

## Sickness - Cash benefits

	ALBANIA	ARMENIA	AUSTRALIA	AZERBAIJAN
<b>Applicable statutory basis</b>	<p>Law No. 7703, dated 11.5.1993 "For the social insurance in Republic of Albania" ( amended).Law on Health Care in Republic of Albania, No. 10107 dated 30.3.2009;Code of Labor of Republic of AlbaniaNo.7961, dated12.07.1995 ( amended)Law on Health Insurance in Republic of Albania; Law No. 7870, dated 13.10.1994 (amended).New Law No. 10 383, dated 24.2.2011, "ON COMPULSORY HEALTH CARE INSURANCE", has come into force as from 25 March 2013.</p>	<p>Labour Code;- Law on "Temporary incapacity Benefits" 22 November, 2010 - RA Government resolution no 1024, 14 July, 2011</p>	<p>- Social Security Act 1991; - Social Security (Administration) Act 1999.- the Fair Work Act 2009(last update: 2012)</p>	<p>Regulation of the Cabinet of Ministers #189 15.09.1998 on the rules for providing sick-leave certificates to the payers of social insurance contributions.Regulation of the Cabinet of Ministers on payment of social insurance benefits for temporary disability, pregnancy, childbirth, care of children and funeral expenses.</p>

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	BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	CANADA	GEORGIA	MONTENEGRO
<b>Applicable statutory basis</b>	<p>Federation BiH:- Law on Health Insurance of FBiH (Official Gazette of FBiH, 30/97), amended in 2002 ,2008 and 2011 (Official Gazette of FBiH, 7/02 ,70/08 and 48/11); - Rules of procedure and criteria for establishment of temporary inability to work due to illness, injury or other circumstances ("Official Gazzette of FBiH" , No. 66/12).Republika Srpska:- Law on Health Insurance of Republika Srpska (Official Gazette of RS, 18/99), amended in 2001, 2003, 2008 and 2009 (Official Gazette of RS 51/01, 58/01, 70/01, 51/03, 57/03, 17/08, 01/09, 106/09) District Brcko:- Law on Health Insurance of the Brcko District of BiH (Official Gazette of Brcko District 1/02), amended in 2002 and 2008 (Official Gazette of BD 7/02 and 34/08)</p>	<p>Employment Insurance program includes benefits for illness, injury or quarantine (Sickness) and Compassionate CareThe Employment Insurance Act (1996) and the Employment Insurance Regulations.(last update: 2010)</p>	<p>Labour Code of Georgia.26.05.2006.I Order of Ministry of Labour, Health and Social Affairs #281/n, september 25, 2007 concerning "Temporary Incapacity Appraisal and Rules for Providing Sick-Leave Certificate".Order of Ministry of Labour, Health and Social Affairs #87/n,february 20, 2009 on "Rules for appointment and provision of aid for Temporary Incapacity for work".</p>	<p>The Law on Health Insurance, 2004 amended in 2012 The Rulebook on the method and procedure of exercising the right to temporary incapacity to work and exercising of the right to wage compensation during temporary incapacity to work, 2006</p>

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	NEW ZEALAND	REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA	RUSSIAN FEDERATION	SERBIA
<b>Applicable statutory basis</b>	<p>Accident Compensation Act 2001Social Security Act 1964Employment Relations Act 2000Holidays Act 2003(last update: 2011)</p>	<p>Government Resolution No. 58, of 11.2.1993, approving the instruction on the determination, calculation and payment of sickness benefits (as amended by No. 418, of 9.4.1998).Law on temporary incapacity for work payments and other social insurance benefits, No.. 289-XV of 22 July, 2004, applied to all contingencies from 1st January 2005Since July 2004 the new provisions have only been applied to the maternity. Government Decision no. 108 of 02/03/2005 regarding the approval of the conditions of establishment, calculation and payment of temporary disability allowances and other social security benefits.</p>	<p>Russian Federation Labor Code (Articles 21,22, 183);Federal Law "On Principles of Compulsory Social Insurance" No. 165-FZ dated July 16, 1999Federal Law "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 About the Basic Principles of the Legislative (Representative) and Executive State Power Bodies of the Russian Federation Constituents" and "About the Basic Principles of the Local Self-Governance Organization in the Russian Federation" of August 22, 2004 No. 122-FZ;Federal Law "About the Insurance Tariffs in Compulsory Social Insurance in case of Accidents at Work and Occupational Diseases" for the year 2010 and planning periods of 2011 and 2012» No. 297-FZ of November 28, 2009;Federal Law «About Compulsory Social Insurance in case of Temporary Disability and Maternity», Federal Law of December 29, 2006 No. 255-FZ "On Compulsory Social Insurance in Case of Temporary Disability and Maternity", No. 343-FZ of December 8, 2010 Federal Law «About Making Amendments in some Russian Federation Legislation Acts Following Development of Power Division», No. 258-FZ, of December 29, 2006;Federal Law «On the Budget of the Obligatory Medical Insurance Fund of the Russian Federation for 2008 and for the planning period of 2009-2010» of July 21, 2007 No. 184-FZ;Federal Law «On the Budget of the Social Insurance Fund of the Russian Federation for 2010 and for the planning period of 2011-2012» of November 28, 2009 No. 202-FZ;Federal Law «On Insurance Contributions to the Pension Fund of the Russian Federation, Social Insurance Fund of the Russian Federation, Federal Compulsory Medical Insurance Fund and Local compulsory medical Insurance Funds», of July 24, 2009 No. 212-FZ;Federal Law «Basic Law on the Health Protection of the Citizens of the Russian Federation», ? 5487-1 of July 22, 1993.Federal Law «On Funeral and Funeral Affairs» No. 8-FZ of January 12, 1996Federal Law «On the Budget of the Social Insurance Fund of the Russian Federation for 2011 and Planning Periods of 2012-2013» of December 8, 2010 No. 334-FZFederal Law of November 29, 2010 No. 326-FZ " On Compulsory Health Insurance in the Russian Federation"Federal Law of December 29, 2006 No. 256-FZ "On Additional Measures of the State Support of Families with Children" Federal Law of April 24, 2008», ? 48-FZ «About Guardianship and Custody» Federal Law of</p>	<p>Law On Health Insurance, 2005, revised 2010/2011 /2012Statute of Conditions and Procedures on Health Insurance Rights 2010, Law On Labour 2005, Revised 2009</p>

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	THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA	TURKEY	UKRAINE
<b>Applicable statutory basis</b>	Health Care Law (Official Gazette No. 43/2012), as amended on several occasionsLaw on health insurance (Official Gazette No. 25/2000), as amended on several occasions and supplemented by extensive guidelinesLaw on Obligatory Social Insurance Contributions (Official Gazette No.142/2008)	Civil Servants and pensioner from public institutions• During the transition period: Civil Servants Act of 23 07.1965 no. 657, (amended several times).For those who became civil servant 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	Law of Ukraine "On compulsory state social insurance against temporary disability and covering costs related to childbirth and funeral needs" # 2240-III dated January 18, 2001Law of Ukraine "On the collection and accounting of a single fee for the compulsory state social insurance". 01.01.2011

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December 31, 2002 No. 190-FZ ceased to be in force from January 1, 2010. Federal Law of December 22, 2005 No. 180-FZ was adopted for the period of 2006. 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 of 2013-2014" Federal Law of December 3, 2012 No 219-FZ "On the Budget of the Social Insurance Fund Of the Russian Federation ?? 2013 and Planning Periods for 2014 and 2015" Subordinate acts.

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## Sickness - Cash benefits

	ALBANIA	ARMENIA	AUSTRALIA	AZERBAIJAN
<b>Basic principles</b>	<p>Social insurance based scheme with entitlement based upon economic activity and payment of contributions. The scheme is financed by contributions from employers and employees and provides a benefit based on the contributions paid. A different system is in operation for the insurance of employment injuries and occupational diseases.</p>	<p>A social security scheme financed by global contributions that provides an earning-related benefit to the economically active population.</p>	<p>Income support payment for people who are unable to attend work or study due to temporary physical or mental incapacity.(last update: 2012)</p>	<p>Compulsory social insurance scheme for employees with earnings-related benefits; voluntary for self-employed. The aim is to maintain the salary paid by the employer.</p>

## Sickness - Cash benefits

	BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	CANADA	GEORGIA	MONTENEGRO
<b>Basic principles</b>	<p>Federation BiH, Republika Srpska and District Brcko Social insurance based system linked to economic activity and payment of contributions.</p>	<p>Employment InsuranceSocial insurance system providing income replacement benefits to those absent from work due to illness, injury or quarantine.Compassionate CareSocial insurance system providing income replacement benefits to those absent from work to care or support a family member that has a serious risk of death within 26 weeks.(last update: 2010)</p>	<p>Financed by employers equal to salary for the period of temporary incapacity</p>	<p>Wage compensation to employees and members of the family suffering from temporary incapacity for work.Temporary incapacity to work is determined by the selected doctor for the first 30 days, and the Medical Commission for a period longer than that.Wage compensations for the first 60 days of incapacity to work are provided by the employer from its funds, and after that period the compensation is provided by the Fund.</p>

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	NEW ZEALAND	REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA	RUSSIAN FEDERATION	SERBIA
<b>Basic principles</b>	<p>New Zealand's cash and in-kind benefits for sickness are based on the philosophy of targeted social assistance (based on need, income tested). The Sickness Benefit, which is funded from general revenues, is available from the Ministry of Social Development for people who are temporarily incapable of working. All those who have been "ordinarily resident" in New Zealand for at least two years are eligible for the Sickness Benefit, provided they meet certain medical, age and income requirements. A Sickness benefit on the grounds of hardship can be paid if they have lived in New Zealand for less than two years and are suffering hardship. ACC legislation covers personal injuries caused by a work or non-work related accident, and ACC may pay up to 80% of a client's income prior to incapacity, up to a maximum amount. ACC is financed by a combination of contributions from employers, employees, self-employed, a tariff on the price of petrol, a component of the motor vehicle re-licensing fee, and general revenues. (last update: 2011)</p>	<p>Social insurance based scheme paying an earnings-related benefit that increases to reflect the recipient's duration of employment.</p>	<p>Social insurance covering sickness of the employee or the need to nurse relatives. Benefit based upon period of employment and previous earnings</p>	<p>Salary compensation to employees, entrepreneurs, priests and clergymen suffering from temporary working disabilities (incapacity). Compensation is financed by employers (for the first 30 days of incapacity) and RFZO (after 30 days). Amount of compensation is in direct proportion to earnings.</p>

## Sickness - Cash benefits

	THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA	TURKEY	UKRAINE
<b>Basic principles</b>	<p>Social insurance scheme providing earnings-related benefits for economically active persons.</p>	<p>Civil Servants: Public bodies which employ civil servants pay them their full salary when they are temporarily out of work due to illness. For those who became civil servants for the first time as of 01.10.2008 see conditions for workers</p> <p>Workers: based on social insurance providing earnings-related benefits financed by contributions from employers and employees.</p>	<p>Compulsory social insurance scheme for employers and employees -consolidated premium for pension insurance, insurance against temporary disability benefits and expenses related to funerals, insurance against accidents and occupational diseases that caused disability, unemployment insurance (voluntary for self-employed). The amount of temporary disability benefit is calculated based on insured individuals' wages and covered service period.</p>

## Sickness - Cash benefits

	ALBANIA	ARMENIA	AUSTRALIA	AZERBAIJAN
<b>Field of application</b>				
<b>1. Beneficiaries</b>	Compulsory: Employees and those on whose behalf the state makes contributions (for instance unemployed persons), see Table I 'Financing') Voluntary: Self-employed persons (subject to longer waiting periods before payment of benefit).	employees, and self-employed persons	Sickness Allowance may be payable to Australian residents who are aged 21 or older but under Age Pension age and have a job to return to, including those who are self employed. It may also be payable to Australian resident students who were in receipt of ABSTUDY or Austudy immediately before the incapacity occurred. (last update: 2012)	All employed persons.
<b>2. Membership ceiling</b>	None.	None.	None. (last update: 2012)	None.
<b>3. Exemptions from compulsory insurance</b>	None.	None.	Non-contributory system based on residence. (last update: 2012)	None.

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	BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	CANADA	GEORGIA	MONTENEGRO
<b>Field of application</b>				
<b>1. Beneficiaries</b>	Federation BiH, Persons employed in Federation BiH and insured persons who work abroad when during their stay in the Federation BiH they need an assessment of their inability to work. Republika Srpska and District Brcko Employed and self-employed persons	Employment Insurance Sickness and Compassionate Care: employees. (last update: 2010)	I Employees, I military personnel, and civil servants.	- Employees;- Civil servants;- Civilians in military service, military units, and military institutions;- Elected or appointed persons;- Entrepreneurs and self-employed persons.
<b>2. Membership ceiling</b>	Federation BiH, Republika Srpska and District Brcko None	Employment Insurance Sickness and Compassionate Care Annual maximum insurable earnings of C\$43,200. (last update: 2010)	None	None
<b>3. Exemptions from compulsory insurance</b>	Federation BiH, Republika Srpska and District Brcko None	Employment Insurance Sickness and Compassionate Care As a general rule, all employees and their employers must contribute. (last update: 2010)	None	No exemptions

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	NEW ZEALAND	REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA	RUSSIAN FEDERATION	SERBIA
<b>Field of application</b>				
<b>1. Beneficiaries</b>	To receive a Sickness Benefit, a person has to be a New Zealand citizen or holds or is deemed to hold a residence permit. They must be ordinarily resident in New Zealand and have lived here for two years. In addition they have to meet the age and income restrictions requirements of the benefit. People who are in New Zealand lawfully but temporarily or in New Zealand unlawfully are not able to access the benefit.(last update: 2011)	employees.persons elected or appointed to the judicial system, parliament or government.self-employed persons.persons engaged in agriculture as farm owners, employees or assisting family members, andpersons in receipt of sickness, maternity, unemployment or invalidity benefits.	Citizens of the Russian Federation, as well as foreign citizens and stateless persons having permanent or temporary residence in the territory of the Russian Federation working under an employment contract; individuals who voluntarily entered the relations of compulsory social insurance in case of temporary disability and maternity.	employed persons, entrepreneurs, priests and clergymen.No benefit for farmers.
<b>2. Membership ceiling</b>	None.(last update: 2011)	None.	None.	None.
<b>3. Exemptions from compulsory insurance</b>	Not applicable.(last update: 2011)	None.	None.	None.

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	THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA	TURKEY	UKRAINE
<b>Field of application</b>			
<b>1. Beneficiaries</b>	employed persons,self-employed individuals	Civil Servants: civil servants.Workers: workers.	All insured employees.
<b>2. Membership ceiling</b>	None.	Civil Servants: none.Workers: none.	None.
<b>3. Exemptions from compulsory insurance</b>	None.	Civil Servants: none.Workers: none.	Self-employed and Ukrainian citizens working abroad, for whom voluntary insurance may be arranged.



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	ALBANIA	ARMENIA	AUSTRALIA	AZERBAIJAN
<b>Conditions</b>				
<b>1. Proof of incapacity</b>	Employers are responsible for the first 14 calendar days of payment. A doctor's certificate is required by the employer. If the employer is unsure about the medical reason given by the employee's family doctor, the employer can require the employee to attend another doctor (including any doctor engaged by the employer's enterprise). A note from the family doctor is required by the social insurance system from the first day of payment of the social benefit (i.e. the 15th day).	Medical notes must be produced within 6 months of the worker's recovery. Note is delivered by the medical institution and has a maximum period of validity of 3 months; possible to be extended with another term of 3 months by permission of the Medical Social Expert Commission	Medical certificate from a qualified medical practitioner must be supplied. (last update: 2012)	Incapacity for work due to sickness certified by a doctor. Certificate required after three working days of continuous absence.
<b>2. Qualifying period</b>	No minimum qualifying period.	The Employee on a fixed-term employment contract is eligible for allowance if (s)he has worked for at least 3 months within the past year prior to the occurrence of disability or 10 months within past two years.	The claim must be lodged at Centrelink (the payment agency) within 5 weeks of becoming sick or injured to ensure maximum payment. The claim is lodged after 5 weeks, payment can only be made from the date of claim. If the customer's incapacity was the sole or dominant reason for lodging the claim late than the commencement day can be backdated up to four weeks from date of lodgement. (last update: 2012)	6 months work experience.

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	BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	CANADA	GEORGIA	MONTENEGRO
<b>Conditions</b>				
<b>1. Proof of incapacity</b>	Federation BiH, Republika Srpska and District Brcko Certificate from the family medicine doctor for absences up to 42 days in Federation BiH and 30 days in Republika Srpska and District Brcko (certificate to be produced from the first day of absence), beyond that certificate from the medical commission required. Medical commission is composed of medical specialists and funded by HIFs-Health Insurance Funds	Employment Insurance Sickness: Must prove incapacity for work by a medical certificate provided by a physician. If applying for sickness benefit, must provide a medical certificate before payments can take place. If already unemployed and collecting regular benefits and becomes sick must provide medical certificate after four consecutive weeks of illness. Employment Insurance Compassionate Care: Must prove by a medical certificate from a physician that a family member has a significant risk of death within 26 weeks from the day the certificate is issued and that the family member requires the care or support of one or more other family members. (last update: 2010)	Proof required. Sickness certificates can only be issued by doctors and institutions that have been licensed by the state. A sick leave certificate is required from the first day of absence. The claimant's own doctor may authorize sickness for the first 10 calendar days only. After this period sick leave may be extended by the Head of the structural unit responsible for sickness certificates at the institution where the doctor is engaged. The Head of Unit may only authorize sick leave up to a maximum of 30 calendar days. For periods of sickness exceeding 30 calendar days the claimant must be examined by a Medical Commission.- within the medical institution.	Based on the defined report form on the temporary incapacity to work. Temporary incapacity to work in the first 30 days is determined by the selected doctor, and after that the first instance medical commission of the Health Insurance Fund.
<b>2. Qualifying period</b>	Federation BiH, Republika Srpska and District Brcko None	Employment Insurance Sickness: 600 hours of insurable employment in the 52 weeks preceding the commencement of the claim; may qualify with less than 600 hours of insurable employment, with a minimum of 420 hours (this minimum varies according to the rate of unemployment in the region of residence) providing s/he stopped working for a reason other than illness. If someone had been laid-off, filed a claim for EI and qualified with 500 hours, and later becomes sick while still unemployed, s/he could continue receiving benefits (sickness benefits) although s/he had qualified with less than 600 hours. Employment Insurance Compassionate Care: 600 hours of insurable employment in the 52 weeks preceding the commencement of the claim; may qualify with less than 600 hours of insurable employment, with a minimum of 420 hours (this minimum varies according to the rate of unemployment in the region of residence) providing s/he stopped working for a reason other than compassionate care. If someone had been laid-off, filed a claim for EI and qualified with 500 hours, and later needed compassionate care benefits while still unemployed, s/he could continue receiving benefits (compassionate care benefits) although s/he had qualified with less than 600 hours. (last update: 2010)	No minimum qualifying periods.	None

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<b>Conditions</b>				
<b>1. Proof of incapacity</b>	<p>Sickness Benefit Clients must provide a medical certificate from a health practitioner certifying that their capacity for work is affected by sickness, injury disability or pregnancy. The certificate must also indicate the nature of the sickness, injury or disability; the extent to which their ability to work is affected; and the likely duration of that effect. This medical certificate must be received by the Ministry of Social Development within 14 days of being signed by the health practitioner. The first medical coverage will only last for four weeks. The client is then required to go back to their medical practitioner and get another certificate, which must be received by the Ministry of Social Development within seven days of being signed by the health practitioner. Subsequent medical certificates are accepted for a maximum of 13 weeks. (last update: 2011)</p>	<p>Workers must confirm that sickness is the reason they are not at work from the first day of absence. The period of sickness must be specified in a note from the family doctor and, in complex cases, confirmed by the appropriate specialists. After 120 calendar days of illness the patient's conditions must be confirmed by the Council for Medical Vitality Expertise. When necessary the patient must be examined at regular intervals. The Council for medical Vitality Expertise is functioning under the Ministry of Social Protection, Family and Child. It is composed by medical doctors</p>	<p>Disability certificate issued by medical doctor or person who is licensed for granting health care treatments. Examination is done on the basis of a standardized disability expert examination (established in accordance with legislation of the Russian Federation)</p>	<p>A certificate from doctor for incapacity of up to 30 days or certificate of specialists committee for periods longer than 30 days. A monthly re-examination by a committee of specialists is obligatory. RFZO nominates committee, which comprises three doctors with at least one being employed in local office of the RFZO.</p>
<b>2. Qualifying period</b>	<p>Sickness Benefit There is no requirement relating to a minimum period of employment, but a person must have been continuously resident in New Zealand for at least two years at some point to be eligible for the Sickness Benefit. ACC Any person injured in New Zealand will receive ACC-funded treatment. An injured person needs to be "ordinarily resident" in New Zealand to claim other entitlements. A person is "ordinarily resident in New Zealand" if he or she: has New Zealand as his or her permanent place of residence, whether or not he or she also has a place of residence outside New Zealand; and is in one of the following categories: a New Zealand citizen a holder of a residence permit a holder of a returning resident's visa or residence visa a person who is exempt from any requirement to hold a permit under the Immigration Act 1987 a person who is a spouse, child, or other dependant of any a person referred to in any of the subparagraphs above. New Zealand citizens can also receive entitlements for injuries that occurred outside of New Zealand in certain circumstances. (last update: 2011)</p>	<p>General condition: minimum of 3 years contribution period, for insured persons with less than 3 years of contributions: 3 months activity or contributions in last 12 months; whose with a fixed term labour contract and seasonal workers with less than 3 years of contributions or less than 3 months of activity in last 12 months: at least 12 months contribution in last 24 months</p>	<p>The employee is entitled to the benefit from the commencement of the contract of employment, as well as in case a disease or injury occurs within 30 calendar days after the termination of the said employment. No minimum periods of residence or employment.</p>	<p>Incapacity unrelated to work: insured continuously for at least 3 months, or 6 months insurance with interruptions over the last 18 months. Employment injury or an occupational disease: no minimum insurance period required.</p>

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	THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA	TURKEY	UKRAINE
<b>Conditions</b>			
<b>1. Proof of incapacity</b>	<p>The claimant is obliged to provide a note from his personal doctor verifying his/her incapacity for work from the very first day of absence. The doctor's note covers the first fifteen days of work absence (day 1 to day 15). If the claimant is absent for more than 15 working days, then a special Medical Committee of the Health Insurance Fund examines further his/her situation and issues a note verifying the temporary incapacity for work.</p>	<p>Civil Servants: Insured persons are obliged to prove that their absence is due to illness by producing a medical certificate from the doctor at their place of work, or a certificate issued by a hospital. For those who became civil servant for the first time as of 01.10.2008 see conditions for workers. Workers: From the first day of illness, workers are obliged to prove that their absence is due to illness by producing a medical certificate from an approved doctor.</p>	<p>Incapacity for work certified by doctor (from the first day of absence).</p>
<b>2. Qualifying period</b>	<p>Compulsorily insured for at least 6 months before the occurrence of the event. This condition is not applicable if the temporary incapacity for work was caused by a work injury or occupational disease. Contributions for compulsory health insurance paid regularly and on time (no more than 60 days late).</p>	<p>Civil Servants: Civil Servants are entitled to benefits the day they begin working for public service. For those who became civil servant for the first time as of 01.10.2008 see conditions for workers. Workers: If the reason for incapacity is because of sickness - At least 90 days of contributions during the year preceding the diagnosis of temporary incapacity. If the reason for incapacity is work accident, there is no qualifying period.</p>	<p>None.</p>

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	ALBANIA	ARMENIA	AUSTRALIA	AZERBAIJAN
<b>3. Other conditions</b>	<p>Claimant must pay contributions, coverage continues for 30 days following termination of compulsory insurance.</p>	<p>The person has the right to the insurance benefit if he made compulsory social security contributions till 1 January 2008.</p>	<p>Maximum rates of benefit subject to partial withdrawal if income exceeds A\$62 per fortnight. For a single recipient of Sickness Allowance with no dependent children, some benefit is still payable for income up to A\$ 909.50 per fortnight. No benefit is payable if total assets exceed certain thresholds. For single non-homeowners, the threshold is A\$321,750. (last update: 2012)</p>	<p>None.</p>

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	BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	CANADA	GEORGIA	MONTENEGRO
<b>3. Other conditions</b>	Federation BiH, Republika Srpska and District Brcko None	Employment Insurance Sickness: an interruption of earnings (7 consecutive days of no work and no pay) or a special interruption of earnings (earnings reduced by more than 40% of normal weekly earnings because ceased work due to illness) be ill, injured or in quarantine, and prove otherwise available for work. Employment Insurance Compassionate Care: an interruption of earnings (7 consecutive days of no work and no pay) or a special interruption of earnings (earnings reduced by more than 40% of normal weekly earnings because ceased work due to illness, injury, quarantine, the need to care for a child or the need to provide care or support to a family member. (last update: 2010)	None.	None

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	NEW ZEALAND	REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA	RUSSIAN FEDERATION	SERBIA
<b>3. Other conditions</b>	<p>Sickness BenefitIn order to receive the Sickness Benefit, clients must:be aged 18 or older (or 16-17 in certain cases, which include a person aged 16 or over who is married or in a civil union with one or more dependent children; or a person aged 16 or over who is either pregnant or undergoing treatment in a rehabilitation programme);not be in full-time work but willing to undertake it; or be in employment but losing earnings through sickness/injury or disability and is limited in their capacity to seek, undertake or be available for full time employment; have no or very little income.A person granted Sickness Benefit may be required to meet part-time work obligations if their health has improved to the extent that part-time work is a realistic outcome for them. Any person granted a Sickness Benefit must comply with any planning requirements asked of them.ACCTo be covered byACC, an injury must result from an accident. The ACC Benefit is composed of two components: weekly compensation: a person must have been working immediately prior to the accident and be assessed as not having the capacity to work a minimum of 30 hours a week.rehabilitation support: support of this type is available for people with an accepted claim once an independent assessor has determined need. Assistance includes home help, child care, personal care, equipment for independence, vocational assistance, modification to a home, and assistance with transport.(last update: 2011)</p>		None.	None.

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	THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA	TURKEY	UKRAINE
<b>3. Other conditions</b>	None	Civil Servants: none.Workers: none.	None.



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	ALBANIA	ARMENIA	AUSTRALIA	AZERBAIJAN
<b>Waiting period</b>	14 days.	None.	<p>Ordinary Waiting Period: 7 days (calendar days from the first day covered by the medical certificate). Liquid Asset Test Waiting Period: Can be up to 13 weeks, depending on circumstances. Payment may be deferred when liquid assets exceed prescribed amounts. Income Maintenance Period (IMP): Lump sum payments made by previous employer in lieu of paid leave (such as recreation or holiday pay) are taken to be income from date received for the period covered by the leave. For example, if a person received 4 weeks pay in lieu of holiday they have to wait 4 weeks before entitlement to any social security payments. Newly Arrived Resident's Waiting Period: 2 years from arrival (for new migrants excluding official refugees). Seasonal Work Preclusion Period: seasonal work in previous 6 months paid at higher than average wages can result in an additional waiting period. The waiting period is calculated according to a formula based on how much longer it takes a person on average wages to earn what a seasonal worker makes in a season. (last update: 2012)</p>	5 days (see below "Benefits Paid by the Employer").

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	BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	CANADA	GEORGIA	MONTENEGRO
<b>Waiting period</b>	Federation BiH, Republika Srpska and District Brcko None	Employment Insurance Sickness and Compassionate Care Two weeks.(last update: 2010)	None	None

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	NEW ZEALAND	REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA	RUSSIAN FEDERATION	SERBIA
<b>Waiting period</b>	<p>Sickness Benefit There is no requirement that a person must be absent from work for a specified period before becoming eligible for the Sickness Benefit. A person who meets all the eligibility criteria and is entitled to payment of the Sickness Benefit still has to apply for the benefit. In some situations, you can commence a benefit from a date earlier than the application date when a client applies for Sickness Benefit within 28 days of the entitlement date. An applicant may have a stand-down period imposed of up to 2 weeks depending on the clients income during the previous 26/52 weeks. A person who has a chronic recurring illness and who has already received the Sickness Benefit does not have a stand-down imposed (unless the applicant has had a high income in the previous 26/52 weeks). ACC For a work injury covered by ACC, there is no stand-down period of coverage as the employer will pay at least the first week's compensation (or longer, depending on their agreement with ACC), after which time ACC will continue payments. For a non-work injury covered by ACC, there is a one week stand-down period. (last update: 2011)</p>	Two days.	Benefits are paid to a citizen (insured person) from the first day of temporary disability for the entire period of temporary disability	None.

## Sickness - Cash benefits

	THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA	TURKEY	UKRAINE
<b>Waiting period</b>	None	Civil Servants: none. Workers: The payment starts on the 3rd day of the temporary incapacity in case of sickness and the payment continues during the term of medical certificate.	The first five days of disability are paid by employers to ensure the rigid supervision of issuing temporary disability certificates by medical institutions. Temporary disability benefits are paid to insured individuals from Temporary Disability Fund starting on the sixth day of disability. At the onset of other insured events (taking care of a sick child under 14, another sick family member, a child under three or an invalid child under 16, because of illness of the mother or another caregiver) temporary disability benefits are paid to insured individuals from the first day of disability from the Temporary Disability Fund.

## Sickness - Cash benefits

	ALBANIA	ARMENIA	AUSTRALIA	AZERBAIJAN
<b>Benefits</b>				
<b>1. Benefits paid by employers</b>	<p>The first 14 calendar days of sickness or periods of nursing a dependent child are the liability of the employer. The amount of payment may be determined by the Labour Code, the employment contract or an agreement with worker's representatives, but must be no less than 80% of the previous wage. The employer is also responsible for the continued payment of wages for employees who are unable to attend work because they are caring for a sick child. The duration of payment depends on the age of the child: 12 days of absence per year for children aged over 3 years. 15 days per year for children up to 3 years of age. Furthermore, employees have the right to unpaid leave for an additional period, but no longer than 30 days.</p>	<p>Benefit for the first day of temporary incapacity is not paid, for the next 3 days will be paid by employer ( for the other days - by State budget).</p>	<p>The Fair Work Act 2009: Entitlement to ten days personal/carer's leave for each year of service for employees (other than casual employees) paid at the employee's base rate of pay for the employee's ordinary hours of work. Leave may be used if the employee is not fit for work because of a personal illness or injury, or to care for a member of the employee's immediate family or household. There is no annual limit or cap on the amount of accrued paid personal or carer's leave that may be taken by an employee. Additional entitlements may be provided by Enterprise Agreements negotiated by the employer and employee. The above is separate from means tested Sickness Allowance payable by the Government as a social security benefit if employer benefits have been fully exhausted. (last update: 2012)</p>	<p>Employers bear the full costs of sickness cash benefits for the first 14 calendar days of illness. After that period the benefit is still paid by the employer but the employer reclaims the costs from the Social Protection Fund. The amount of benefit paid by the employer is described below under "Benefits of Social Protection: Amount of Benefits".</p>

## Sickness - Cash benefits

	BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	CANADA	GEORGIA	MONTENEGRO
<b>Benefits</b>				
<b>1. Benefits paid by employers</b>	<p>Federation BiH and Brcko District- 42 days paid by employer  Republika Srpska- Up to 30 days  The same rules are applicable on self-employed persons.</p>	<p>Employment Insurance Sickness:Varies from none to full sick leave to varying amount of wage-loss insurance.  Employment Insurance Compassionate Care: No information available  (last update: 2010)</p>	<p>Fully covered by employers for whole period of temporary incapacity for work</p>	<p>Wage compensations for the first 60 days of incapacity to work are provided by the employer from its funds, and after that period the compensation is provided by the Fund. Wage compensation is paid out by the employer and then the employer addresses the Fund for a refund of the paid compensation.  Wage compensation based on temporary incapability for work while maintaining pregnancy shall be provided from the Fund's means from the very first day of temporary incapability for work.</p>

## Sickness - Cash benefits

	NEW ZEALAND	REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA	RUSSIAN FEDERATION	SERBIA
<b>Benefits</b>				
<b>1. Benefits paid by employers</b>	<p>Special leaveAll employees are entitled to a minimum of five days paid special leave per year (after a six-month qualifying period). This leave can be used when the employee or their dependent relative is sick, or in situations of bereavement. A number of collective and individual employment agreements provide for more than this amount. The full wage (based on ordinary pay) is paid for each day's sick leave entitlement. ACC The employer pays the first week's wages following injury for all their employees' work injuries, to a maximum of \$1,717.98 per week. The Accident Compensation Corporation commences paying weekly compensation after the first week of incapacity for all work and non-work-related injuries.(last update: 2011)</p>	<p>First, second and third calendar day of sickness are paid from the funds of the employer.From the fourth calendar day of sickness the benefit is paid from the state social insurance budget</p>	<p>Temporary disability benefits are paid:1) employer pays for the first three days of temporary disability of the insured person.For the remaining period, starting from the 4th day of temporary disability payments are made out of the budget of the Social Insurance Fund of the Russian Federation;2) to insured persons who voluntarily entered into legal relations concerning compulsory social insurance in case of temporary disability and maternity, out of the budget of the Social Insurance Fund of the Russian Federation from the first day of temporary disability.</p>	<p>First 30 days compensation is financed by the employer (entrepreneurs pay for themselves, priests and clergymen are paid by their church), for periods over 30 days the benefit is financed by the RFZO. RFZO itself finances benefit for the entire period of the temporary incapacity if it is caused by tissue/organ donation. In case of injury at work or an occupational disease the employer finances compensation for the entire period. Compensation cannot be lower than the national minimum salary (see below).</p>

## Sickness - Cash benefits

	THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA	TURKEY	UKRAINE
<b>Benefits</b>			
<b>1. Benefits paid by employers</b>	<p>Workers compensation for the first 30 days is paid by the employer from his funds, whereas afterwards it is paid by the Health Insurance Fund. Exceptions: Workers compensation is covered by the Health Insurance Fund from the first day of temporary incapacity in case of: care of a sick child under 3 years old, blood, tissue or organ donation. Workers compensation is covered by the Health Insurance Fund from the State budget as of the first day of temporary incapacity in case of absence from work due to maternity leave. The compensation rate during sickness leave may vary among employers, but it shall be at least 70% of the basis.</p>	<p>Civil Servants: Employer continues to pay the full salary for 7 days. After that the fringe payment of the salary is deducted from the whole salary whereas the basic salary is paid as long as the sickness continues. In case the total number of sickness leave days used within one calendar year exceeds 7 days, rises and compensations corresponding to the exceeding days are reduced at the rate of 25%. However, no deduction is made during in-patient treatment in the official inpatient treatment institutions due to sickness leave given upon medical board report and their sickness. Workers: None</p>	<p>First 5 days from the beginning of any illness or injury that is unrelated to professional injury and occupational disease. Paid as a percentage of average gross earnings over the last three months depending on length of service under 5 years: 60%, 5 to 8 years: 80% more than 8 years: 100%.</p>



## Sickness - Cash benefits

	ALBANIA	ARMENIA	AUSTRALIA	AZERBAIJAN
<b>2. Benefits of social protections - Amount of benefits</b>	<p>Paid as a percentage of the daily average of the assessment basis depending on the insurance period:- less than 10 years: 70% - more than 10 years: 80% The annual assessment basis for the calculation of sickness, maternity and other short-term benefits, shall be the total annual wage in respect of which contributions were paid over the previous twelve months.</p>	<p>The benefits are determined based on the calculated average monthly salary (income) of the employee or self-employed individual. If the amount of calculated average monthly salary (income) exceeds five times the amount defined in Article 1 of the RA Law on Minimum Monthly Wages, the benefit is calculated based on five times the minimum monthly wage figure defined in Article 1 of the RA Law on Minimum Monthly Wages, according to the rules defined in this article. In case the average monthly salary (income) calculated according to the set rules is less than the amount defined in Article 1 of the RA Law on Minimum Monthly Wages, the benefit is determined according to the amount prescribed in Article 1 of the RA Law on Minimum Monthly Wages. Employee's average monthly salary is calculated as per the rules set out in the Republic of Armenia Labour Code. Self-employed individual's average monthly salary (income) is determined through dividing by 12 the income for the year preceding the occurrence of temporary disability that is applied in estimation of statutory social payments. In order to calculate the employee's benefit amount given a six-day work week the average monthly salary is divided by 25 and multiplied by the number of working days counting from the second working day of the temporary disability period. In order to calculate the employee's benefit amount given a five-day work week the average monthly salary is divided by 21 and multiplied by the number of working days counting from the second working day of the temporary disability period. The average salary (income) applied in the calculation of the allowance amount for a self-employed individual is divided by 30,4 (average number of days in a month) and multiplied by the number of calendar days of temporary disability.</p>	<p>Sickness Allowance: Single person with no dependent children: A\$ 486.80 per fortnight; Single person with dependent children: A\$526.60 per fortnight*; Partnered person: Each get A\$439.40 per fortnight*. *may be combined with family benefits. (last update: 2012)</p>	<p>100% of previous earnings in the last month is paid to people who: have been employed for more than 8 years. were wounded during invasion of the soviet army in Baku in 1990 were wounded during military conflict in Karabakh are the parents, wives and children of soldiers killed during defense of their motherland helped during the Chernobyl nuclear accident. 80% of previous earnings in the last month is paid to people who: have been employed for between 5 and 8 years. 60% of previous earnings in the last month is paid to people who: have worked for less than 5 years. The maximum amount is 25 times of the basis part of minimum labour (old age) pension.</p>

## Sickness - Cash benefits

	BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	CANADA	GEORGIA	MONTENEGRO
<b>2. Benefits of social protections - Amount of benefits</b>	<p>Federation BiH, and District BrckoAmount of compensation is up to 80% of the last month net salary and 100% if incapacity due to work related injury. Maximum benefits applies only for work related injuries and occupational diseases. The same rules are applicable on self-employed persons. Additionally in Federation of BiH the compensation is up to 100% when the work incapacity is due to a complication caused at the occasion of the pregnancy or labor, the transplantation of live tissue or organs for third parties. Republika SrpskaAmount of compensation is between 70% and 90% of the last month net salary and 100% if incapacity is due to a work related injury. The maximum benefits applies only for work related injuries and occupational diseases. Similar rules apply for self-employed persons.</p>	<p>Employment Insurance Sickness and Compassionate CareThe basic weekly benefit is 55% of claimant's average weekly insurable earnings in the last 26 continuous weeks ending with the last day worked during the qualifying period and divided by the larger of: The number of weeks worked or A divisor determined by legislation (based on the unemployment rate in the region where the claimant resides).Maximum weekly benefit: C\$457 per week)The rate of benefit for a claimant whose family income is less than C\$25,921 per year and who has one or more dependent children is increased to up to 80% by a family supplement which cannot exceed 25% of the claimant's average weekly insurable earnings. The family supplement amount plus the 55% basic benefit rate cannot exceed the maximum weekly rate of benefits (C\$457).(last update: 2010)</p>	None	<p>70% of the calculation basis and 100% in case of injury at work or professional disease.Calculation basis: average earnings that the employed person has realized within the last three months prior to the month when temporary incapability for work occurred.If it is not possible to establish the basis for compensation, the amount of earnings which the employed person would have earned if he/she had worked is used as the compensation basis.</p>

## Sickness - Cash benefits

	NEW ZEALAND	REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA	RUSSIAN FEDERATION	SERBIA
<b>2. Benefits of social protections - Amount of benefits</b>	<p>Sickness BenefitThe rate of Sickness Benefit varies, depending on the circumstances of the individual. single 18-19 years – at home \$134.26single 18-19 years – away from home: \$167.83single 20-24 years: \$167.83single 25 years and over: \$201.40married or civil union couple with or without children: \$335.66sole parent:\$288.47 Note additional amounts paid in respect of dependent children (family assistance).ACCWeekly compensation: paid at a rate of 80% of pre-incapacity earnings to a maximum of \$1,717.98.(last update: 2011)</p>	<p>The amount depends on the applicant's length of contribution and is paid as a percentage of the claimant's insured monthly average earnings for the 6 months immediately before incapacity;less than 5 years' contribution: 60% of earnings basis ;5-8 years' contribution: 70% of earnings basis;more than 8 years' contribution: 90% of earnings basis. The sickness caused by tuberculosis, AIDS or cancer of any kind is 100% of the base set.</p>	<p>Temporary disability benefit is paid in the amount as follows:to an insured person whose insurance record is equal to 8 years and over - 100 per cent of average wages;to an insured person whose insurance record is from 5 to 8 years - 80 per cent of average wages;to an insured person whose insurance record is less than 5 years - 60 per cent of average wages.Temporary disability benefit is paid to insured persons in the amount of 60 per cent of average wages in the event of disease or injury occurred within 30 calendar days after termination of employment under an employment contract, service or other activities.To an insured person whose insurance record is less than six months, temporary disability benefit is paid in the amount not exceeding the minimum wage, set by the federal legislation, and in districts and localities where wage regional factors are applied – subject to the minimum wage amounts applicable in the district/locality.</p>	<p>Amount of compensation can be up to 65% of his/her average salary in the last three months if the temporary incapacity is not related to work and 100% if it is caused by injury at work, an occupational disease or in case of tissue/organ donation. Compensation can not be lower than the national minimum salary (gross - 28.683 RSD, net - 21.160 RSD in January 2013 - 54% of net average wage), nor can it be higher than 65% of the highest contribution base (100% if the temporary incapacity is caused by injury at work).Basis for calculating compensation for entrepreneurs, monks and clergymen is their declared average base health contributions in the quarter that precedes the quarter when the temporary incapacity occurred.</p>

## Sickness - Cash benefits

	THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA	TURKEY	UKRAINE
<b>2. Benefits of social protections - Amount of benefits</b>	<p>Employees: The basis for calculation of the compensation of the average salary upon which the health contribution for compulsory health insurance was paid 12 months before the occurrence of temporary incapacity. Self-employed people: The basis for the compensation calculation is the base at which the contribution for the mandatory health insurance has been paid. The compensation rate during sickness leave shall be 70% of the basis (85% in case of malignant disease). The rate of the compensation during sick leave is 100% of the basis: for work injuries and occupational diseases, during blood, tissue or organ donation, and during maternity leave. The amount of the compensation cannot exceed four times the national average monthly salary paid in the previous year</p>	<p>Civil Servants: For sicknesses necessitating in-patient or out-patient treatments, the civil servants receive their full salary. For those who became civil servant for the first time as of 01.10.2008 see conditions for workers. Workers: • outpatient treatment: 2/3 off previous daily earnings for each day (no ceiling), • hospital treatment: 1/2 of previous daily earnings for each day (no ceiling),</p>	<p>From the sixth day of any illness or injury that is unrelated to professional injury and occupational disease. Paid as a percentage of average gross earnings over the last three months depending on length of service under 5 years: 60% 5 to 8 years: 80% more than 8 years: 100%.</p>

## Sickness - Cash benefits

	ALBANIA	ARMENIA	AUSTRALIA	AZERBAIJAN
<b>3. Benefits of social protections - Duration of benefits</b>	<p>- Maximum duration for normal workers is 6 months; exceptionally prolonged by up to 3 months, provided that an MEC (Medical Experts Committee) certifies that the claimant shall recover in that period and not become entitled to a disability pension. - Maximum duration for seasonal and temporary workers, who have been employed for at least 3 months in the last 12 months, is 75 days.</p>	<p>Sickness: 3 months (maximum can be extended up to 6 months) Nursing another person, full duration counting from second day (the periods indicated relate to continuous periods of absence, there are no annual limits); Nursing an adult family member at home: no more 7 calendar days, counting from second day Nursing a child at home ; 24 calendar days, counting from second day Nursing a child because of contagious diseases; 28 calendar days, counting from second day Accompanying a child under 18 years of age with need of individual care or a disabled child during spa treatment; full duration, counting from second day of treatment but not more than the period mentioned in the authorization note (benefit is provided once per year). nursing a child under 3 years of age or disabled child under 18 years of age, if mother (guardian, trustee) is not able to take care of child because of sickness or nursing another family member in hospital; full duration of mother's (guardian, trustee) sickness or mentioned period caring for person in hospital counting from second day; nursing a child at hospital: full duration of stay counting from second day, .Self employed persons are not entitled to the following benefits:- nursing a child at home,- nursing a child because of contagious disease,- nursing family member (other than child) in hospital.</p>	<p>Throughout the period of temporary incapacity for work or study. Eligibility must be reviewed every 13 weeks unless the person is undertaking a vocational rehabilitation program. An incapacity for work is considered to be temporary if it is likely that a person will be able to return to work within the next 2 years. (last update: 2012)</p>	<p>Paid from the first day of temporary incapacity until recovery or until classified as permanently incapable of work by the Medical Social Experts Commission of the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of Population. Recipients are obliged to be tested for permanent incapacity after 6 months of payment of sickness benefits.</p>
<b>4. Benefits of social protections - Special conditions for unemployed</b>	<p>None.</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>Continue to receive unemployment benefit if eligible. (last update: 2012)</p>	<p>No special conditions for unemployed.</p>

## Sickness - Cash benefits

	BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	CANADA	GEORGIA	MONTENEGRO
<b>3. Benefits of social protections - Duration of benefits</b>	Federation BiH, Republika Srpska and District Brcko Maximum 12 months	Employment Insurance Sickness: The maximum sickness benefits are 15 weeks per claim. This is subject to the maximum combination of 71 weeks of special benefits (sickness, maternity, parental and compassionate care) providing no regular benefits were paid, in which case the maximum combination is of 50 weeks. Employment Insurance Compassionate Care: The maximum duration of benefits to care or support one or more family members is 6 weeks. These weeks can be divided between family members requesting them. This is subject to the maximum combination of 71 weeks of special benefits (sickness, maternity, parental and compassionate care) providing no regular benefits were paid, in which case the maximum combination is of 50 weeks. (last update: 2010)	None	Maximum of 10 months of continuous incapability for work, or after 12 months during which there was total of 10 months of incapability for work with interruptions.
<b>4. Benefits of social protections - Special conditions for unemployed</b>	Federation BiH, Republika Srpska and District Brcko None	Employment Insurance Sickness and Compassionate Care: Same as above apply – the only exception is that s/he can qualify for EI with less than 600 hours if already unemployed and collecting regular benefits. (last update: 2010)	None	The unemployed do not have special type of benefits.

## Sickness - Cash benefits

	NEW ZEALAND	REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA	RUSSIAN FEDERATION	SERBIA
<b>3. Benefits of social protections - Duration of benefits</b>	<p>Sickness BenefitA client can only receive a Sickness Benefit if their medical condition temporarily limits their capacity to work full-time. Where their medical condition permanently and severely restricts the client's ability to work, the client may be able to receive an Invalid's Benefit. The Sickness Benefit is paid to those who have a temporary inability to work due to sickness. The Invalid's Benefit is for those people are not able to work because they are permanently and severely restricted in their capacity for work owing to sickness, injury or disability. Someone on the Sickness Benefit could test their eligibility for the Invalid's Benefit if, at a later date, their illness progresses to the point where their medical condition permanently and severely restricts their ability to work. ACC Weekly compensation continues to be paid for the period the person is unable to work a minimum of 30 hours per week. (last update: 2011)</p>	<p>The maximum duration of payment is 180 days during a calendar year. The physician may extend the sick leave with 30 days (beyond the mentioned 180 days) to avoid the assessment for a partial disability.</p>	<p>From the first day of temporary disability for the whole period of temporary disability until recovery (establishment of disability); the period shall not exceed 75 calendar days for insured persons having concluded a fixed-date labor contract (fixed-date labor agreement) for the term up to six months, or four months in succession, or five months in a calendar year for insured person recognized as disabled in accordance with the established procedure</p>	<p>After six months of temporary incapacity the recipient is sent to a committee of specialists for work incapacity assessment to establish if s/he meets the criteria to be entitled to invalidity pension. The decision must be made within two months. The person continues to receive the temporary benefit until a decision is finally taken. The work incapacity is assessed every 30 days by a special commission. Once the person declared invalid, the benefit is replaced by invalidity pension (see V. Invalidity).</p>
<b>4. Benefits of social protections - Special conditions for unemployed</b>	<p>Sickness BenefitTo receive a Sickness Benefit the client must: not be in full-time work, be willing to undertake it, but because of sickness, injury or disability, is limited in his or her capacity to seek, undertake, or be available for full-time employment, or be in employment, but is losing earnings through sickness or injury either through not actually working or is working at a reduced level, and have no income or an income of less than the amount that would fully abate the benefit. (last update: 2011)</p>	<p>Unemployed persons are entitled to sickness cash benefit but their unemployment benefit is suspended while they receive sickness benefit. First, second and third calendar day of sickness are paid from the social insurance budget</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>None</p>

## Sickness - Cash benefits

	THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA	TURKEY	UKRAINE
<b>3. Benefits of social protections - Duration of benefits</b>	For the duration of illness. Workers compensation is paid from the first day of working incapacity and lasts during the whole period. The benefit is paid for the working days for which the worker would have received salary pursuant to the regulations for working relations. 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 body for assessment of the permanent incapacity pursuant to the regulations on pension and disability insurance.	Civil Servants: Duration varies according to circumstances:• those with less than 10 years service:6 months of payment,• those with more than 10 years service:12 months of payment,• those suffering from serious illness:18 months of payment. These periods may be doubled with appropriate medical certification. For those who became civil servant for the first time as of 01.10.2008 see conditions for workers Workers: No limit; paid until recovery or last date of rest report.	Temporary disability benefits are paid to insured individuals from the Temporary Disability Fund starting on the sixth day of disability until the recovery of capacity for work or the diagnosis of invalidity.
<b>4. Benefits of social protections - Special conditions for unemployed</b>	None	Civil Servants: none. Workers: none.	No special provision.



## Sickness - Cash benefits

	ALBANIA	ARMENIA	AUSTRALIA	AZERBAIJAN
<b>5. Benefits of social protections - Death grant</b>	Death grant: Awarded to the insured person or pensioner for the death of a dependent member of his/her family. Also awarded to the survivor of the deceased insured person, who looked after him/her and paid the funeral expenses. The death grant is equal to one month's basic old age pension (see Table VI 'Old Age').	- lump sum in case of death of old age pensioners (200.000 drams). - The person who arranged the funeral of an unemployed person (who contributed for at least one year or who built up at least one year of service until 01.01.1992) receives death grant equal to the triple amount of unemployment benefit.	Bereavement Payment: Payable as a lump sum payment when one member of a couple (both on income support) dies. The purpose is to provide financial assistance to a surviving partner to facilitate adjustment to changed financial circumstances. Bereavement Allowance: A short-term income support payment to assist an income support recipient after the death of their partner. Generally payable for a 14 week period from the date the partner died. (last update: 2012)	Available in case a pensioner, employed person or person on social allowance, deceases. Lump sum amount for pensioners is equal to 3 times of the basis part of the deceased person's monthly pension (this excludes additional benefits such as bread allowance). Benefit is financed by the State Social Protection Fund. The death grant is paid to the person who organized the funeral and this could be the spouse, children or other relatives. For employees and persons receiving social allowances the amount of death grant is equal to 110 AZN. Employees receive a grant that is paid by their employer (the employer can reclaim this from the State Social Protection Fund). Family members of deceased employed people also receive an allowance equal to 3 times the deceased's gross monthly salary (financed from Wage Fund of the employer).
<b>6. Benefits of social protections - Other benefits</b>	Insured persons forced to change employment for health reasons shall be eligible, with the approval of a Competent Medical Commission, to income compensation from social insurance. The insured person, that due to health reasons and by decision of a Competent Medical Committee changes employment, shall be eligible to income compensation by social insurance. The amount of compensation shall equal the difference between the previous gross wage and present one. This compensation should not exceed 50% of the individual's daily average of the assessment basis of last calendar year. The sickness benefit is 5% of the daily average of the annual assessment basis of the last calendar year in any period the beneficiary is hospitalized provided he does not support any dependent person.	None.	Rent assistance: Available to persons paying private rent, and who are on low income or receive social security payments. It is not available to single people under 25 years, without dependent children who live with parents or guardians. It is payable if the rent is more than A\$ 106.20 per fortnight – maximum assistance rate for single person is A\$ 119.40 per fortnight. A Health Care Card gives entitlement to cheaper medicines and other concessions. (last update: 2012)	None.

## Sickness - Cash benefits

	BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	CANADA	GEORGIA	MONTENEGRO
<b>5. Benefits of social protections - Death grant</b>	Federation BiH, Republika Srpska Covers funeral costs and/or lump sum payment of 3 average monthly wages District BrckoCovers funeral costs and/or lump sum payment in amount of minimum wage	None.(last update: 2010)	None	€315 in case of death of beneficiary of cash benefit (social assistance benefit), personal disability benefit, placement in an institution or placement in a foster family.
<b>6. Benefits of social protections - Other benefits</b>	Federation BiH, Republika Srpska and District Brcko None	None.(last update: 2010)	None	None

## Sickness - Cash benefits

	NEW ZEALAND	REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA	RUSSIAN FEDERATION	SERBIA
<b>5. Benefits of social protections - Death grant</b>	ACCThe immediate family of a person who dies as a result of an accident is entitled to a funeral grant (currently \$5541.23 net). Partners or spouses can apply for a survivor's grant or weekly compensation payments (also paid to children and other dependants). If the person who died was in paid employment in New Zealand, weekly childcare payments may be made for bereaved children living in New Zealand.(last update: 2011)	Death grant paid for the death of an insured person. The grant is a lump sum of 1000 lei is paid to dependent children, spouse or parents. For uninsured deceased persons a lump sum is paid from the State budget of 700 lei.	Burial related social benefit paid to spouse, relatives, legal representative or any other person who undertook the burial of the deceased persons. Amount of the benefit is depending upon the cost of service as it is stipulated in a guaranteed list of burial services. The amount cannot exceed (in 2012) 4 515.60 rubles. Instead of receiving an amount, the person taking charge of the burial can also make use of in kind burial services	None
<b>6. Benefits of social protections - Other benefits</b>	None.(last update: 2011)	None	For the care of a sick child under 7 years, the benefit is paid for the entire period of out-patient treatment or for accompanying the child in the inpatient medicoprophyllactic institution, not exceeding 60 days in a calendar year for all cases of the care. For the child under 7 years with malignant neoplasms or diseases of blood, hematopoietic organs and certain disorders involving the immunity mechanism and provided the child's disease is included in the approved list, the benefit is paid for the entire duration of sickness, not exceeding 90 days (calendar) for all cases of the care.For children from 7 to 15 years with malignant neoplasms, including malignant neoplasms of lymphatic, hematopoietic and other affined tissues, - the benefit is paid for the entire period of out-patient treatment or accompanying the child in the inpatient medicoprophyllactic institution.For HIV-infected children under 15 years - for the entire period of accompanying the child in the inpatient medicoprophyllactic institution.For the care of a sick disabled child less than 15 years the benefit is paid for the entire period of out-patient treatment or rooming-in in the in-patient medicoprophyllactic institution with the child, not exceeding 120 calendar days in a calendar year for all cases of the care of this child.For the care of a sick child from 7 to 15 years the benefit is paid for the period of up to 15 days of out-patient treatment or rooming-in in the in-patient clinic, not exceeding 45 calendar days in a calendar year for all cases of the care.For the care of a sick family member in case of out-patient treatment for the period not exceeding 7 calendar days for every case of sickness, not exceeding 30 calendar days in a calendar year for all cases of the care of this family member.	Reimbursement of the costs of transport related to health services if these services are more than 50 km away.

## Sickness - Cash benefits

	THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA	TURKEY	UKRAINE
<b>5. Benefits of social protections - Death grant</b>	None	See "survivors"	- For employee, student or unemployed person who deceased: 10 times minimum wage (1147 UAH) paid for funeral costs
<b>6. Benefits of social protections - Other benefits</b>	Reimbursement of travel costs when insured persons are referred for health services abroad. Insured persons are also entitled to reimbursement of the travel expenses if they are recommended to use outpatient health services for dialysis and rehabilitation and ophthalmologic, hearing and speech exercises out of their area of residence.	Civil Servants: None. Workers: None.	At the onset of other insured events (taking care of sick child under 14, another sick family member, a child under three or an invalid under 16, in the event of illness of the mother or caregiver) temporary disability benefits are paid to insured individuals from the first day of disability from Temporary Disability Fund.

## Sickness - Cash benefits

	ALBANIA	ARMENIA	AUSTRALIA	AZERBAIJAN
<b>Taxation and social contributions</b>				
<b>1. Taxation of cash benefits</b>	Not subject to taxation.	Subject to income tax along the general terms	Continued payment of wages and sickness benefit are both liable to taxation. (last update: 2012)	Subject to taxation.
<b>2. Limit of income for tax relief or tax reduction</b>	Not applicable.	Not applicable.	Social security benefits are generally means tested. For tax purposes social security benefits in general are treated as wages or salaries. Only the basic rate of payment may be taxable, additional payments such as rent assistance and pharmaceutical allowances are exempt from taxes. Tax rebates operate to ensure that no tax is payable where a person's only income during the financial year is their taxable pension or allowance.(last update: 2012)	Sickness cash benefits are subject to tax as wages: benefits under 2000 AZN are subject to 14% of tax, benefits more than 2000 AZN: 14% of 2000 AZN + 34% of remained part.
<b>3. Social security contributions from benefits</b>	None.	None.	Social security system is not contributory.(last update: 2012)	None.

## Sickness - Cash benefits

	BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	CANADA	GEORGIA	MONTENEGRO
<b>Taxation and social contributions</b>				
<b>1. Taxation of cash benefits</b>	Federation BiH and Republika Srpska- Not subject to taxationBrcko District: - Subject to taxation	Employment Insurance Sickness and Compassionate Care:Subject to taxation.(last update: 2010)	Subject to taxation.	Subject to taxation
<b>2. Limit of income for tax relief or tax reduction</b>	Federation BiH - Not applicableRepublika SrpskaTax relief per year:900 KM for each supported member of the familyAmount for voluntary pension insuranceHousing loan interest rateDistrict Brcko - Tax relief of 240.00 KM + 50.00 KM (life expenditures) and a further 120.00KM for each supported member of the family. The rest of the individual's income is subjected to taxation in amount of 10%	Employment Insurance Sickness and Compassionate CareThe limits for tax relief on income change each year, subject to the provisions of the Income Tax Act.(last update: 2010)	Taxes livied on entire income.	Personal income tax: 9% of the tax base (wage)
<b>3. Social security contributions from benefits</b>	Federation BiH and Brcko District - Contributions are paid the same way as on wagesRepublika Srpska - None	Employment Insurance Sickness and Compassionate CareNone.(last update: 2010)	Contributions from taxation are directed to State budget.	Benefits subject to social insurance contributions

## Sickness - Cash benefits

	NEW ZEALAND	REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA	RUSSIAN FEDERATION	SERBIA
<b>Taxation and social contributions</b>				
<b>1. Taxation of cash benefits</b>	Sickness BenefitTax is deducted by the Ministry of Social Development prior to the client receiving payment.ACCThis earnings-related benefit, which compensates the client for 80% of their earnings, is subject to taxation. (last update: 2011)	Not subject to taxation.	Temporary disability benefits (including benefit for care of a sick child) are subject to personal income taxation.maternity benefit: not subject to taxation. Sickness Benefits: subject to taxationDeath Allowance: not subject to taxation.Social funeral allowance: not subject to taxation.	Subject to taxation
<b>2. Limit of income for tax relief or tax reduction</b>	The Sickness Benefit is taxed at the minimum rate of 10.5 cents in every dollar received (this is done at source, so that people receive the net rate of benefit). Family Tax Credits are available for people on low to middle incomes who have children. In addition, there are tax credits for people on low incomes – the amount of these depends on the person's annual income and family situation.ACC claimants are taxed in the same way as all New Zealanders receiving income.(last update: 2011)	Not applicable.	Personal income tax: 13% of the tax base. Tax base: gross income minus 600 roubles per month and minus a further 300 per roubles per month for every dependant (total reductions must not exceed 40,000 roubles in one year).	Qualification limit defined according to Law on income taxes. Qualification limit for 2012 was 2,067,480 RSD (equal to three times average annual wage in Serbia in 2012). No tax is to be paid if the income is below this limit.Tax rate is 10%. If annual income exceeds 4,134,960 RSD (six times average annual wage in Serbia in 2012), income tax rate is 15% paid on the income over the limit.
<b>3. Social security contributions from benefits</b>	Sickness BenefitsNone.ACCNone.(last update: 2011)	None.	None.	Benefits subject to social insurance contributions.

## Sickness - Cash benefits

	THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA	TURKEY	UKRAINE
<b>Taxation and social contributions</b>			
<b>1. Taxation of cash benefits</b>	Subject to personal income taxation. Personal Income tax is paid by the employer or by the Health Insurance Fund respectively i.e. by the one who calculates and pays the workers' compensation.	Civil Servants: None.Workers:None.	Not subject to taxation.
<b>2. Limit of income for tax relief or tax reduction</b>	General taxation rules. No special relief for benefits.	Civil Servants: Not applicable.Workers:Not applicable.	No information available.
<b>3. Social security contributions from benefits</b>	Contributions are calculated and paid in the same way as for wages. Social security rates on the basis of the employee's gross wage, which is a sum of the net wage, personal income tax and payroll deductions to pension fund, health care fund and unemployment fund.	Civil Servants: None.Workers:None.	Insurance contributions for Pension Fund shall be paid from benefits for the periods of temporary disability