIAN FEDERATION
<b>12. Permanent incapacity - Redemption</b>	Not specified	None	Before 1999 any redemption was payable by the company responsible for the accident or illness. A single cash benefit was calculated on the basis of an average monthly wage in the Republic of Moldova for each percentage point of lost working capacity, the total to be no less than a year's wages for the victim. After 1999 this amount is payable by the Social Insurance Fund. This compensation is paid as well as the invalidity benefit.	Amount of one-time insurance payment subject to degree of insured's loss of occupational capacity based on maximum amount set by federal law on the Budget of the Social Insurance Fund of the Russian Federation for the next financial year. In the event of death of an insured person one-time insurance payment is set in the amount in the amount equal to the maximum amount. In districts and localities where wage regional coefficients are applied, the amount of lump-sum payment is determined taking into account these coefficients and increments. In 2013 – 76,699.8 rubles, in 2014 – 80,534.8 rubles, in 2015 – 84,964.2 rubles. Amount of monthly insurance payments is determined as share of average monthly wage of an insured person as calculated subject to degree of loss by it of occupational capacity. In districts and localities where regional wage coefficients, per cent wage increments have been established the amount of monthly insurance benefit is calculated taking into account these coefficients and increments. For example the regional wage coefficients in Magadan Region is 1,70. The maximum amount of monthly insurance payments may not exceed in 2013 - 58 970 rubles, in 2014, in 61 920 rubles, and in 2015 – 65 330 rubles.
<b>13. Accumulation with new earnings from work</b>	Full accumulation permitted	Yes	Not permitted.	Full accumulation is permissible
<b>14. Accumulation with other social security benefits</b>	Full accumulation permitted	If a beneficiary is entitled to more than one pension, he/she will choose one.	The beneficiary may be required to choose between benefits or else be automatically awarded whichever benefit is higher. Benefits for medical rehabilitation and recovery of working capacity take priority over other allowances.	Full accumulation is permissible

## Employment injuries and occupational diseases

	SERBIA	THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA	TURKEY	UKRAINE
<b>12. Permanent incapacity - Redemption</b>	Invalidity pension and Bodily Damage Compensation None	None.	Not Applicable	Average earnings for each percentage of lost capacity of work.
<b>13. Accumulation with new earnings from work</b>	Invalidity pension: See Table V "Invalidity".Bodily Damage Compensation: Full accumulation permitted.	Invalidity pension is terminated if a person receives earnings from employment/self-employment, the only exception being earnings from temporary non-labour relations contracts (e.g. contracts for services)	Civil Servants: See Chapter V "Invalidity".Workers: The insured person may work without any reduction in pension.	Not applicable.
<b>14. Accumulation with other social security benefits</b>	Bodily Damage Compensation can be accumulated with the pension.If the beneficiary is entitled to more than one other pension s/he chooses one.	If the beneficiary is entitled to two or more pensions then s/he has the right to choose one. Within the pension and disability insurance only the payment for bodily injuries (see "Other Benefits" above) can be combined with an invalidity pension and the amount of the payment is not affected by the amount of the invalidity pension.Outside the pension insurance it can be accumulated with child benefits and social assistance benefits. Pensions could be accumulated with the financial reimbursement for assistance and care by other person and allowances for blindness, mobility and deafness, if annual net income earned by the individual on all grounds (including social cash and pension benefits) is lower than the total of average net salaries paid every month in the past year.	Civil Servants:See Chapter V "Invalidity".Workers: In case an insured person is entitled to an employment injury/occupational disease pension as well as either an ordinary invalidity, old age or survivors pension, the highest pension shall be paid in full along with half of the lower pension. If both pensions are equal in amount s/he shall be paid the full amount of the pension awarded the insurance against industrial accidents and occupational diseases and one-half of the pension awarded under the invalidity, old-age and survivors' insurance.	Not applicable.

## Employment injuries and occupational diseases

	ALBANIA	ARMENIA	AZERBAIJAN	BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA
<b>15. Death - Surviving spouse</b>	50% of the pension that the deceased person would have received at the time of death.	If s-he is not employed and cares for the deceased breadwinner's children, brothers, sisters or grandchildren under 8 years. Amount is calculated as average gross salary of the deceased breadwinner over the preceding 12 months divided by the number of family members and multiplied by the number of eligible family members. This amount is then divided equally among eligible family members.	Widow or widower under pension age (57 years and 62 years respectively): AME x 1/3 Widow or widower over pensionable age can choose between his/her spouse's pensions or their own pension.	Federation of BiH and Republic of Srpska. See Table VII 'Survivors'.
<b>16. Death - Orphans of father or mother; of both parents</b>	25% of the pension (each) that the insured person would have received at the time of death, increased to 50% if there is no surviving spouse.	Amount is calculated as average gross salary of the deceased breadwinner over the preceding 12 months divided by the number of family members and multiplied by the number of eligible family members. This amount is then divided equally among eligible family members.	100% of AME is equally distributed between dependants eligible for the dependant.	Federation of BiH and Republic of Srpska. See Table VII 'Survivors'.
<b>17. Death - Dependent parents and other relatives</b>	Parents, grandparents and grandchildren provided they were economically dependent upon deceased at time of death. Each are entitled to 25% of the pension the deceased would have received at the time of death.	If s-he is not employed and cares for the deceased breadwinner's children, brothers, sisters or grandchildren under 14 years. Amount is calculated as average gross salary of the deceased breadwinner over the preceding 12 months divided by the number of family members and multiplied by the number of eligible family members. This amount is then divided equally among eligible family members.	100% AME is equally distributed between dependants eligible for the dependant.	Federation of BiH and Republic of Srpska. See Table VII 'Survivors'.
<b>18. Death - Maximum for all beneficiaries</b>	100% of the pension the deceased was or would have been entitled to at time of death and 50% for all orphans if the surviving spouse is economically active or receives a pension.	Average gross salary of the deceased breadwinner. Benefit can be no lower than the minimum wage and there is no maximum.	100% of AME.	Federation of BiH and Republic of Srpska. See Table VII 'Survivors'.

## Employment injuries and occupational diseases

	GEORGIA	MONTENEGRO	REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA	RUSSIAN FEDERATION
<b>15. Death - Surviving spouse</b>	Not specified	See Table VII "Survivor's".	The benefit is payable to both men and women who: are invalid, have reached pensionable age, or are not in employment and care for a child under the age of 3 years. See Table VII "Survivors".	1. Monthly insurance payments are made to the spouse of the deceased, provided that: - the spouse is disabled and was dependent upon the deceased partner; - the spouse regardless of his/her employability is taking care of family members of the deceased: i.e. the deceased person's children, grandchildren, brothers and sisters under the age of 14 years or, although having reached this age are disabled and recognized as needing permanent care for health reasons. 2. Lump-sum insurance payment – is paid to the spouse of the deceased.
<b>16. Death - Orphans of father or mother; of both parents</b>	See Table VII 'Survivors'	See Table VII "Survivor's".	See Table VII "Survivors".	1. Under-age children of the deceased insured person are entitled to a lump-sum and monthly insurance payments; 2. Adult children of the deceased insured person are entitled to a lump-sum and monthly insurance payments when: - disabled and having been dependent upon the deceased person- if one of the parents, spouse or other member of the family, regardless of his/her ability to work is taking care of the child as long as the child is below the age of 14 or if the child is disabled
<b>17. Death - Dependent parents and other relatives</b>	Not specified	See Table VII "Survivor's".	See Table VII "Survivors. Death benefit" which is also payable to parents	Lump-sum and monthly insurance benefits are paid are paid if: - parent (or relative) is disabled or was dependent upon the deceased- one of the parents, spouse or other family member, regardless of his/her ability to work is taking care of this person
<b>18. Death - Maximum for all beneficiaries</b>	Not specified	100% of the pension amount which would belong to the insured person, or which granted to pension beneficiary.	The maximum amount may not exceed 24 times the national average monthly gross wage.	Maximum amount of lump-sum and monthly insurance payments is set by the Federal Law on the Budget of the Social Insurance Fund of the Russian Federation for the following financial year. In 2014 maximum monthly insurance payment amounted to 61,920 rubles, maximum amount of lump-sum insurance payments is set at the level of 1 000 000 rubles.



## Employment injuries and occupational diseases

	SERBIA	THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA	TURKEY	UKRAINE
<b>15. Death - Surviving spouse</b>	See Table VII "Survivors".	See Table VII "Survivors", 1st pillar calculated in the same way as non-work related family benefit except there are no qualifying conditions and the benefit is based on the employment injury or occupational disease pension the deceased did or would have received at time of his/her death. 2nd pillar: In case of a death of a private pension fund member, the survivor may choose either to use total amount of assets accumulated to that member's account through programme withdrawals or to have the assets transferred to the first pillar and be paid regular Family pension.	Civil Servants: See Chapter VII "Survivors". Workers: If the deceased dies of work accident or occupational disease, 70% of the pension is distributed among dependants. If the insured dies of another reason and his or her loss of earning power is below 50%, the incapacity allowance is distributed among the dependants as pension. See Chapter VII "Survivors" for rates and conditions.	See Table VII "Survivors"
<b>16. Death - Orphans of father or mother; of both parents</b>	See Table VII "Survivors".	Children are entitled to a family pension when: aged up to 15 years or 26 if they are studying full-time, or they are incapable of work before the death of the parent or due to a disability which occurred within one year after the death of the parent. If a child becomes incapable of working whilst receiving the Family Pension then s/he will receive that pension permanently. Grandchildren and orphans who were taken care of by the deceased if they were not working nor receiving a pension at the time of the death; Also see "Death: Surviving Spouse" above.	Civil Servants: See Chapter VII "Survivors". Workers: See Chapter VII "Survivors".	See Table VII "Survivors"
<b>17. Death - Dependent parents and other relatives</b>	See Table VII "Survivors".	The parent is 55 years of age at the date of the insured person's death, or is younger than 55 and is permanently incapable of work. At the time of the decease the beneficiaries were not in employment nor did receive any pension. Furthermore, neither the cadastral income nor any other income per family member, is higher than 25% of the national average net salary of the previous year. Also see "Death: Surviving Spouse" above.	Civil Servants: See Chapter VII "Survivors". Workers: See Chapter VII "Survivors".	See Table VII "Survivors"
<b>18. Death - Maximum for all beneficiaries</b>	100% of the pension.	Family Pension must not exceed 100% of the basic pension of the insured person. Basic pension: old age or invalidity pension that the deceased person did or would have received at time of his/her death. See Table VII "Survivors".	Civil Servants: 100% of the old-age pension to which the deceased was entitled or would have been entitled. Workers: Dependants receive benefit equal to the sum obtained by multiplying the insured person's daily earnings by 12, which is a shortened version of the following formula: daily earnings X 360 X 0.70 / 12.	See Table VII "Survivors"

## Employment injuries and occupational diseases

	ALBANIA	ARMENIA	AZERBAIJAN	BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA
<b>19. Death - Capital sum on death</b>	The person who pays the funeral expenses of an insured person who died due to an employment injury/occupational disease shall be fully reimbursed by the social insurance scheme at levels to be established under the SII Regulations.	Funeral expenses are reimbursed by the employer.	Employer covers all funeral expenses according to the Civil Code.	Federation of BiH and Republic of Srpska. Lump sum payment of 3 times the individual's average net monthly wage.
<b>20. Rehabilitation</b>	Rehabilitation and retraining- special medical treatment, with pharmaceuticals provided free or half price,- state budget reimburses employers for the price of the fuel used by employed invalids, - creation of special employment centres for disabled persons, - vocational retraining, and - labour mediation - an insured person, who suffers an employment accident/occupational disease, shall receive additional compensation or any training/retraining, necessary to recover lost abilities.Preferential employment policiesThe employer is responsible for employment and vocational rehabilitation of invalids, who are able to work in special employment conditions, according to recommendations of the Medical Expert Committees, these conditions are fixed by the labour offices.	Medical treatment is provided at the expense of the employer. The medical, medical-occupational and social rehabilitation of the disabled person is implemented according to an individual plan developed and approved on the basis of medical-social expertise and is paid until invalidity status is granted	Rehabilitation and vocational training are available to disabled persons. All costs are paid by the employer.Sanatoriums and special treatment as prescribed by doctorsMedical, professional and social rehabilitation of disabled people is carried out according to rehabilitation programs determined by the decision of medical-social experts with the participation of representatives of public services and public organizations for invalidsTraining and retraining of invalids is carried out in different forms including training at home and individual training programs.	Federation of BiH and Republic of Srpska- the employer has the duty to provide the employee (hit by a health disorder) another employment if such possibility exists within the company- other suitable employment- new or further training or- appropriate monetary compensation with regard to the loss of these rightsVocational or social services are provided in mainstream public services.
<b>21. Other benefits</b>	The insured persons who suffered an employment accident/occupational disease shall, regardless of insurance record be entitled to:- additional medical care and rehabilitation, - benefits in case of incapacity, - compensation for reasonable damages, and - benefits in case of death. Compensation for reasonable damages includes damage caused to clothing, spectacles, watches and any materials necessary to perform their job.	None.	None	Federation of BiH and Republic of Srpska. None.

## Employment injuries and occupational diseases

	GEORGIA	MONTENEGRO	REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA	RUSSIAN FEDERATION
<b>19. Death - Capital sum on death</b>	Not specified	None	Death grant is available as a one-off payment determined according to the number and categories of the insured person's dependents: In the case of children aged under 18 years, (23 years if students and irrespective of age for invalid children): for one child: 5 times the insured person's reference earnings; for two children: 8 times reference earnings; for three or more children: 12 times reference earnings ;Spouse who has either been diagnosed permanently incapable for work or reached retirement age at time of insured person's death: 3 times reference earnings; spouse, parent of the deceased or another person who, at the time of the death, is not in employment and cares for children (aged under three years) of the insured person: 3 times reference earnings. Reference earnings: average monthly gross earnings over the 6 months preceding death but no less than the average monthly earnings over the year preceding death nor any more than 3 times the national average earnings.	Lump-sum insurance benefit – 1 0000000 rubles is equally distributed among the following persons: the deceased person's spouse, disabled persons being dependant on a deceased person, or persons entitled to his support, a child of the deceased born after his/her death, parents, spouse or other family members irrespective of their ability to work who are not working and are caring for the deceased person's dependent children, brothers and sisters under the age of 14 or older if the children are classified as needing extra care, as well as dependants of the deceased who have become unfit for work within five years of his/her death.
<b>20. Rehabilitation</b>	Rehabilitation is carried out on general conditions for all persons with disabilities.	Professional rehabilitation includes measures relating to assessment of professional capacity, determining of working capacity and skills, as well as professional assistance with the aim of referring persons with disabilities to adequate training programs for inclusion into labor market. A person with disabilities is employed under general or special conditions, pursuant to the law. A person with disability is employed under special conditions in special organizations, if he/she can not be employed in the open labor market based on the working and health capacity. Special organizations are: Working center, Protection workshop, Protection plant.	Insured persons are entitled to appropriate medical treatment for their state of health resulting from employment accidents and occupational diseases: outpatient treatment; medical examinations and pharmaceutical products; emergency medical aid; medical services in hospitals and specialised clinics; plastic and reconstructive surgery; physiotherapy; special care; treatment in a sanatorium; medical equipment and healthcare products for the correction of hearing and vision; prostheses, orthopaedic equipment and special orthopaedic shoes.	Payment of additional expenses associated with medical, social and occupational rehabilitation pursuant to findings of a medical and social assessment institution in regard to insured person's need in the said types of assistance subject to the program for the rehabilitation of the injured.
<b>21. Other benefits</b>	Not specified	None	None	None

## Employment injuries and occupational diseases

	SERBIA	THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA	TURKEY	UKRAINE
<b>19. Death - Capital sum on death</b>	Funeral grant (funeral expenses covered) – 1.5 average pension in the previous three months within the Pension Fund.	In case of death of any worker, regardless of the reason for the decease, survivors are entitled to a lump sum in the amount of three average net wages in the past three months. The benefit is paid by the employer. If a pensioner dies, survivors are entitled to a lump sum to cover funeral expenses, provided that the pensioner has been paying monthly contribution to the so called Solidarity fund. No other conditions apply. The benefit amounts 30.000 denars/488€ in public sector and 65.820 denars/1070€ in private sector.	Civil Servants: See Chapter VII "Survivors". Workers: The family of the deceased is paid a lump sum, the amount being equal to the sum obtained by multiplying the index fixed by the Council of Ministers with the Civil Servants' salary coefficient. See Chapter VII "Survivors".	In the case of a victim's death as a consequence of an employment accident or occupational disease, the amount of the lump-sum benefit to his family should be no less than five times the victim's earnings and, in addition, no less than one year of the victim's earnings for each person who was supported by him, and also for his child born within a period not exceeding ten months from the victim's death.
<b>20. Rehabilitation</b>	Professional assistance in vocational retraining, rehabilitation programs, assistance in adaptation of the working environment, and employers have three years reductions in social security contributions for each disabled person they employ.	See Table V "Invalidity". Occupational rehabilitation for full-time work in another job is provided for invalid workers up to 50 years of age, whose capacity for work has diminished by 50%-80% and taking into account his/her qualifications needed for the previous work. He/she is entitled to salary compensation (corresponding to the amount of invalidity pension), which is paid from the onset of invalidity until the transfer to another adequate job at the same employer, or for up to 12 months after the completion of occupational rehabilitation if no such job can be found. Persons with disabilities may receive on-the-job training for employment purposes at the expense of the Special Fund raised within the National Employment Agency. The Special Fund finances the adaptation of the working place, the procurement of equipment, and the labour tax relief. Sheltered Enterprises enjoy special treatment in terms of contributions, taxation and wage subsidies for indefinite employment.	Civil Servants: none. Workers: none.	In the case of the occurrence of an insured event, the Fund for Social Insurance against Accidents is obliged, according to the procedure set by legislation: in accordance with the conclusion of the Medical Consultation Commission (MCC) or the Medico-Social Expert Commission, (hereinafter MSEC), to give training or re-training to invalids in its own educational institutions or, on a contract basis, in other institutions of re-training, if as a consequence of harm to their health or moral damage the victim is unable to carry out his previous work, and to find employment for persons with restricted fitness for work; to organise jobs for invalids either on its own or together with executive authorities and local self-government authorities or other interested subjects of entrepreneurial activities; in this to compensate at the Fund's expense those production costs which are not covered by sale of the products produced.
<b>21. Other benefits</b>	None.	See Table V "Invalidity".	Civil Servants: none. Workers: none.	Compensation by court decision.

## Employment injuries and occupational diseases

	ALBANIA	ARMENIA	AZERBAIJAN	BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA
<b>Adjustment</b>	<p>The basic old age and disability pensions are annually indexed, according to the change in the price of a basket of goods that is considered essential for a minimum standard of living. The partial old age and partial disability pensions are annually indexed in proportion to the full old age pension. Survivors' pensions are annually indexed in proportion to the old age and invalidity pensions, in conformity with Social Insurance Institute regulations. The individual assessment basis for the pension increment, awarded to employed persons, is annually adjusted by the Council of Ministers according to the development of the national average contributions paid in that year.</p>	<p>Unilateral decision of Government taken on irregular basis; depending upon available resources</p>	<p>Periodic re-evaluation according to the price index evaluation is made by the decision of the President.</p>	<p>Federation of BiH and Republic of Srpska. See Table VI 'Old Age'.</p>

## Employment injuries and occupational diseases

	GEORGIA	MONTENEGRO	REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA	RUSSIAN FEDERATION
<b>Adjustment</b>	None	Pension benefit indexed through indexation of personal points as of January 1 of the current year, on the basis of statistical data, in relation to the change of the CPI and average wage in Montenegro for the previous year compared to the year prior to it, in the percentage representing the sum of 75% of the percentage increase, i.e. decrease in the CPI and 25% of the percentage of increase, i.e. decrease of wages. Indexation of personal points value is suspended in 2015.	The level of benefit depends on the average monthly earnings of the job previously performed by the insured person.	Adjustment is made in line with a change in occupational disability degree, a change in a set of people entitled to receive insurance payments, and in the event of indexation of monthly insurance benefits by reference to the level of inflation.

## Employment injuries and occupational diseases

	SERBIA	THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA	TURKEY	UKRAINE
<b>Adjustment</b>	See Table VI "Invalidity".	See Table VI 'Old Age' above	Civil Servants: See Chapter VII "Survivors". Workers: Employment injury and occupational disease related benefits are adjusted monthly in accordance with the consumer price index.	Each year according to increase in the national average wage.

## Employment injuries and occupational diseases

	ALBANIA	ARMENIA	AZERBAIJAN	BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA
<b>Taxation and social contributions</b>				
<b>1. Taxation of cash benefits</b>	Not subject to taxation.	Not subject to taxation.	Not subject to taxation.	Federation of BiH and Republic of Srpska - Not subject to taxation District Brcko- Subject to taxation
<b>2. Limit of income for tax relief or tax reduction</b>	Not applicable.	Not applicable.	Not applicable.	Federation of BiH - Not applicable Republic of Srpska - Tax relief per year: 900 KM for each supported member of the family Amount for voluntary pension insurance Housing loan interest rate Brcko District: - Tax relief of 240.00 BAM + 50.00 BAM (life expenditures) and a further 120.00 BAM for each supported member of the family. The rest of the individual's income is subjected to taxation in amount of 10%
<b>3. Social security contributions from benefits</b>	None.	None.	None.	Federation of BiH - Recipient pays 1,2% of benefit for health care Republic of Srpska- None District Brcko- Contributions paid on benefits in same way as on wages



## Employment injuries and occupational diseases

	GEORGIA	MONTENEGRO	REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA	RUSSIAN FEDERATION
<b>Taxation and social contributions</b>				
<b>1. Taxation of cash benefits</b>	Not subject to taxation.	None	Not subject to taxation.	Not subject to taxation.
<b>2. Limit of income for tax relief or tax reduction</b>	Not applicable.	Not applicable.	Not applicable.	Not applicable.
<b>3. Social security contributions from benefits</b>	None.	Health care contribution amounting to 1% of the stipulated pension basis.	None.	None.

## Employment injuries and occupational diseases

	SERBIA	THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA	TURKEY	UKRAINE
<b>Taxation and social contributions</b>				
<b>1. Taxation of cash benefits</b>	None.	Pensions are subject to taxation.	Civil Servants: Not subject to taxation.Workers: Not subject to taxation.	No subject to taxation.
<b>2. Limit of income for tax relief or tax reduction</b>	Not applicable.	Not applicable.	Civil Servants: not applicable.Workers: not applicable.	Not applicable.
<b>3. Social security contributions from benefits</b>	Contribution of 10.3% of benefit paid by the pension fund towards health insurance contribution.	Pension and Disability Fund Pays contributions for health insurance of the pensioners.	Civil Servants: none.Workers: none.	None.