

Guaranteed minimum resources

Applicable statutory basis

ALBANIA

- Law no. 9355, date 10.03.2005 "On social services and assistance" last amendment by law no. 44/2016, dated 21.4.2016.
- Law no. 7889, date 14.12.1994 on Work Invalids, (as amended)
- Law no. 8098, date 28.3.1996 on the Blind, amended in 15.3.2012.
- Law no. 8626, date 22.6.2000, on Paraplegic and Quadriplegic Invalids amended in 13.5.2012 .
- Law no.8092, date 21.3.1996 on Mental Health
- Law no. 8153, date 1.10.1996 on Orphans , amended by the Law no. 9233, dated 13.05.2004.

ARMENIA

- RA Law "On State benefits"
December 12, 2013
- RA Government Resolution No. 145 of 30 January, 2014 .
 - RA Government Resolution No. 61 of 25 January, 2018

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

- Federation of BiH, Republic of Srpska and District Brcko
- No special scheme

GEORGIA

- Law on Social Assistance,
Order of Government of Georgia #145 28.07.2006.
Decree 758 of December 31, 2014 about "approval of the assessment methodology of socio-economic conditions of socially vulnerable families (households)"

MONTENEGRO

- Law on Social and Child Welfare, 2013/2014/2015/2016/2017

NORTH MACEDONIA

- Social Protection Law (Official Gazette No. 79/2009) as amended on several occasions and supplemented by extensive guidelines

REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

- Government Decision no. 1167 of 16.10.2008 approving the Regulation on how establishing and payment of social aid

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Federal Law of October 24, 1997 No 134-FZ "On Subsistence level Income in the Russian Federation";

Federal Law "On State Benefits for Citizens with Children» No. 81-FZ of May 19, 1995 (amended in 1999, 2000, 2002 and 2007).

Federal Law of December 28, 2017 No. 421-FZ "On Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of the Russian Federation regarding the increase in the minimum wage to the subsistence minimum of the working-age population";

Federal 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 of December 29, 2006 No. 255-FZ "On Compulsory Social Insurance in Case of Temporary Disability and Maternity".

Federal Law «On Some Questions of Calculations and Payments of Benefits for Temporary Disability, Pregnancy and Child Birth and Scale of Insurance Coverage to Provide Social Insurance in Case of Industrial Incidents and Professional Deceases for 2005» of December 22, 2005, No. 180-FZ.

Federal Law «About Provision of Benefits for Temporary Disability, Pregnancy and Child Birth for Citizens Eligible for Obligatory Social Insurance», No 255-FZ of December 29, 2006;

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 «About Making Amendments in some Russian Federation Legislation Acts in Order to Increase Material Support for Some Categories of the Citizens", No 244-FZ, of November 1, 2007;

Federal Law «On the Budget of the Compulsory Medical Insurance Fund of the Russian Federation and for Planning Periods 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 2008 and for the Planning Period of 2009-2010» of July 21, 2007 No. 183-FZ;

Federal Law «On the Budget of the Pension Fund of the Russian Federation for 2008 and for the Planning Period of 2009-2010» of July 21, 2007 No. 182-FZ;

Federal Law of July 24, 2009 No. 212-FZ "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" entered in force on January 1, 2010;

Federal Law «On the State Social Assistance», of July 17, 1999 No. 178-FZ

Federal Law of December 8 2010, 255-FZ «On Compulsory Social Insurance in Case of Temporary Disability and Maternity»

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;

Federal Law of November 24, 1995 No. 181-FZ «About the Social Protection of Disabled Persons in the Russian Federation»

Federal Law of the Russian Federation of December,1, 1995. No 5-FZ «About Veterans»;

Federal Law of the Russian Federation of 8 December, 2010 No 333-FZ "On the Budget of the Obligatory Medical Insurance Fund of the Russian Federation for 2011 and for the Planning Period for 2012-2013";

Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation of October 4, 2010 No 782 "On the Program of State Guarantees for Medical Assistance Provided to Citizens of the Russian Federation for 2011".

Furthermore, from January 1, 2012 Federal Law of December 3, 2011 379-FZ "On Changes in Certain Legislative Acts of the Russian Federation on Establishments of Insurance Contributions Rates to State Non-budgetary Funds", as well as Federal Law of November 30, 2011 No354-FZ "On the Amount and Calculation of the Rate of Insurance Contribution for Compulsory Medical Insurance of Non-working Population".

Federal Law of December 3, 2012 No 233-FZ "On Amendment of the Federal Law. on the Subsistence level Income in the Russian Federation";

Federal Law of December 3, 2012 No 227-FZ "On the Consumer Goods Basket Across the Russian Federation".

Subordinate acts.

SERBIA

Law on Social Protection, 2011

TURKEY

Payment of pension to the elderly (65 years and over) and disabled people in need Act of 01.07.1976 No. 2022

UKRAINE

Law of Ukraine "On state social standards and social guarantees"

Law of Ukraine "On state social assistance to low-income families; On state social assistance to disabled from childhood and disabled children; On state social assistance to persons not entitled to a pension, and persons with disabilities"

Basic principles

ALBANIA

The basic principles are:

- a) respect and guarantee of the values and personality of the individual;
- b) universality;
- c) equal opportunities;
- ç) the right to benefit;
- d) partnerships;
- dh) transparency and impartiality;
- e) decentralization;
- ë) independence, social integration and participation in community life;
- f) non-discrimination;
- g) subsidizing character;

ARMENIA

Social assistance financed by state budget.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Federation of BiH, Republic of Srpska and District Brcko

No special scheme

GEORGIA

Cash benefits for families living under the poverty line. General non-contributory scheme. Benefits are organized centrally. The goal of the scheme is to cover by targeted social assistance disadvantaged population who cannot escape extreme poverty by economic activities. Legal qualification-subjective right. Type of benefit-fixed benefit.

MONTENEGRO

No contributory scheme, financed by the State budget for persons in particular situations.

The benefit is called family cash benefit (social assistance benefit).

The benefits can be exercised by a Montenegrin citizen with the permanent place of residence at the territory of the State.

The rights can be exercised also by a person who has the status of a foreigner with granted temporary stay or permanent stay in the state, asylum seeker and foreigner under subsidiary protection, in accordance with a special law. The entitlements are financed from the State Budget.

NORTH MACEDONIA

1) General non-contributory minimum

Financial Social Assistance which provides financial help for individuals or households who cannot provide means for existence in order to ensure their basic needs at the level of minimum living standard. Differential benefit subject to means-test according to household income.

2) Specific non-contributory minima

- Continuous financial assistance

A fixed payment aimed to provide means of living for persons who do not have sufficient subsistence means and are unfit to work.

- Financial assistance to a mother for the fourth live born child

The benefit should improve the income side of families with many children.

- Financial assistance granted to a single parent of disabled child, upon reaching pensionable age

- Financial assistance to a foster parent, upon reaching pensionable age

The entitlement to both the general and specific schemes is a subjective right and is not established by discretion. These schemes are organised on a national basis and administered through Social Work Centers. Additionally, local self-government units may decide to grant higher amount of social financial assistance or other cash benefits to the citizens in need.

REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

Insurance of the minimal monthly income to the low-income families on the basis of the monthly average global income of the family.

This is a national system and the payment of the social aid established by the territorial structures of social assistance is performed from the state budget.

Social aid is established by the territorial structure of social assistance.

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Benefits, the amount of which depending upon the applicant's income.

They may be paid on an irregular basis (depending on regional resources) in form of lump-sum payment or within a certain short-term period in form of regular payments by decision of local authorities for the purposes of increasing the level of recipient's income. From January 1, 2010 non-working retired persons having the income below living minimum wage of a pensioner in the region of residence are entitled to receive social pension supplement paid from regional or federal budget subject to the procedure envisaged by the respective legislative act.

Payments are aimed to ensure an increase in retired person's income is not less than the value of retired persons living minimum wage in the place of residence.

SERBIA

Providing legally guaranteed level of social security, paid as a differential amount (difference of family income and guaranteed level).

TURKEY

By this law, the Republic of Turkey provides allowances for destitute elderly and disabled persons. By the law no 5510 article 60 (c)-3 they have been taken under the universal health insurance system.

There are different kinds of payments for various groups in the scope of the Law no 2022:

-Payment of pensions to the elderly (65 years and over) who are destitute and in need of protection

The basic aim of elderly pension is to support the elderly who are not receiving any

-Social security pension or,

-Allowance or,

-Regular income.

-Payment of pensions to disabled people with disability degree of at least 40%. There are two levels of pension payments for disabled persons depending on the degree of disability. Benefits are granted to disabled persons with disability degrees as %40-%69 and %70 and over.

-Payment for persons caring for their disabled relatives who are under age of 18.

Also a payment is made for silicosis patients when there is a loss of at least % 15 professional earning capacities.

Conditions to become entitled to the benefits according to the Law No. 2022:

-Persons should not have a right to benefit from any pension or income in the scope of social security.

-The monthly household income per capita of these persons should not exceed to one third of minimum net wage.

-Persons should be respectively Turkish citizens aged 65 years or more, disabled aged 18 years or more or having a disabled relative aged below 18 years.

Persons who will benefit from this payment due to silicosis should have lost their professional earning capacity by at least %15. The loss of earning capacity degree is determined by Medical Board of Social Security Institution (SSI).

UKRAINE

Unlimited in time, defined by economic situation of the family

Entitled persons/beneficiaires

ALBANIA

1. Families in need.
2. Orphans, who are not placed in institutions.
3. Parents with more than 2 children born at once, belonging to families in need.
4. Victims of trafficking, after leaving the social care institutions, up to the moment of their employment.
5. Victims of domestic violence, for the period of validity of the protection order or immediate protection order, which are not placed with in social care institutions.

ARMENIA

Poor families/individuals.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

No special scheme

GEORGIA

Households whose socio-economic conditions, assessed by special methodology, is below 65000 points.

Households below 100,000 points are entitled to receive child benefit for children under 16 years of age.

MONTENEGRO

A family, or a family member, if he/she :

1) Is incapable of work;

2) Is capable of work, under the condition:

she is expecting a child;

he/she is a single parent;

A parent maintaining a child, or a parent exercising prolonged parental right, in accordance with the law regulating family relations;

A person who has completed education according to the educational programme with adapted delivery and additional expert assistance or special educational programme;

A person who has turned 18, if he/she is attending regular secondary school education, until the end of the time limit prescribed for that education;

A child without parental care or a person who was a child without parental care, until he/she finds employment for a time period longer than six months.

The entitlement will also belong to the guardian, adoptive parent or person in whose trust the child has been placed for the provision of care, education and training.

NORTH MACEDONIA

1) General non-contributory minimum

Individuals who are fit to work and socially non provided for, as well as their family members

The holder of the right can be only one member of the household.

2) Specific non-contributory minima

- Continuous financial assistance

Persons who are unfit to work and do not have sufficient subsistence means such as:
persons with disability, mental disease or with permanent changes in the health condition,
single mothers during pregnancy, one month before delivery,
single parents with children not over 3 years old,
children if they are full time students, and elderly people

- Financial assistance to a mother for the fourth live born child;

paid to women who gave birth to a fourth child after 1st of January 2009 but only upon reaching pensionable age of 62.

- Financial assistance granted to a single parent of a disabled child, upon reaching pensionable age; paid to parent who took care for his/her disabled child until the child reached the age of 26, provided that the parent is unemployed or not entitled to pension.

- Financial assistance to a foster parent, upon reaching retirement age; paid to a person who has been providing foster care to other persons for at least 5 years, provided that the foster parent is unemployed or not entitled to pension at the time of claiming the benefit

REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

Low-income families in following situations

a) have reached the age required to establish the pension according to the legislation;

b) are persons with different degrees of disability;

c) are unemployed registered with the territorial employment agency and do not refuse to participate in activities of community interest;

d) in the period between the 30th week of pregnancy and the 12th week after birth if the child is born dead or dies during postnatal leave or cares for a child up to the age of 3 years;

e) care for a family member / family member who requires care by a third person according to the conclusion of the medical counseling council of the public health sanitary institution;

f) to realize income from full or part-time wages from the entrepreneurial activity or from activities related to the use of agricultural land on the outskirts of the localities.

If the minor has the full exercise capacity in accordance with the Civil Code and confirms one of the occupational statutes provided in art. 5 of the Law no. 133/2008 regarding the social aid, is considered an adult within the meaning of this law.

EXCEPT:

a) do not live at the address where they have their domicile, fact confirmed by the social investigation;

b) executes a custodial sentence;

c) satisfy the military service in due time;

d) they are in state maintenance.

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Citizens and refugees with incomes below local minimum subsistence level (mainly non-working pensioners and persons with disabilities)

SERBIA

Any citizen of Republic in Serbia having income below the minimal level of social security determined by the Law. Foreigners and stateless persons may become beneficiaries in accordance with international agreements/law.

TURKEY

Elderly (65 years and over)

Disabled (18 years and over)

Persons caring for dependent relatives who are disabled and under 18 years)

UKRAINE

Conditions

Nationality

ALBANIA

No nationality requirements.

ARMENIA

No restriction.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Federation of BiH, Republic of Srpska and Brcko District

No special scheme

GEORGIA

No nationality requirements

MONTENEGRO

Citizens of Montenegro with permanent residence and foreigner with an approved temporary or permanent stay in Montenegro.

NORTH MACEDONIA

No nationality requirement.

REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

All citizens, stateless persons, refugees and foreign citizens with legal residence in the Republic of Moldova

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Citizens residing in the territory of the Russian Federation

SERBIA

See "Entitled persons/beneficiaries".

TURKEY

Nationality required

UKRAINE

No nationality requirements.

Residence

ALBANIA

The following persons shall not benefit from this scheme economic aid or disability payment:

Albanian citizens living abroad as emigrants, with the exception of those persons and their families who have been appointed to work in our diplomatic missions and for international organizations.

Asylum seekers who have not yet been granted asylum.

Albanian citizens, foreign citizens, or persons without citizenship, who are in need of emergency assistance as a result of natural disasters or wars.

Persons who have been sentenced by a final court decision, deprived of their liberty.

Persons treated in public residential care institutions, that are funded by State Budget funds.

ARMENIA

No restriction.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Federation BiH, Republic of Srpska and Brcko District

No special scheme

GEORGIA

Permanent residents.

MONTENEGRO

Approved temporary or permanent stay is required.

NORTH MACEDONIA

Permanent residence.

REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

Legal residence required in the Republic of Moldova

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Permanent residence required.

SERBIA

Permanent residence in Serbia (exceptions are internally displaced persons who are treated as temporarily resident).

TURKEY

Permanent residents

UKRAINE

All residents

Age

ALBANIA

Economic assistance and disability allowances, no restriction of age or limited benefits in time.

Orphans that are not placed in social care institution. (No more age restriction)

The age of people with disabilities to be admitted to residential institutions is from 0-25 years

ARMENIA

No restriction.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Federation of BiH, Republic of Srpska and Brcko District

No special scheme

GEORGIA

None

MONTENEGRO

Does not exist.

NORTH MACEDONIA

1) General non-contributory minimum

No age conditions.

2) Specific non-contributory minima

- Continuous financial assistance

Elderly: over 65 years of age;

Disabled: from the age of 26;

Young people: up to their 18th birthday; no age condition for other beneficiaries.

- Financial assistance to a mother for fourth live born child

Over 62 years of age.

- Financial assistance granted to a single parent of disabled child, upon reaching pensionable age

Over 62 years of age (women) and 64 (men)

- Financial assistance to a foster parent, upon reaching pensionable age

Over 62 years of age (women) and 64 (men)

REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

No special scheme.

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

No age restrictions.

SERBIA

Not dependent on age.

TURKEY

Elderly: 65 years and over

Invalid: 18 years and over

Persons caring for dependent relatives: the disabled who is cared for, should be under the age of 18 years

UKRAINE

No restriction.

Means related conditions: a) Rights in rem (real property); b) Personal property (moveable assets); c) Income and (other) benefits; d) Exhaustion of other claims; e) Exemption of resources

ALBANIA

All resources that could be properly used to generate income (whether in cash or in-kind).

There are some resources which can not be calculated as income such as invalidity pensions for labour invalids, etc.

No distinct system of family benefits in operation, supplements added to other social benefits are taken into consideration as income when calculating guaranteed minimum.

ARMENIA

Resources taken into account: All income and property owned by the household concerned.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Federation of BiH, Republic of Srpska and Brcko District

No special scheme

GEORGIA

-Rights in rem (real property)
-Personal property (moveable assets)
-Income and (other) benefits
-Exhaustion of other claims
Proxy means-testing – based on consumption rather than incomes and assets
Observable characteristics of a household recorded and entered in the database.
Each characteristic ascribed different weight.
Score determined by software using linear regression.
Characteristics with largest weight – child, disability, old age, housing.

MONTENEGRO

The following elements are taken into account:
the amount of the average monthly income in the previous quarter must not exceed the base rate from 67,89 to 129,06 € for awarding of this benefit proportionally to the number of family members;
they do not own or use business premises, an apartment or an apartment house in an urban or suburban district, in the size stipulated under the law, they do not own or use agricultural land or forests, with the area stipulated under the law;
the family member did not turn down an employment offer or an offer for vocational training, re-training or upgrading, in accordance with the law, the employment relationship of an individual or a family member was not terminated by the statement of his will, his consent or his quilt, an individual or a family member did not alienate immovable property or renounce the right to inherit property, etc.

NORTH MACEDONIA

1) General non-contributory minimum

All income and property earned and owned in the past three months by all members of the household concerned, calculated for one month. Basic condition is low income and impossibility to improve it by own effort (work, use of property and other priority claims).

2) Specific non-contributory minima

Provided to person with no income or whose income from all sources per family member is lower than MKD 5,415 (44,5% of the minimum wage) as adjusted with the cost of living (inflation rate) and has no property or property rights which can be used to provide a support.

The following means related conditions apply to both scheme:

a) Rights in rem (real property)

The right is not granted to persons who:

Can support themselves by selling or renting a property which is not used to meet their basic living;
Possess second house/flat, house under construction or recreation/ holiday house, business space.

b) Personal property (moveable assets)

The claimant should not possess movable property that can be a source of income (vehicle usable for commercial purposes, a combine or a tractor, registered motor vehicle), possess or lease or use (under a contract with the State) arable land of more than 7000 square meters, savings of more than MKD 70,000, shares.

c) Income and (other) benefits

Income includes: wages, all type of pensions, unemployment benefits, income from property and property rights, income from agricultural activities, subsidies for farmers, income on the basis of temporary work abroad, alimonies, dividends and interest on savings, civil disability benefit, parental assistance for the third child, compensation of a salary for shortened working hours owing to the care of a disabled child, continuous financial assistance to persons that until the age of 18 had a status of child without parents and/or parental care, any other income reported by the Public Revenue Office.

d) Exhaustion of other claims

Social financial assistance is complementary to all other incomes in the household as long as the total household income is below the amount of the social assistance.

The claimants must have claimed all other possible sources of income before the minimum is given.

This right is not granted to persons who have not asked for a support from the person who is legally obliged to provide that support.

The right could be combined with all the benefits that are not taken into account in the means test (see point e) Exemption of resources).

e) Exemption of resources

The following is not considered as income of the household: benefit for physical injury, child allowance, special allowance (cash benefit provided to children with special needs), continuous financial assistance (applicable only when claiming financial social assistance), financial social assistance (applicable only when claiming continuous financial assistance), financial reimbursement for assistance and care, financial reimbursement of expenses of foster families, one-off financial assistance or in kind transfer, one-off financial assistance for a newborn baby, child alimony up to 5.000 denars, financial assistance for social housing, stipend, food and travel allowance or any other allowance for participants in active employment programmes, conditional cash benefit for participants in the subsidized employment programme.

REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

In determining the overall income of the family, income earned in cash from paid work, income from all types of entrepreneurial activity, income from the use of farmland and land plots, as well as other types of income, including property. In the case of insurance and social aid benefits, the established amounts shall be taken into account.

When assessing family welfare to establish social aid and / or aid for the cold period of the year, consideration is given to family composition and movable and immovable property owned / used by the family using a set of characteristics that identify well-being.

Ownership of certain movable and immovable assets, as well as some family characteristics, are considered as an indicator of well-being expressed in points.

If the score is higher than the one set, the family is not eligible for entitlement to help and / or aid for the cold period of the social year.

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Mainly people of pension age

SERBIA

Is taken into account:

All income generated by the household:

average salaries and incomes in the last quarter, or over a shorter period (from 1-3 months) if income was generated only during this period;

unemployment benefits;

severance payment if person is made redundant;

income generated by farming, renting possessions and property and other property rights if they are taxable;

maintenance granted by the court;

income generated by non-registered activities, based on opinion of social work centre;

bank account savings, cash, bonds etc. are also included in monthly income.

There are also limits on the available possessions and property:

the household cannot consist of more than the basic living area which is one room per member and agricultural land of 0,5 ha (hectare) unless this property is mortgaged for valorisation of cash benefit costs;

no family member/ individual has given away any properties that s/he might have used for material security;

no family member/ individual owns properties (besides their home) that can generate an monthly income (through rent or sale) of 6 x cash benefit amount (around average salary in the Republic).

no family member/ individual has any contracts for lifetime support from any other person or organisation.

Cash benefit can be combined with other social protection allowances.

The following is not taken into consideration:

family benefit for up to 4 children,

benefit for another person's care (except contract on lifetime support),

income generated by awards and retirement bonuses,

income generated by pupils or students and

cash compensation for bodily damage (see Table VII 'Employment Injuries and Occupational Diseases')

TURKEY

Besides registered income, expenses of family members and movable/immovable assets are also considered. The monthly household income per capita of claimants should not exceed to one third of minimum net wage (534,37 TL for 2018).

UKRAINE

No restriction.

Requirements for job search, vocational training and behaviour modification

ALBANIA

All adult members of the family capable of work must show evidence of their attempts to find a job and be included in vocational training courses

Families / individuals benefiting economic aid and are of working age, shall be included in social re integration programs.

ARMENIA

No obligation to accept offers of work.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Federation of BiH, Republic of Srpska and Brcko District

No special scheme

GEORGIA

None

MONTENEGRO

Entitlement to family cash benefit will belong to a person who did not refuse offered employment or vocational training, re-training or additional training, pursuant to the law; if the employment of the family member did not terminate at his will, with his consent, through his fault or due to disciplinary or criminal liability, unless a period of one year has elapsed from the termination of employment or unless the incapacity for work has occurred upon the termination of employment; an individual or a family member did not terminate his employment relationship by mutual agreement with payment of severance pay in the amount exceeding ten average monthly wages including taxes and contributions in the state, in accordance with a special law, unless a minimum of three years have elapsed since the mutual agreement on termination of employment relationship and payment of the severance pay; an individual or a family member did not exercise the right to severance pay for termination of employment, in conformity with the law, unless six months have elapsed from the receipt of such benefit.

NORTH MACEDONIA

1) General non-contributory minimum

Unemployed social assistance beneficiaries must be registered as active job seeker with the Employment Service Agency. They must report every month and accept any suitable job assignment (seasonal work, temporary tasks etc), as well as training, qualification, subsidised employment etc. offered by the Employment Agency. Social assistance will be suspended for 6 months if the beneficiary refuses to accept suitable job or training twice.

During the year, social assistance beneficiary may spend up to 90 calendar days in public works/seasonal work/temporary employment organised either by municipalities or public institutions, or private or state-run companies.

2) Specific non-contributory minima

Not applicable.

REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

No special scheme.

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

No obligation to seek employment.

SERBIA

Must be registered as unemployed and cannot refuse offers of: employment, part-time working engagement, seasonal work, professional education, pre-qualification or primary education.

TURKEY

Not applicable

UKRAINE

Person of working age without job must be registered as unemployed at the centre of employment and they must show a willingness to work

Other conditions

ALBANIA

ARMENIA

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

GEORGIA

MONTENEGRO

Entitlement to family cash benefit will belong to:

An individual or a family member who does not own cattle stock, in the quantity stipulated under the law; agricultural and construction mechanisation and other means for work and doing business;

An individual or a family member who does not own a motor vehicle, except the motor vehicle which serves for transport of an individual or a family member, beneficiary of allowance for care and assistance;

An individual or a family member who did not conclude a contract on life-long maintenance, except with the Social Welfare Centre.

NORTH MACEDONIA

No other conditions.

REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

SERBIA

No other specific conditions.

TURKEY

Not applicable

UKRAINE

Not applicable

Cash benefits

Determining factors: a) Level and sufficiency of actual resources; b) Domestic unit for calculation of benefits; c) Impact of family composition

ALBANIA

The monthly amount of economic assistance is determined by decision of the Council of Ministers according to the family structure.

Family unit (household).

ARMENIA

Decision of Government based on available resources.

The domestic unit is the household.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Federation of BiH, Republic of Srpska and Brcko District

No special scheme

GEORGIA

The methodology, of assessing social-economic status of socially vulnerable households used by the government of Georgia is a Proxy Means Testing (PMT) formula, which is focused on new easily verifiable and potentially income generating items and other criteria's, including subsistence minimum, and amount of household benefit depends on rating score and number of family members.

MONTENEGRO

Determining factors include the following:

Income

Size of the family

Means

NORTH MACEDONIA

1) General non-contributory minimum

a) Level and sufficiency of actual resources

Depending on the size of the household, total monthly income of the household earned in the previous three months must be lower than the amount of the social financial assistance for a given household, i.e.:

one member household: total monthly income < MKD 2,914 per month (24% of the minimum wage);

household of two members - total monthly income < MKD 3,992 (32,8% of the minimum wage)

household of three members - total monthly income < MKD 5,070 per month (41,7% of the minimum wage);

household of four members - total monthly income < MKD 6,149 month (50,5% of the minimum wage);

household of five and more members - total monthly income < MKD 7,227 per month (59,4% of the minimum wage).

b) Domestic unit for calculation of benefits is the household. It comprises family members and other relatives (who are not obliged to provide for each other), that contribute, and spend together.

c) Impact of family composition

Income and property earned and owned in the past three months by all members of the household is used for the calculation of the amount of the assistance. The amount varies according to the size of the household. The arithmetical relation between the rate paid to a one member household and the additional amount paid to the household with 2, 3, 4 and 5 members

respectively:

One member household 0%
2 member household 37%
3 member household 74%
4 member household 111%
5 member household 148%

2) Specific non-contributory minima
a) Level and sufficiency of actual resources

Income from all sources per family member must be lower than 5,415 (44,5% of the minimum wage) adjusted with the cost of living (inflation rate).

b) Domestic unit for calculation of benefits is the family that comprises persons who are legally obliged to provide for each other.

c) Impact of family composition
The amount of the benefit increases by certain amount if there are other members in the family who are unfit to work.

REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

The social aid is built on a few basic elements.

To become a beneficiary of social aid, the family must:

- * earn a monthly income less than the minimum guaranteed monthly income of the state, calculated for this family according to art. 7 of the Law no. 133-XVI from 13.06.2008;

- * the occupational status of adult family members is in accordance with art. 5 of the Law on social aid no. 133-XVI of 13 June 2008;

- * the score calculated for family welfare indicators and family characteristics (according to Annex 5 of the Regulation on the way of establishing and paying social aid, approved by the Government Decision No. 1167 of 16.10.2008) be less than or equal to the threshold set (established in the Regulation).

Only in the case of cumulative fulfillment of these qualification requirements will the household be entitled to social aid for the cold period of the year.

The monthly amount of social assistance is established as the difference between the guaranteed minimum monthly income (VLMG) of the family and the total income of the family.

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

The size of the subsistence minimum for the whole of the Russian Federation for the fourth quarter of 2018 is 10,213 rubles per capita, 11,069 rubles for the working-age population, 8,464 rubles for pensioners and 9,950 rubles for children.

In Moscow, the subsistence minimum for the fourth quarter of 2018 per capita is 16,087 rubles, for the able-bodied population - 18,376 rubles, for pensioners - 11,424 rubles, for children - 13,747 rubles.

The minimum subsistence minimum per capita for the fourth quarter of 2018 was set in the Republic of Mordovia - 8,503 rubles, the maximum - in the Chukotka Autonomous Region - 21,606 rubles.

The average subsistence minimum per capita averaged 10,287 rubles for 2018, including 11,125 rubles for the able-bodied population, 8,483 rubles for pensioners and 10,150 rubles for children.

SERBIA

Person or household in need are those having income below the minimal level of social security determined by the Law.

Persons incapable for work (those older than the standard retirement age, children up to 15 years of age or up to 26 years of age if pupils/students, disabled persons, pregnant women or parents on maternity leave or on leave for child care, unemployed persons who take care of family member receiving long-term care benefit), households of whom all members are incapable for work and single-parent family are entitled to an increased amount of the cash benefit.

Centrally administered, financed by state budget.

The domestic unit for the calculation of benefits is individual or household.

Level of benefit depends on number of adults and children in family in need.

TURKEY

Social Assistance and Solidarity Foundation determines the destituteness level of applicants.
Household income per capita is considered for entitlement.
Pension is calculated according to civil servant salary coefficient.

UKRAINE

Decision of Government based on the level of the relative poverty line, but in compliance with the budget resources.

Amounts

ALBANIA

From January 2018 the new scheme of economic aid has rolled out, after the piloting in three regions.

Families in need receive according to the family structure:

1800 ALL for the first family member as listed in the family certificate;

- 1260 ALL for the other family members over the age of 18;
- 900 ALL for members who are up to 18;
- In cases where the family is composed of only one member who is above the working age the economic aid amount is 2,600 ALL.

The amounts for individuals benefiting economic aid such as victims of trafficking, victims of domestic violence, orphans, triplet, receive economic aid in the amount of 3000 ALL per month.

For quadruplet the amount is 4000 ALL per month for each child while for quintuplets the amount is 5000 ALL per month for each child.

ARMENIA

Basic amount - 18000
drams per month

lamp sums :

50000 drams in case of new born child
50000 drams – in case of death of a family member

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Federation BiH, Republic of Srpska and Brcko District
No special scheme

GEORGIA

60 GEL per household member whose rating score is less than 30001; 50 GEL per household member whose rating score is from 30001 to 57001; 40 GEL per household member whose rating score is from 57001 to 60001; 30 GEL per household member whose rating score is from 60001 to 65001. Households whose rating score is from 65001 to 100001 - 50 GEL monthly for each family member under age 16.

MONTENEGRO

The amount of the cash benefit on a monthly basis is:

- a single-member family 67,89 €;
- a family of two members 81,52 €;
- a family of three members 97,85 €;
- a family of four members 115,52 €;
- a family of five or more members 129,06 €.

NORTH MACEDONIA

1) General non-contributory minimum

The basis for calculation is defined in nominal terms and equals 2,914denars for one household member (head of household,

i.e. the claimant of the benefit) adjusted to the cost of living in the previous year.
For every additional household member the base increases by a coefficient of 0.37, but up to 5 family members.

The amount is paid in full during the first three years, 50% from year 4 onward.

The amount of the benefit received equals the difference between the amount of the calculated amount of social financial assistance and the total household income.

Example for a couple with 2 children aged 5 and 10; both parents are unemployed. The amount of the monthly social financial assistance for this family would be: 6.149 Denars minus the total income the family possesses.

2) Specific non-contributory minima

- Continuous financial assistance

4,371 denars for a single recipient. The benefit might further rise depending on the number of co-beneficiaries, i.e.:
for a recipient with one co-beneficiary, it is further increased by coefficient of 0.4,
for a recipient with two or more co-beneficiaries, it is further increased by coefficient of 1.

Co-beneficiary is a family member of the bearer of the right who is unfit to work as well, including a child up to 18 years of age or 26 years if s/he is attending school regularly.

The benefit is paid monthly.

- Financial assistance to a mother for fourth live born child

A fixed payment set at 8.546 denars (70,25% of the minimum wage).

- Financial assistance granted to a single parent of disabled child, upon reaching pensionable age

A fixed monthly payment set at 8.112 denars (66,7% of the minimum wage).

- Financial assistance to a foster parent, upon reaching pensionable age

A fixed monthly payment set at 8.112 denars (66,7% of the minimum wage).

REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

The amount of the minimum monthly income for each family member is paid as follows:

100% of minimum monthly guaranteed income for the applicant;

70% of minimum monthly guaranteed income for each other adult family member

50% of minimum monthly guaranteed income for each child;

+30% of minimum monthly guaranteed income for each adult disabled person;

+50% of minimum monthly guaranteed income for each disabled child;

+ 10% of minimum monthly guaranteed income if the disabled person is the only adult in the family

From earnings from salary rights, income from the monthly childcare allowance ignores 200 lei for each member of the family declaring such status.

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

From 01.01.2016 the amount of social old-age pension is 4759,09 rubles. From 01.04.2016 -4959,85 rubles per month

From 01.04.2016 the amount of social old-age pension is increased annually taking into account the increase rates of the pensioner's subsistence level in the Russian Federation over the previous year

SERBIA

Base for calculation of the amount amounts to 8,374 RSD in January 2019 (15% of net average wage).

The income thresholds used for the family compositions, are (January 2019) as follows:

individual: 1 x Base – 8,374 RSD (15% of net average wage)

other family members – adults: 0.5 x Base per family member – 4,187 RSD (8% of net average wage);

other family members – children up to age 18: 0.3 x Base per child – 2,512 RSD (5% of net average wage).

Benefit paid for up to six members of the family.

2 adult members family: 12,561 RSD (23% of net average wage)

3 members family (1 adult and 2 children): 13,398 RSD (25% of net average wage)

4 members family (2 adults and 2 children): 17,585 RSD (32% of net average wage)

Increased cash benefit for individual/family: standard cash benefit increased by 20%.

TURKEY

As of 2019:

Elderly pension: 601,58 TL

Disability pension for an incapacity degree of %70 and over: 720,33 TL

Disability pension for the degrees between of %40-%69: 480,22 TL

Pension for persons caring for their disabled relatives who are under age of 18.: 480,22 TL

Silicosis Pension for an incapacity degree of %15-%34: 1.037,64 TL

Silicosis Pension for an incapacity degree of %35-%54: 1.185,87 TL

Silicosis Pension for an incapacity degree of %55 and over: 1.321,40 TL

(These are monthly amounts. Three times the amount of these are paid to the entitled persons on a quarterly basis.)

UKRAINE

Social assistance is based on the size of a living wage 1853 UAH for people incapable to work, in the following amounts: 1) 100 percent - the disabled group I, a woman who was awarded the title "Heroine Mother"; 2) 80 per cent - the disabled group II; 3) 60 per cent - the disabled group III; 4) 50 per cent - the priests and clergymen in confirming the fact of such work in due course; 5) 30 percent - all the rest.

Duration and time limits

ALBANIA

Disability payment is indexed every year based on the indexation of consumer prices

ARMENIA

Until the change of the poverty score of the family or the minimal score established by the Government.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Federation BiH, Republic of Srpska and Brcko District

No special scheme

GEORGIA

No time and duration limits exist, the only condition is socio-economic status of household. Means-testing done at least once in 4 years, though family may request additional means-test if its condition deteriorates

MONTENEGRO

The time limit is not defined - as long as the entitlement conditions are fulfilled

NORTH MACEDONIA

Unlimited, that is as long as the conditions are met.

Entitlement is subject to annual renewals by presentation of proofs concerning the household income situation and size.

REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

The entitlement to social assistance on the basis of an application is set for a period not exceeding two years and will be reviewed at any change that could affect the entitlement to social assistance or the amount of social assistance set.

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

On January 1, 2010 a special type of payment the "social pension supplement", will be paid to non-working pensioners on a means-tested basis.

SERBIA

Benefit is paid for as long as the claimant remains entitled. Families with a majority of members who are able to work, may only receive benefits for up to 9 months per calendar year.

Rights are revised yearly. If there is any family member able to work then revision takes place every six months.

TURKEY

As long as the required conditions are provided, there is no duration and time limits for these payments.

The payments are made quarterly (4 installments) and in advance in a year. They are paid to right holders in March, June, September and December.

UKRAINE

No limits

Indexation

ALBANIA

ARMENIA

Irregular unilateral decision of Government based upon available resources.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Federation of BiH, Republic of Srpska and Brcko District

No special scheme

GEORGIA

No special provisions.

MONTENEGRO

Adjustment twice a year, determined by adding 50% of increase in the cost of living and 50% of the increase in average wage in the preceding half year period.

NORTH MACEDONIA

General rule: Adjusted at the beginning of each year by the cost of living in the previous year.

REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

Law nr. 304 of 22.12.2016

for amending and completing the Law no. 133-XVI of 13 June 2008 on social aid.

The minimum level of the guaranteed income will be indexed annually on April 1, according to the annual growth of the consumer price index for the previous year, as established by the Government.

As a result of the indexation, the minimum guaranteed monthly income as at April 1, 2018 for social aid is 1025 lei.

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

No.

SERBIA

Benefit is adjusted on 1 April and 1 October, based on changes of the consumer price index in previous six months

TURKEY

Pension is calculated according to civil servant salary coefficient semi-annually.

UKRAINE

All income and property owned by the household concerned.

Housing and heating allowances

ALBANIA

DCM no.565, dated 9.8.2006 "For the protection of vulnerable groups, by the increased price of electricity" as amended.

DCM no. 8, dated 14.1.2015 "For the protection of vulnerable groups, to effect the removal of the bandage electricity consumption up to 300 kwh per month"

In the framework of the energy sector strategy, the regulator of energy according to the situation of the power company determines the price of electricity. The price of electricity to protect vulnerable categories has been divided into two compresses (up to 300 kwh was the lowest price, while over 300 kwh was the highest price). Decision no. 569 has protected vulnerable categories (disabled people, invalids, pensioners etc.) by compensating them 100%. Decision no. 8 has to do with the compensation that was given with the removal of bandage up to 300 kwh. Removing bandage, in general for the entire population lowered the price while for people spending less than 300 kwh, the price rose.

Article 24 of the law no. 9232/2004 "On social programs for housing", defines the procedures for granting the housing allowances as below:

1. When the rent of the social housing occupies more than 25% of the net family income, the family is entitled for a housing allowance. The amount of the allowance is calculated as a difference between the real rent and the affordable rent.

2. Priority is given to specific categories, such as:

- a) Persons that have the orphan status;
- b) Persons with disabilities;
- c) returnees (migrants)
- d) migrant workers;
- dh) Roma families
- e) etc..

In cities, where there are no social housing facilities, low-income families may benefit a housing bonus that can be used to rent an apartment in the market

DCM no. 404, dated 20.06.2012

For determining the amount, the criteria and benefit procedures of financial compensation of blind, paraplegic and quadriplegic, for the electricity and the telephone bill.

ARMENIA

None

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

GEORGIA

For families with multiple parental status (four or more children under 18), with rating score below 300 000, will receive monthly allowance for electricity in amount of 20 GEL, and 10 GEL, for every following child

MONTENEGRO

Subvention program for electricity for certain categories of beneficiaries.

NORTH MACEDONIA

The right to financial assistance for social housing is granted to persons who are considered 'in social risk' and who do not have a home.

Persons in social risk are:

beneficiaries of continuous financial assistance and orphans or children without parental care aged 18-26 after the termination of the guardianship.

Financial assistance for social housing (for beneficiaries of continuous financial assistance) should be granted by the competent municipality.

Financial assistance for social housing (for persons that until the age of 18 had a status of child without parents and/or parental care) is funded by the State budget and the amount of the benefit depends on the material and family status of the beneficiary (must be below 5.900 Denars per family member adjusted by the costs of living in the previous year).

The costs for rent of a housing facility are covered in the amount of:

- up to 4.214 Denars for individual;
- up to 6.321 Denars for two-members-family;
- up to 8.428 Denars for family with 3 or more members.

The costs for utilities (electricity, heating, water and waste) are covered in the amount of:

- up to 1.580 Denars for individual;
- up to 2.107 Denars for two-members-family;
- up to 2.634 Denars for family with 3 or more members.

The amount of the financial assistance is adjusted annually according to the costs of living in the previous year.

Beneficiaries who are regularly attending school may be entitled to compensation for accommodation in a dormitory.

Beneficiaries owning a personal house may use financial assistance for its repairing and adaptation.

Beneficiaries of the financial social assistance and continuous financial assistance are entitled to a subsidy of the energy consumption. It is a flat-rate monthly payment (1.000 Denars/8,2% of the minimum wage) for covering part of the household costs related with the consumption of energy (electricity, heating, etc.).

REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

Aid for the cold season of the year is a fixed, monthly cash payment to the disadvantaged family for the months of January-March and November-December, in accordance with the legislation in force. Its amount is 315 lei by month.

In order to grant the aid for the cold season of the year, is used the social aid mechanism.

By Government Decision no. 729 from 18.07.2018 regarding the modification of the Government Decision no. 1167/2008 increased the amount of aid for the cold season of the year from 315 lei to 350 lei per month starting with November 2018.

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Accommodation costs and services are subsidized in accordance with income level and for certain categories of population (e.g. retired persons, war veterans, disabled persons).

e.g. subsidies are paid in case the accommodation cost exceeds 20% of the income level.

SERBIA

Cash benefit beneficiaries, depending on the number of family members, are entitled to reduced electricity, water and other utility bills (reduction ranging between 10 and 40%). This reduction falls within the responsibility of the city/municipality governments.

TURKEY

Not applicable

UKRAINE

Reimbursement for cost of household heating (Housing Subsidies) is provided for low-income families and based on means testing. A family should not have to pay more than 20% of the family income on heating bills. If there are no persons in the family who are capable of work the family should not spend more than 15%.

Assessment of claims

ALBANIA

ARMENIA

None

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Federation of BiH and Republic of Srpska and Brcko District
- Not applicable

GEORGIA

Household welfare evaluation conducted by the Social Services Agency.

MONTENEGRO

A request for exercise of the rights in first instance is resolved by PI center for social work in whose territory the person resides. Entitlement to cash benefit is awarded based on evidence and direct insight into social and financial status of the family. In the procedure of realizing entitlement the authorized person from the center, ex officio, conducts direct insight into social and financial status of the family and creates a social anamnesis, which is used as evidence in the procedure.

NORTH MACEDONIA

Social assistance programs are administered by Social Work Centers (SWCs), which are territorial units for social welfare provision. Applications can be lodged with the Social Work Centers competent for a given urban and rural municipality. All applicants are requested to fill-in application form. Social Work Centers obtain documents from different authorities, necessary to prove the eligibility of the applicant. The social worker in the Social Work Center interviews the applicant/beneficiary following an extensive questionnaire, advises him/her about the type of benefit, necessary documentation, assesses individual circumstances and decides upon the eligibility of the applicant/beneficiary. Home visits are conducted for all type of income based benefits in order to make an assessment of the income, assets and living conditions of the claimant/beneficiary and the number of people living within the family. Further on, final decision for Continuous Financial Assistance is inter alia based on the decision of a specially designated commission to assess the incapacity to work, which itself performs examinations of the claimant.

REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

Social aid and / or aid for the cold period of the year is established by the territorial structure of social assistance.

Social aid and / or aid for the cold period of the year is determined on the basis of the registered application for social aide, submitted by one of the members of the family with full capacity, designated by it, or, in the cases provided for by law, by the legal representative of it.

The application is examined by the persons within the territorial structure of social assistance designated to enter the data in the Automated Information System "Social Assistance".

The "Social Assistance" Automated Information System faces data input by employees within the territorial social assistance structure with the data provided by other information systems.

Full application is examined within the Automated Information System "Social Assistance", which checks eligibility for granting / not granting the right and issues decisions.

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

SERBIA

The procedure for requesting benefit shall be instigated at the motion of the claimant. Local Center for Social Work are responsible for assessment of claims. The procedure may also be instigated in the line of duty.

A second instance procedure is ensured. In case of an appeal against first instance decision Minister responsible for social protection/Provincial Secretariat of AP Vojvodina/City government of City of Belgrade are responsible for second instance decisions. Against the decision on the appeal an administrative procedure may be instigated with the competent court.

TURKEY

Not applicable

UKRAINE

In case of fraud or false declarations.

Recovery of benefits

ALBANIA

In case of fraud or over-payment.

ARMENIA

In case of fraud

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Federation of BiH, Republic of Srpska and Brcko District

No special scheme

GEORGIA

None.

MONTENEGRO

A person to whom a benefit has been paid out shall be required to return the received amount, if:
he was awarded this benefit or was granted a rate higher than the rate he was entitled to by law, due to the incorrect data of which he was aware or due to the inaccuracy he needed to be aware of, or due to some other illegal action;
he was awarded this benefit due to the fact that he did not report or reported with a delay changes that were of relevance for the revocation or realisation of benefits or for the benefit rate level, although he knew or had to know about the changes.

NORTH MACEDONIA

In case of fraud by the recipient and submission of incorrect information the recipient should pay back the fraudulently acquired amount with interest together with the amount of the damaged caused.

The persons who have received benefits on the basis of incorrect and incomplete information are suspended from receiving social assistance for a period of one year.

Benefits shall be recovered from the beneficiary. In case of his/her death benefits shall be recovered from the heirs. Reclaim will be avoided if the recovery of benefits would leave the heirs and their families without the necessary financial means.

REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

The applicant for social assistance and / or aid for the cold period of the year according to Law no. 133/2008 on social aid, is required to provide complete and truthful information to the body entitled to determine the benefits.

In case of incomplete, incorrect information or failure to inform about the changes that occurred in the structure and amount of the income or in the circumstances of the family, which influenced the amount of the social aid and / or the granting of the right to aid for the cold period of the year, the beneficiary repays the entire amount which was unduly paid.

The control over the correctness of establishing and using the assigned financial means as intended is exercised by the competent control bodies.

Verification of the information submitted for establishing the social aid and / or aid for the cold period of the year shall be carried out by the territorial structure of social assistance through the exchange of information between the information systems on the basis of the submitted certificates, confirmatory documents or social surveys, according to the legislation.

Verification of the correct and uniform application of this law is done by the Social Inspection.

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

In case of fraud or administrative order.

SERBIA

If the person has given false data in process of determining the eligibility or has not reported any relevant changes, for example he/she fails to declare that he/she owns property above the set minimum or that he/she generates income, a refund of all cash benefits is requested.

TURKEY

Not applicable

UKRAINE

In case of fraud or false declarations.

Special rights in health care

ALBANIA

Provided in health centres

ARMENIA

Free medical service for households with a score of 30.00 or higher.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

GEORGIA

Members of families living below line of 70000 points are covered with better universal medical insurance package

MONTENEGRO

Entitlement to health care is provided to a beneficiary of: cash benefit (social assistance benefit), personal disability benefit, placement in an institution or placement in foster family, unless realizing this entitlement on other basis.

NORTH MACEDONIA

Person in need is entitled to health insurance, which is provided through Health Insurance Fund. All householders are covered for health care through him or her. In such case contributions for health insurance are paid from the State Budget. Beneficiaries of continuous financial assistance are exempted from the participation when using health care services. For families with low income, the upper annual limit for making co-payments for the specialized - consultative and hospital health care is set at level which is lower than 70% of the last year national average monthly net salary. They are exempted from paying participation above the defined upper limit. See Table II "Health Care".

REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

According to Law no. 1585/1998 on compulsory medical insurance, the Government has the quality of insurer for persons from disadvantaged families receiving social assistance according to the Law no.133-XVI of 13 June 2008 on social assistance.

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Health care (official minimum set of services) is free of charge.

SERBIA

All rights granted to unemployed (health insurance).

TURKEY

Not applicable

UKRAINE

Not applicable

Taxation and social contributions

Taxation of cash benefits

ALBANIA

Not subject to taxation.

ARMENIA

Not subject to taxation.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Federation BiH, Republic of Srpska and District Brcko

No special scheme

GEORGIA

Not subject to taxation

MONTENEGRO

Family cash benefits are not subject to taxation.

NORTH MACEDONIA

Not subject to taxation.

REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

No special scheme.

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

SERBIA

Not subject to taxation.

TURKEY

Not applicable

UKRAINE

None

Limit of income for tax relief or tax reduction

ALBANIA

Not applicable.

ARMENIA

Not applicable.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Federation BiH, Republic of Srpska and District Brcko

No special scheme

GEORGIA

Not applicable.

MONTENEGRO

Not applicable.

NORTH MACEDONIA

Not applicable.

REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

No special scheme.

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

SERBIA

Not applicable.

TURKEY

Not applicable

UKRAINE

Not applicable

Social security contributions from benefits

ALBANIA

None.

ARMENIA

None.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

GEORGIA

None.

MONTENEGRO

Beneficiaries of these benefits are not obliged to pay for contributions to other social security schemes on this benefit.

NORTH MACEDONIA

None.

REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

No special scheme

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

SERBIA

None.

TURKEY

Since 01.01.2012 with the implantation of General Health Insurance Act, the elderly and invalid people in this frame are registered as statute of people whose premium covered by state.

UKRAINE

Not applicable