COUNCIL OF EUROPE
CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE
Avenue de l'Europe
F-67075 Strasbourg Cedex
Tel. +33 (0)3 88 41 20 00
www.coe.int

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European Social Charter | Charte Sociale Européenne

2019

Long-term Care

Applicable Statutory Basis

ALBANIA

Law no. 121/2016 “On the social care services in the Republic of Albania”

ARMENIA

Family Code.
RA Law on Social Assistance,
17 December, 2014

- RA Government Resolution on Establishment of the order of care provision to the elderly and disabled citizens, N1874 of 7 December, 2006
- RA Government Resolution No. 1736 of 9 September, 2006

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Federation of BiH
- Law on the Basis of Social Protection, Protection of Civilian War Victims and Protection of Families with Children of Federation BiH (Official Gazette of FBiH 36/99, 54/04,39/06,14/09,45/16 and 40/18) amended in 2004, 2006 and 2009 (Official Gazette of FBiH 54/04, 39/06 and 14/09). Supplemented by 10 cantonal laws on the same subject.
- Law on Taking Over the Rights and Responsibilities of Founders over Institutions of Social Protection in Federation of BiH (Official Gazette of FBiH 31/08)

Republika Srpska
- Law on Social Protection of RS (Official Gazette of RS 37/12 and 90/16)
- Labour Low (Official Gazette of RS 01/16) amended in 2018 (Official Gazette of RS 66/18)
- Law on Income Tax (Official Gazette of RS 60/15, 5/16 I 66/18
Law on Contributions (“Official Gazette of RS” no. 114/17)
Decision on approval of placement of funds for the promotion of the position of persons with disabilities with a personal disability benefit ("Official Gazette of the Republika Srpska" no. 53/18)

Brcko District
- Law on Social Care of Brcko District (Official Gazette of Brcko District 01/03, 4/04, 19/07and 02/08)

GEORGIA

MONTENEGRO

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

Rulebook on medical indicators for the exercising right on social assistance, care and assistance allowance, personal disability allowance and entitlement to wage compensation during leave from work for part-time work, 2014

NORTH MACEDONIA

Social Protection Law (Official Gazette No. 79/2009) as amended on several occasions.

Regulation on the manner for acquiring the right to financial reimbursement for assistance and care (Official Gazette of Republic of Macedonia No. 150/2014)

Health Care Law, 43/2012 as amended on several occasions
Law on health insurance (Official Gazette No. 25/2000) as amended on several occasions

Law on pension and disability insurance 98/2012, as amended on several occasions

REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

Law No 547-XV on Social Assistance, of 25 December 2003.

Law no. 123 of 18 June 2010 on social services

Law No. 909-XII, of 30.1.1992, on the social protection of citizens who suffered following the Chernobyl disaster.

Law No. 499-XIV, of 14.07.1999, on State social benefits for certain categories of citizens.

Government Decision no. 1034 of 31 December 2014 on the approval of the Framework Regulation of the Social Care Home Service and the Minimum Quality Standards.

Government Decision no. 323 of May 30, 2013 on approval of the Framework Regulations on the organization and functioning of the Placement Center
for elderly people and Quality Minimum Standards

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

The Federal Law of the Russian Federation of 21 November, 2011 No 323-FZ “On the Basics of health protection of the citizens of the Russian Federation”;
The Federal Law of the Russian Federation of November 29, 2010, No 326-FZ “On Compulsory Medical Insurance in the Russian Federation”;
Federal Law No. 363-FZ of December 14, 2015, "On the Budget of the Social Insurance Fund of the Russian Federation for 2016";
Federal Law of the Russian Federation of July 16, 1999 No. 165-FZ “On Principles of Compulsory Social Insurance”;
Federal Law of November 24, 1995 No. 181-FZ “On Social Protection of Disabled Persons in the Russian Federation”;
Federal Law of August 2, 1995, No. 122-FZ “On the Social Service of Elderly Citizens and Disabled Persons in the Russian Federation”;
Federal Law of July 24, 1998, No. 125-FZ “On Compulsory Social Insurance against Accidents at Work and Occupational Diseases”;
Federal Law “On Establishment of Disability of the Citizens Procedure” of August 13, 1996, No. 166-FZ;
Federal Law of August 22, 2004" 122-FZ “On Changes in the Legislative Acts of the Russian Federation and Loss of Validity of Some Legislative Acts of the Russian Federation in Connection with Adoption of the Federal Laws “On Changes in the Federal Law On the Basic Principles of the Legislative (Representative) and Executive State Power Bodies of the Russian Federation Constituents” and “On the Basic Principles of the Local Self-Governance Organization in the Russian Federation”;

Federal Law of December 29, 2006 No 255-FZ “On Compulsory Social Insurance in case of Temporary Disability and Maternity of Citizens Subject to Compulsory Social Insurance”;
Federal Law of December 29, 2006, No. 258-FZ “On Making Amendments in Some Russian Federation Legislation Acts Following Development of Power Division”;
Federal Law November 1, 2007 No 244-FZ On Making Amendments in Some Russian Federation Legislation Acts in Order to Increase Material Support for Some Categories of the Russian Citizens”;
Federal Law of the Russian Federation of November30, 2011, No370-FZ “On the Budget of Federal Fund of Compulsory Medical Insurance for 2012 and for planning period 2013 – 2014”;
Federal Law of December 8, 2010 No. 334-FZ “On the Budget of the Russian Federation Social Insurance Fund for 2011 and Planning Periods for 2012-2013”;
Federal Law of July 21, 2007 No. 182-FZ “On the Budget of the Pension Fund of the Russian Federation for 2008 and for the Planning Period of 2009-2010”;
Federal Law of December 10, 2010, No 355-FZ “On the Budget of the Pension Fund of the Russian Federation for 2011 and for the Planning Period for 2012-2013”;
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”;
Federal Law of December 10, 1995 No. 195-FZ "On the Basic Social Service in the Russian Federation";

Federal Law of the Russian Federation on December 2, 2013 N 320-FZ "On the budget of the Pension Fund of the Russian Federation for 2014 and the planning period of 2015 and 2016";

Federal Law of 01.12.2014 385-FZ «On budget of the Pension Fund of the Russian Federation for 2015 and planning period of 2016 and 2017»

Subordinate acts.

SERBIA

Law on Social protection 2011
Law on Pension and Disability Insurance, 2003. Revised 2004/2005/2006/2009/2010/2012/2013/2014/2018

TURKEY

• Presidential Decree No 1 published in Official Gazette of 10.07.2018
• Turkish Disability Act No 5378 published in Official Gazette of 07.07.2005
• Social Services Law No 2828 published in Official Gazzette of 27.05.1983
• Municipality Law No 5393 published in Official Gazzette of 13.07.2005
• Metropolitan Municipality Law No 5216 published in Official Gazzette of 23.07.2004
• Law no 5510 on Social Insurances and General Health Insurance published in Official Gazzette of 16.06.2006
• Regulation on Special Needs Assessment for Children and Regulation on Disability Assessment for Adults published in Official Gazzette No 30692 of 20 February 2019
• Regulation No 26244 of 30.07.2006 on Public Care Institutions and Organisations for Persons with Disabilities In Need of Care.
• Regulation on Private Care Centers for Persons with Disabilities published in Official Gazzette No 29878 of 04.11.2016.
• Regulation on Care Rehabilitation and Family Counselling Services for Persons with Disabilities to be Rendered by General Directorate of Child Protection and Social Services published in Official Gazzette No 27691 of 03.09.2010.
• Regulation on Elderly Nursing Homes and Nursing, Care and Rehabilitation Centers published in Official Gazzette No 24325 of 21.02.2001
• Regulation on Private Elderly Nursing Homes and Nursing, Care and Rehabilitation Centers published in Official Gazzette No 26960 of 07.08.2008
• Regulation on Principles of Establishment and Functioning of Elderly Nursing Homes to be Operated in affiliation with Public Institutions and Organisations published in Official Gazzette No 19422 of 05.04.1987
• Regulation on The Presentation of Health Care Services by The Ministry of Health and Its Affiliated Organizations published in Official Gazzette No 29280
of 27.02.2015

UKRAINE

Laws of Ukraine "On Social Services", "On state social standards and social guarantees"

Basic Principles

ALBANIA

The fund is planned and financed from the government budget, according to regional needs.
Every category is covered by a long-term care according to the above legislation.
The long-term care is based upon needs.
The benefits provided for long-term care are given in cash and kind
Social assistance scheme and care for people in need has changed in the recent years based on the decentralization principle.
The necessary fund for social assistance according to local unit needs is allocated from the central state budget in the beginning of each year. The local unit uses this fund monthly to support poor families according to national criteria and can use part of it to help other families in disadvantaged conditions.
Local units have taken the responsibility to assess social needs and to plan and establish services for groups in need.
Eight residential care services administered by the Ministry of Labor, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities . The other (20 residential care services) have been transferred to the local unit's competence.
The Local unit will support financially new services in cooperation with local NPO-s (Non Profit Organization-s).

ARMENIA

There is no specific scheme for long-term care. Benefits are provided through other branches of social security.
Benefits in-kind:
Special institutions are provided for disabled and orphan children and the elderly, these are financed out of the state budget.
Cash Benefits:
The long-term care cash supplements are based on a philosophy of social insurance and are financed out of contributions.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Federation BiH,
- No special scheme.
- Long-term care is provided through the social protection legislation, grounded on the giving of social security benefits and entitlement is based on necessity.
- The amounts of benefits are regionally organized.
- Scheme is financed from taxes and budget.
- Benefits for long-term care are combined (benefits in-kind and cash benefits).
These benefits are granted as supplement to other social benefits (and are thus part of the other social protection laws)

Republika Srpska
- Long-term care is provided on the basis of the social protection legislation; entitlement is based on necessity.
- The amounts for each right are prescribed at the level of Republika Srpska, provided that the local governments may decide to give other rights provided in the law.
Funding is made partly from the budget of the Republic and partly from the budget of local governments.
- Benefits for long-term care are combined (benefits in-kind and cash benefits).
These benefits are granted as supplement to other social benefits (and are thus part of the other social protection laws)

District Brcko
- No special scheme.
- Long-term care is provided through the social protection legislation, grounded on the giving of social security benefits and entitlement is based on necessity.
- The amounts of benefits are regionally organized.
- Scheme is financed from taxes and budget.
- Benefits for long-term care are combined (benefits in-kind and cash benefits).
These benefits are granted as supplement to other social benefits (and are thus part of the other social protection laws)

GEORGIA

There is no specific scheme for long-term care. Benefits are provided through other branches of social security. Benefits in-kind: Special institutional care provided for disabled, for children deprived of parental care and for elderly. Services related to alternative day care centers, small group homes, community based services are financed by central and local budget. Basically- centralized, universal system, not linked to economic activity and/or payment of contributions. No benefits to informal carers.

MONTENEGRO

No specific scheme. Part of the general social assistance scheme. Financed by the State Budget.
Beneficiaries may be citizens of Montenegro, with permanent residence, foreigners with an approved temporary stay or permanent stay in Montenegro.

NORTH MACEDONIA

Long-term care is not ensured by a single system, but it is partially provided under the social protection and pension insurance system run by the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy and the health care system under the responsibility of the Ministry of Health. Each of these systems has its own legal regulations, criteria of accessibility and quality, and a different method of financing. Apart from the state guaranteed systems, long-term care is traditionally provided by family members and other close persons.
Benefits in cash (assistance and care by other person, allowance for blindness and mobility, allowance for deafness, compensation of a salary for shortened working hours of the parent due to the care of a disabled child) and in kind are provided (accommodation and nursing care in social protection institutions or specialized hospitals, day care, home care and assistance, foster family care). Cash benefits are organised at central level. In-kind benefits are organized both centrally and locally.
Provision of long-term care is based on insurance principles for health care and universal entitlement for the social care services and cash benefits. Provision of some cash benefits is also based upon financial means.
Long-term care is financed primarily from State Budget, contributions, out-of-pocket payments by the beneficiary or his/her family and municipal budget (for certain social care services).
Some specific benefits exist for informal carers (see “Benefits for informal carers”)

REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

.In the field of social assistance, long-term care is provided through social services. The right to social services is determined individually, based on the assessment of the person / family needs of these services.

Thus, depending on the individual needs and individualized assistance plan, social services are provided, such as: social care at home, day care centers; temporary placement centers, long-term placement centers, rehabilitation centers, multi-purpose social assistance centers.

According to the legislation, the prerogative of the establishment and development of social services belongs to the local public administration authorities of level one and level two.

According to Law no. 123/2010 on social services, social services are classified into the following types:
a) primary social services;
b) specialized social services;
c) social services with high specialization.
Primary social services are services that are provided at community level to all beneficiaries and are aimed at preventing or limiting situations of difficulty that may cause marginalization or social exclusion.

Specialized social services are services involving the training of specialists and aim at maintaining, rehabilitating and developing individual capacities to overcome a situation of difficulty in which the beneficiary or his family is located.

Social services with a high specialization are services provided in a residential institution or specialized temporary placement institution which require a range of complex interventions that may include any combination of specialized social services provided to beneficiaries with increased dependence and requiring continuous supervision (24/24 hours).

Simultaneous, according to the Social Assistance Act no. 547/2003, the local public administration authorities of second level organize the territorial structure of social assistance, which together with the first level local public administration authorities and in cooperation with the representatives of the civil society, implements the social assistance policy and ensures the application of the legislation at the level territorial.

Persons with severe disability immobilized in bed have suffered from the Chernobyl catastrophe, they are set up a monthly allowance for care, attendance according to the Law no. 909/1992.

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Basic principles of rendering social services:
1) targeting;
2) availability;
3) voluntariness;
4) humanity;
5) priority of social services provision for minors being in difficult life situation;
6) confidentiality;
7) preventive direction.
Social services shall correspond to the state standards specifying basic requirements as to volumes and quality of social services, procedure for rendering thereof.
Establishment of the state standard of social services shall be carried out subject to the procedure defined by governmental authorities of constituent entities of the Russian Federation.
The state guarantees its citizens the right to social service in the state system of social services in regard to basic types specified in the said Federal Law subject to the procedure and conditions specified by other regulatory legal acts of constituent entities of the Russian Federation.

SERBIA

Universal in-kind benefit or cash entitlement to people in need of care due to health conditions.

Benefits in kind are provided through social welfare scheme, through Social Care institutions. Centrally administered, financed by state budget.

Cash benefits are provided through two separate schemes. One is through Pension and Invalidity Insurance scheme which provides cash benefit for insured persons and pensioners. The benefit for other persons in need is provided from the State budget.

TURKEY

Long-term care is not ensured by a single system, but it is mainly provided and run by the Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Services (ACSHB). Thus, care services for persons with disabilities (PwDs) and the elderly are centrally administered. Application and other relevant processes for long term care are carried out by provincial directorates of the Ministry in 81 provinces. Benefits are financed from the government budget. Benefits provided by the Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Services for long-term care are combined (benefits in-kind and cash benefits including Home Care Allowance). Entitlement for the benefits in-kind (both for PwDs and the elderly) is based on universal entitlement. Cash benefits are based on the means-tested criteria.

Healthcare at home and some assistive devices are provided under the general health insurance system (universal) run by the Ministry of Health, and some home support services for PwDs and the elderly are provided by local government based on neccesities.

UKRAINE

Universal in-kind benefit , entitlement to people in need of care due to the health conditions,
organized regionally on the municipal level and financed by local budget .

Risk Covered: Definition

ALBANIA

- Poor families who fell out of the social net, apply for social assistance in local units offices. Orphans are supported with priority under age 18 if they are in family care and after this age when they are unemployed.
- People with disability (work invalids, blind, paraplegic and tetraplegic, people with mental health problems and people with physic and mental disabilities) are supported monthly with a disability allowance and care giver allowance. They are evaluated by special commissions for the scale of disability and care they need. We are working to change the legislation and practice and move form medical model of disability to the social-medical one.

- Victims of trafficking after emerging from the social care institutions until their employment, are entitled for social assistance.

- Victims of domestic violence for the period of their Order of Protection / Immediate Order of Protection.

ARMENIA

Benefits in-kind:
Special institutions are available for those disabled or orphan children and aged people who are in need of care.

Cash Benefits:
Those falling within the first group of invalidity are considered to be in need of care (see Table V 'Invalidity').

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Federation BiH,
Allowance for the assistance and care by another person could cover invalids, persons impaired in their physical or mental development, elderly and incapacitated persons with permanent changes in their health condition, who cannot procure sufficient sustainability to satisfy their existential needs

Republika Srpska -
The right to financial assistance is provided by the persons who are unable to work and the right to allowance for assistance and care by other person is exercised by the persons who are partially or completely dependent on assistance and care of other person when meeting the basic and physiological needs. Work disability and functional status are determined by the expert committee.

The right to a disability benefit is exercised by persons affected by the impairment / illness in the developmental period, which depend on the assistance and care of another person and whose physical disabilities is from 80 to 100%

District Brcko
Right to financial assistance is provided by persons incapacitated for work, whereas the right to allowance for other person's assistance and care is provided by persons who are partly or fully dependent on other person's assistance and care in fulfilling their basic and physiological needs. Incapacity for work and the functional status are determined by an expert medical commission.

GEORGIA

No particular definition of long-term care exists. The need for long-term care- i.e. qualification requirements to certain state programs/services is defined by the relevant programs,taking into account grades of disability and Health conditions etc.

MONTENEGRO

Entitlement to care and assistance allowance is a cash benefit, financed from the budget.
It is realized by a person who needs care and support due to bodily, mental, intellectual or sensory disorders or changes in health condition, in order to have access to fulfilment of its needs;

NORTH MACEDONIA

Social protection:
Incapacity to perform the basic living functions (the person cannot move around the house even by using appropriate aids, cannot maintain personal hygiene, cannot dress, needs to be fed, or cannot perform other activities for satisfying the basic needs of living),

that includes those who are immobile, completely blind as well as those with severe and profound mental disabilities and illness.

Health care:
Incapacity to perform the basic living functions due to chronic progressive illness, trauma, dementia, terminal illness, muscular dystrophy, multiple sclerosis, paraplegia, hemiplegia, quadriplegia, coma vigil, mental illness, etc.

REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

In the field of social assistance, long-term care is provided through social services. The right to social services is determined individually, based on the assessment of the person / family needs of these services.

Thus, depending on the individual needs and individualized assistance plan, social services are provided, such as: social care at home, day care centers; temporary placement centers, long-term placement centers, rehabilitation centers, multi-purpose social assistance centers.

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

The right of elderly and disabled persons to social services, including those in inpatient institutions of social services, is set by federal laws.

The following persons are eligible:
senior citizens (women over 55 and men older than 60 years);
persons with disabilities (including disabled children) who need a permanent or temporary assistance in connection with the partial or complete loss of possibility to cope with their basic necessities of life due to the limited ability for self-care and (or) movement.

E.g., this status is granted to disabled persons of
Group 1 disability (100% disability, or age over 80 years, and the need for constant care and / or care and support).

SERBIA

Cash allowance is paid to beneficiaries who have lost ambulatory capacity, to those who are unable to move independently indoors with an adequate aiding device or need help to feed themselves, to dress and undress, and to maintain basic personal hygiene due to the severity or nature of permanent illness or pathological condition, or to blind people who have lost sense of light and correct positioning, and persons with visual acuity of less than 0.05 with the optimum correction.

TURKEY

Health Board Report on disability and health status is required for PwDs to benefit from institutional care services.

Persons at or above 60 years old can benefit from public nursing homes whereas, persons at or above 55 years old can benefit from private nursing homes.

Applicants of cash benefits (including Home Care Allowance), who cannot fulfill the requirements of daily life without the support and care of others, have to hold Health Board Report on disability that indicates a severe disability at a rate of at least %50 and to meet the financial criteria.

There is no limit for the duration of dependency.

Home health care: For individuals who are in need of home health care services due to various diseases, medical, social and psychological counseling services, medical examinations and treatments, medical care, follow-up and rehabilitation services can be provided.

Patient: The individual who has difficulty in accessing healthcare due to the disease and / or aging, who has disrupted the quality of life, and who has demanded to receive health services in his home and family environment,

Units: It is established in accordance with the criteria stated in this Regulation for the purpose of evaluating the requests of the patients or patients' relatives who apply, and providing home health services to the patients who are considered eligible for the applications, and if necessary, for the transfer of the patients to the hospital.

UKRAINE

The need for long-term care is defined by different categories of persons using several criteria (basically age and health conditions).
Old age criteria: the recipient should reach the age of 60.

Health criteria: children with disabilities and people unfit to work and to perform every day self care and movements.

Field of Application

ALBANIA

Refer to the “Risk Covered: Definition”

ARMENIA

Benefits in-kind:
All residents.

Cash Benefits:
All residents.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Federation BiH
-all person over 65 years of age incapable for self care without means
-all persons younger than 65 years of age receiving an disability allowance when they suffer of at least 90% degree of disability
-civilian war victims with at least 80% body impairment

Republic of Srpska -
The following persons are considered unable to work:
-persons over 65 years,
-women during pregnancy, childbirth and postpartum for the period provided for in the labour regulations
-father, guardian, foster parent who takes care of one or more children up to one year life,
-a child up to the age of 18 or until the completion of formal education and maximum 26 years,
-a person with permanent damage of whom the expert commission determined that he/she is unable to work. Above definition, according to the Law on Social Protection is used for exercising the right to financial assistance; it does not apply to persons whose incapacity is to be assessed for the application of temporary inability for work under the Labour Law, which is discussed in Chapter 5 – “Disability”.

District Brcko
Right to financial assistance is provided by persons incapacitated for work, whereas the right to allowance for other person’s assistance and care is provided by persons who are partly or fully dependent on other person’s assistance and care in fulfilling their basic and physiological needs. Incapacity for work and the functional status are determined by an expert medical commission

GEORGIA

All residents in need of temporary or permanent care for physical, mental or social reasons. No state insurance schemes against the risk exist.

MONTENEGRO

Is entitled to be placed in a care institution: adult disabled persons and elderly persons who cannot be provided care in any other manner, due to housing, health, social or family conditions.

NORTH MACEDONIA

Social protection
Cash benefits and benefits in-kind: all permanent residents, who are not capable to look after themselves and are dependent on assistance and care by other person (Elderly person, person with physical and/or mental disability/impairments, persons with chronic illness).

Health care

Provided for those who are eligible for health care services (see Table II “Health care”, “Field of application, 1. Beneficiaries”)

Voluntary insurance (see Table II “Health care”, “Field of application, 3. Voluntarily insured”)

REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

The citizens of the Republic of Moldova and the foreigners specified in art. 2 par. (1) of the Law no. 274 of 27 December 2011 on the integration of foreigners in the Republic of Moldova, who reached the standard retirement age or are assigned to degrees of disability or are in different situations of difficulty, lack of support from children, extended family, relatives and who, due to circumstances such as physical or social, have a low capacity for self, need supervision, assistance and specialized care.

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Social services are provided at the request of a citizen, his guardian, trustee, other legal representative, a state power body, a body of local self-government, a public association.

Every citizen is entitled to obtain free information on opportunities, forms, procedures and conditions of social service within the state system of social services.

Foreign subjects with permanent residence in the Russian Federation have equal rights for social service with the citizens, (unless otherwise specified by international agreements of the Russian Federation).

SERBIA

Pension and Invalidity Insurance: Insured persons and pensioners

Social Welfare scheme: All other citizens of Serbia residing in Serbia. Foreigners and stateless persons may become beneficiaries in accordance with international agreements/law.

TURKEY

All residents in need of care can benefit from long term care services. In addition, foreign nationals with residence permits can also benefit from these services.

Everybody who has difficulty in accessing healthcare due to the disease and / or aging, who has disrupted the quality of life, and who has demanded to receive health services in his home and family environment,

UKRAINE

All residents in need.

Conditions

Qualifying period

ALBANIA

Economic assistance for poor families and individuals not limited in time, if they are without incomes from other resources.

Orphans are supported with social care services or with economic assistance when are not been placed in social services institutions.

Persons have the right to be placed in social care institutions for a period of 6 months, which can be extended to up to one year from the date their application is lodged. Five years after their placement in social care institutions, children who come from families with social problems, have their family's social and economic situation re-evaluated by the administrators in the local government unit. The new economic and social state is made known to the council of the local government unit, which revises the decision for the further stay of the child in the institution or not. People can stay in social care centres until it is found another alternative care for them.

ARMENIA

Benefits in-kind:
No qualifying period required.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Federation BiH and District Brcko
See 'Field of Application' above

Republic of Srpska - Allowance for assistance and care by other person can be claimed by the persons over 3 years old.

GEORGIA

None
No minimum periods of residence, employment, insurance contribution or economic activity required.

MONTENEGRO

Does not exist.

NORTH MACEDONIA

No qualifying period.

REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

According to the Guven decision no. 1167 of October 16, 2008 for the approval of the Regulation on the manner of establishing and paying the social aid, the right to social aid / aid for the cold season of the year is reviewed when any change in the information previously submitted by the applicant, or at each 12 calendar months after entitlement to the benefits concerned. If all members of the family have reached retirement age or are recognized by the National Council for Determining Disability and Labor Capacity and have no other sources of income than social benefits, of the year shall be reviewed every 24 calendar months after its award.

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

The length of the waiting period for the provision of social services in the state system of social services in constituent parts of the Russian Federation is not the same.
For home-based service in most regions it amounts to not less than one month.
For in-patient care the waiting period for a place in a boarding house in a number of cases varies from one year to three years.
The age of a recipient of social services in the state system of social services:
senior citizens (women over 55 and men over 60 years);
persons with disabilities (including disabled children over 4 years old) with no age restrictions.

SERBIA

No limit.

TURKEY

None. No minimum periods of residence, employment or economic activity required.

UKRAINE

No restriction on age

Minimum level of dependency

ALBANIA

ARMENIA

None

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Federation BiH
See Field of Application

Republika Srpska
See Field of Application and Risk Covered: Definition

GEORGIA

None
No general special provisions

MONTENEGRO

Does not exist.

NORTH MACEDONIA

There is no particular minimum level of dependency. In general, cash benefits are granted to persons who need assistance from another person in performing daily activities. Criteria of dependency for benefits in kind differ according to the legislation concerned.

REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

According to Law no. 909/1992, a monthly allowance for care, attendance and supervision in the amount of 500 lei per month shall be established for the persons with severe disability in bed. The monthly allowance can not be determined if the persons are in full state maintenance, they are beneficiaries of the personal assistance service or they are beneficiaries of the social care service at home.

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

SERBIA

See: Risk covered: Definition

TURKEY

There is no minimum degree of dependency required to qualify for institutional care of PwDs and the elderly.

For cash benefits, see “risk covered: Definition”.

UKRAINE

Not applicable

Age

ALBANIA

Disability and economic assistance allowances, no restriction of age or limited benefits in time.

Orphans that are not placed in social care institution, has no restriction of age, to be eligible for economic assistance;

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

ARMENIA

Benefits in-kind:
Elderly: legal retirement age (See Table VI ‘Old Age’).
Children: up to 18 years of age.

Cash Benefits:
See Table V 'Invalidity.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Republika Srpska
Allowance for assistance and care by other person can be claimed by the persons over 3 years old.
Persons whose impairment / illness occurred during the development period, i.e. up to the age of 18 (no matter how many years they have at the time of recognition of right) can achieved
The right to disability benefit.

GEORGIA

For children required age is under 18 years, for elderly –is 60 year for women and 65 year for men, for disabled no age is required.

MONTENEGRO

Does not exist.

NORTH MACEDONIA

In case of long-term care services provided in the social care institutions and day-care centers there are different age criteria depending on the type of institution. Personal assistance service is provided to persons aged 18-64.

Financial reimbursement for assistance and care, Allowance for blindness, Allowance for mobility and Allowance for deafness are granted to persons above age of 26.

REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

Under the Law on Social Aid no. 133 of 13.06.2008, entitled to social assistance and / or aid for the cold period of the year benefit disadvantaged families if all its adult members fall into at least one of the 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.

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

SERBIA

Pension and Invalidity scheme: 15 years

Social Welfare scheme:
No limit.

TURKEY

There is no upper or lower age condition for cash benefits and institutional care services for PwDs.

However, persons at or above 60 years old can benefit from public nursing homes whereas, persons at or above 55 years old can benefit from private nursing homes.
There is also no upper or lower age condition for home health care services given by Ministry of Health.

UKRAINE

No restriction of age

Organisation

Evaluation of dependency: evaluators

ALBANIA

The placement of children, persons with disabilities, and elderly people in public and private social care institutions is done by the commissions for the evaluation of the needs of persons, which are set up and function at the level of the municipality/commune, region and the State Social Service.

ARMENIA

Ministry approves eligibility of service in basis of to the conclusions of the regional body providing social services /for elderly people/ and to the municipality division of women and family protection /for orphan/disabled children/ .
Note: Provision of long term care may be rejected in case he/she has chronic alcohol and/or drug user, is a virus bearer, suffers from diseases, which can be treated only in specialized health care facilities.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Federation BiH
The Institute for Medical Examination of the Health

Republika Srpska
Review of the conditions for the exercise of these rights is made by Social Welfare Centers. The Ministry of Health and Social Welfare and the inspector in charge of social protection are supervising.
The capacity and functional condition are assessed by an expert committee composed of a specialist in family medicine, a psychologist and a defectologist. The committee may include, if necessary, two more members: a specialist in relevant branch of medicine depending on the type of handicap and a social worker.
The degree of physical disability shall be determined by expert evaluation of the Pension and Disability Insurance Fund

District Brčko
The expert medical commission for evaluation the capacity of persons requesting social protection in the territory of the Brčko District of BiH.

GEORGIA

Regional councils of the Social Service Agency on the basis of evaluations made by Social workers

MONTENEGRO

For realization of certain social rights commissions are established within the Ministry as expert bodies which, in the procedure of regulating certain social rights, provide findings and opinion on mental and physical and health condition as a condition for realization of determined rights.
The commissions are established as first instance and second instance. The commissions work and decide independently in accordance with legal regulations and rules of mental and social and medical science and practice.
Finding and opinion are given by the commissions based on examination of the person and adequate documentation.
The necessary documentation is acquired and provided by the Center for social work in the procedure of regulating the right.

NORTH MACEDONIA

Medical doctors and Expert bodies established by special regulations.

Social Protection System:

The degree of disability/level of dependency/incapacity to work is determined by Expert Committees established within institutions dealing with mental and physical development problems.
The assessment of the specific needs of children is carried out by bodies of trained experts with qualification in health, defectology, pediatrics and other specialty, which operate in healthcare institutions.

Assistance and care by other person: the Expert Committees are composed of three medical specialists, who base their evaluations on the opinion of the personal doctor on the need for care and examination of the applicant/beneficiary. Applicants are referred to the Expert Committee by the social worker in the competent Social Work Center following the initiative taken by the personal doctor.
Allowance for blindness, Allowance for mobility: Medical council of at least 3 specialist doctors at clinic hospitals or opinion of the first instance committee which assess the type and degree of impairment.

Health care system:
The need for home and semi-stationary palliative care is established by specialized doctors.
The need for long-term nursing medical care in hospitals is determined on the basis of the opinion of medical council of specialists at hospitals and opinion of the committee of doctors with the Health Insurance Fund.

REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

In the social assistance system there is a determined mechanism for assessing their needs, determining and prioritizing them, establishing the social diagnosis, and developing and defining the social services needed to meet the needs.
The specialist with competence assessment needs is the social worker in the community in collaboration with the multidisciplinary team.
The multidisciplinary team, namely: physician, psychologist, policeman, teacher, representative of the local public administration authority, representatives of civil society, family members, etc., is involved in ensuring the interdisciplinary approach of the beneficiary's situation.

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

SERBIA

Pension and Invalidity Fund.

TURKEY

PwDs are required to submit a Disability Report issued by a health board of medical doctors composed of different branches in order to benefit from public institutional care services or cash benefits.

The degree of disability/level of dependency is determined by a board of medical doctors established within the healthcare and expert committee established within the Provincial Directorates of the Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Services.

In the process of placement in formal and private nursing homes, the medical report and the social assessment report by social workers affiliated with Provincial Directorates of the Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Services are required.

Provincial Health Directorates are responsible for home health care services given by Ministry of Health.

UKRAINE

Doctor

Evaluation of dependency: indicators and categories of need

ALBANIA

Based on current Albanian legislation, disability care-giving allowance is delivered according to the severity of medical diagnosis of the individual. There are only 2 categories of persons with disabilities, the ones which benefit from care-giving allowance and the others who don't. There is no scale of assessment which can affect the amount of money given to cover the cost of caregiving. Usually, the persons with disabilities who belong to the first group are considered to be with a more severe diagnosis and are commonly given this allowance. At the moment, the Ministry of Social Welfare and Youth is designing the new reform of disability assessment which will include the social assessment of the individual. The daily living activities will be highly considered to measure the capacity of the individual to perform the activities independently.

ARMENIA

No specified method is applied. Indicators are in the process of development.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Federation BiH
The Institute for Medical Examination of the Health

Republika Srpska
The Ministry of Health and Social Welfare keeps a unique record of beneficiaries and services provided; social protection institutions also keep records of users, their rights and services provided. The Law provides for the establishment of the Institute for Social Protection as a development institution for monitoring, promoting, planning, encouraging development and conduct of research and expert activities in the field of social protection.
The following criteria are applied to determine the functional condition: complete and partial dependence on assistance and care by another person. Complete dependence: the inability of independent movement even with the orthopedic aids, inability of taking food, managing personal hygiene, performing physiological needs, undressing and dressing, permanent and progressive damage to the intellectual, emotional and social functioning with complete dependence on the help of another person, permanent and progressive sensory impairments with complete dependence on the help of another person, Bartel index with a score of 0-60 points.
Partial dependence: ability of independent movement with orthopedic aids, taking food, managing personal hygiene, performing physiological needs, undressing and dressing with the partial assistance of another person, permanent and progressive sensory impairments with partial dependence on the help of another person, permanent and progressive damage to the intellectual, emotional and social functioning with partial dependence on the help of another person, Bartel index with a score of 61- points-80 points, i.e. 61-90 points for kids.

District Brčko
The expert medical commission for evaluation the capacity of persons requesting social protection in the territory of the Brčko District of BiH.

Articles 6 and 7 of the Law on Amendments to the Law on Social Protection of the BD BiH (Brčko District of BiH, 21/18) regulate the beneficiaries of the right to allowance for care and assistance from another person (persons suffering from paralysis, dystrophy, related musculoskeletal and neuromuscular disorders, multiple sclerosis, persons who are severely mentally impaired, blind, immobile, persons requiring permanent care and assistance from another person, children with rare illnesses); dependency/functional dependence is determined by Barthel Index of Activities of Daily Living; level of dependency - complete dependence, severe dependence, moderate dependence and mild dependence.

GEORGIA

No special provisions for evaluation of care dependency

MONTENEGRO

No special indicators.

NORTH MACEDONIA

Assistance and care by other person: Dependency is assessed by reference to the capacity of persons to perform autonomously the essential activities of daily living (housekeeping, moving around in the home, mobility and personal hygiene), by means of specific evaluations, in particular on the basis of the International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF) of the World Health Organisation and Barthel ADL index.
There are 2 categories of dependency on care:
Persons with higher level of dependence are the ones with severe or pronounced mental disabilities, severe and most severe bodily disabilities, complete blindness and temporary or permanent changes in the health condition, due to which the person cannot perform basic living functions.
Persons with lower level of dependence are persons with moderate mental disability, those suffering from temporary or permanent changes in the health condition and who cannot perform all basic living functions without help and care from another person.
Benefits in kind: Assessment relating to provision of benefits in kind is based on the individual’s need of help and care from another person in performing activities of daily living.

REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

In the process of needs assessment are observed, studied and analyzed living conditions, housing facilities, social network support the applicant's income, health, recommendations for health care, a person's ability to self-care, a person's ability to perform daily activities, mobility person, sensory abilities, psycho-emotional and behavioral, social pathologies, etc.

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

SERBIA

No specific indicators. The persons should be in need of care and they should belong to a special group which the care is provided for.

TURKEY

International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF) is used in evaluation of dependency for adults.

Disability related function loss of the person and its effect on daily life activity are taken as a basis in measuring disability for adults. With this approach, medical disorder are evaluated both anatomically and functionally in determination of disability status.
In determination of functional disorders rates in line with the disability type, permanent function disorders that are considered to have no effect on disability are taken into consideration, notwithstanding the application of a medical treatment. In assessment of ability in performing activities of daily life, the expression of “severely disabled person” was replaced with “full-dependent person with a disability”. Assessment of dependency/independence or the state of neediness for care assessment of persons residing in health institutions should be conducted through Functional Independence Scale (FIM).

In assessing disability for children with special needs, the classification is based on International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health: Children and Youth Version (ICF-CY). Special Needs Report for Children (ÇÖZGER) is issued for children and youth with special needs and with a need for special arrangements in the environment in order to participate equally with other individuals without physical or developmental limitations in social life, health, education, rehabilitation, supportive devices, orthosis, prosthesis and other social and economic rights or services.
By introduction of ÇÖZGER, children with disabilities have been classified and identified in legislative texts with the following expressions; “child with a special need”, “child with a mild special need”, “child with a moderate special need”, “child with a severe special need”, “child with a highly severe special need”, “child with a distinct special need” or “child with a need for special conditions”

Home health and social services evaluation commission: The commission is established within the governorship for the coordination of home health care and support services offered in the province,

UKRAINE

Depending of level of incapacity (invalidity)

Evaluation of dependency: review

ALBANIA

ARMENIA

Not applicable

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Center for Social Work that decides on the rights, reviews the conditions for the exercise of the right to financial assistance (for the persons incapable of work who are affected by poor material conditions and low income level) until October of the current year. The conditions for the right to allowance for assistance and care by another person is reviewed on an annual basis, according to the plan of the center.

GEORGIA

No regular review of need, unless upon the request of the beneficiary, his/her guardian or legal representative

MONTENEGRO

Regular review when appropriate.

NORTH MACEDONIA

The beneficiary may undergo reevaluations at his/her request or following a decision of the Expert Committee and the competent social work centre.

REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

According to the legislation, the reassessment of needs takes place at one month, three months and six months, the request of the beneficiary, the caretakers.

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

SERBIA

No regular re-assessment of dependency.

TURKEY

In institutional care services for persons with disabilities and the elderly, individual care plans are reviewed on a monthly basis or when needed.

In private care centers, the situation of persons with disabilities in need of care is evaluated by the provincial directorates of the ACSHB at least twice a year.

The care needs of the individuals benefiting from the Home Care Allowance are reviewed at least once a year or when needed by committee of care services established in Provincial Directorates of ACSHB.

Home health care services are reviewed whenever patients need.

UKRAINE

Providers: informal carers

ALBANIA

None

ARMENIA

Not applicable

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Federation BiH
Government and non-government sector
Republika Srpska
One of the parents of a child with psycho-physical disabilities, who is not in a proper health or social institution, has the right to work part-time with the right to receive a reimbursement for the other half of full-time working hours in order to provide enhanced care and child care.
No benefit is granted but wage is paid by employer as though the person would have been working full-time.
In case of part-time leave, the employer will receive a reimbursement from the Public Fund for Child Protection.
The right to a supplement for the assistance and care of another person is paid to a dependent person rather than to the person providing assistance and care; a person who is dependent on the assistance and care of another person can only choose who will provide him/her with help and care (there are no prescribed conditions for the selection of the assisting person).

GEORGIA

No informal care

MONTENEGRO

Not prescribed

NORTH MACEDONIA

Informal care may be provided by spouses/partners, family members, friends or other persons.

REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

According to the Government Decision no. 1034 of 31.12.2014 The social care service at home is provided by the social worker. The social worker is the person who has received special home care training and provides these services.

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

State social services organizations of the social security system (federal state institutions of social service, state institutions of social service of constituent parts of the Russian Federation, municipal institutions of social service

Services provided by professional physicians, nurses, including health visitors, nurses' aides, social workers, masseurs, etc.) employed in the state and municipal system of social service

Social services are also provided by organizations and institutions of other forms of ownership, as well as by non-incorporated persons engaged in the business of social services

Services provided by professional staff employed on the basis of contracts

SERBIA

Spouses, other household members, relatives, friends, neighbours and other persons with whom the dependent person has a social relationship.

TURKEY

Long-term care on an informal basis can be provided by persons who are defined as a "relative" in the related regulation.

UKRAINE

Professional providers

Providers: professional providers

ALBANIA

ARMENIA

Professional providers: Special institutions are provided care for disabled and orphan children and the elderly people.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Federation BiH
Government and non-government sector
Republic of Srpska
Government and NGO sectors

GEORGIA

Professional providers. Residential institutions. Requirements that need to be met by them depend on type of the service and target group they serve.

MONTENEGRO

Professional service providers:
Social and child welfare institutions
Day care centers
Homes for the elderly

NORTH MACEDONIA

Professional (formal) care is provided in people's own homes, social protection institutions, day care centers, hospitals, foster families in the public and private sector. All providers must have license (permit) to deliver the care services on professional basis. They have to follow strict rules and standards in terms of professional staff, space, equipment and means of operation. Personal assistants must possess certificate for completed verified training.

REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

According to Law no. 123/2010 social service providers may be natural or private individuals or legal entities.
According to the Government Decision no. 1034/2014 on the approval of the Framework Regulation of the Social Welfare Service at Home and Minimum Quality Standards, home care services are provided by the social worker (a person who has received special home care training and provides these services) employed by the territorial welfare structure.

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

State social services organizations of the social security system (federal state institutions of social service, state institutions of social service of constituent parts of the Russian Federation, municipal institutions of social service

Services provided by professional physicians, nurses, including health visitors, nurses' aides, social workers, masseurs, etc.) employed in the state and municipal system of social service

Social services are also provided by organizations and institutions of other forms of ownership, as well as by non-incorporated persons engaged in the business of social services

Services provided by professional staff employed on the basis of contracts

SERBIA

Nursing and social services at home,
Day-care centres,
Homes for the elderly.

TURKEY

Professional providers include public and private residential care institutitons for PwDs, public and private nursing homes for the elderly, day care centers

UKRAINE

Professional providers

Benefits: Benefits for dependent persons

Benefits in kind: home care

ALBANIA

Applied recently from NGO-s centers and some services established by local units in certain cities.

The Law no. 121/2016 "On Social Care Services" has been approved as part of the implementation of the social care reform and the action plan for social protection strategy 2015-2020.

Law on Social Care Services stipulates e new package of social services such as: pre-social services; home care services, psycho-social support services, early intervention, temporary and long-term housing, organized housing, alternative care services for children without parental care, on-line services and other services with the objective of overcoming crisis situation and

improving family relations.
Currently, other legal acts are underway in implementation of the abovementioned law.

Regarding limits to duration of home care: Economic assistance is given in the form of a monthly allowance in cash (ALL) or in the form of monthly assistance in kind for the abovementioned categories but not more than 5 years . Full amount of the monthly economic assistance obtained from central budget funds is defined by family structure
Timing of disability benefits is either temporary i.e. the disabled have to be revisited by relevant commission or permanent according to the type of sickness.

ARMENIA

Home nursing is provided for disabled persons and elderly living alone

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Federation BiH, and District Brcko
Delivery of food, personal care and other necessary tasks, maintenance of personal hygiene of the beneficiary, providing someone to perform housework and care by nurse or other trained person.

In Republic of Srpska the Law provides for the right to assistance and care at home: house chores (domestic work), personal hygiene, purchase of food and organization of meals and meeting other daily needs. The Law provides for the establishment of the Center for home care and assistance.

Limits to the duration of home care:
Federation BiH
As long as needed

Republic of Srpska
As long as needed

GEORGIA

None

MONTENEGRO

Available. Provided through a project of the Employment Agency, Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare and local governments.

Regarding limits to duration of home care: as long as the contingency takes.

NORTH MACEDONIA

Social Protection System:
Homecare and assistance to old aged weak and disabled people.
Home care services include professional help with: home delivery of ready meals, groceries, cooking, personal hygiene, cleaning, laundry and ironing, getting dressed, counselling and psycho-social support. Personal assistance (max.80 hours per month) could be used by persons with physical disability or completely blind persons, who cannot perform independently daily activities due to the disability. The personal assistance could be delivered in the home of the user.

Professional providers established as centers for provision of home care services: public and private providers, including citizens' associations. Individuals may provide such services if issued work permit by the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy by virtue of a contract signed with a social work centre.

Health care system:
Home palliative care provided by specialized units.

There is no limit to the duration of these services

REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

A social worker provides home care services on average for 8-10 beneficiaries in rural areas and 10-12 beneficiaries in urban areas. The working norm for the social worker is determined according to the severity of the applicants' status, but not less than 8 beneficiaries in the rural areas and not less than 10 beneficiaries in the urban localities. The number of planned visits for home care is determined according to their needs as assessed by the evaluation, based on the number of 40 working hours per

week for full-time social workers, but not less than 2-3 visits per week to the beneficiary. The services are provided according to a flexible schedule, depending on the needs of the beneficiary and the individualized care plan.

The social worker provides the following services: counseling; support for the following activities:
a) procurement, from the financial means of the beneficiary, of food products, household goods and medicines;
b) preparation of food, delivery of warm meals (as appropriate);
c) payment, from the financial means of the beneficiaries, of communal services;
d) housing and household care;
e) handing over and lifting household items and clothes to / from laundry, dry cleaning, repair;
f) achievement of personal hygiene;
g) organizing the process of adapting the dwelling to the needs of the person;
h) involvement of the beneficiary in social and cultural activities;
i) maintaining correspondence with relatives and friends;
j) organizing the procurement and transportation process, from the financial means of the beneficiary, of the fuel at home;
k) where appropriate, heating the stoves.

The home care service has no limits to be granted. The basic focus is on the beneficiary's needs.

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Social home service shall be provided by rendering social services for citizens in need of permanent or temporary ambulatory social service.
To single citizens and citizens who partially lost their self-service ability in connection with advanced age, illness or disability domiciliary care is granted in form of social welfare, social-and-medical services and other care.

SERBIA

Various home care modalities provided:
care by a nurse,
assistance with housework, and
meal delivery.

No specific maximum duration of these services.

TURKEY

Different forms of assistance in the home of the person in need of care is provided by different establishments. There is no limit to the duration of these sevices.

Home care support services are provided by an appointed caregiver from a care institution affiliated with the Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Services. Home care support services include professional help with personal hygiene, cleaning, laundry, getting dressed and such in addition to counseling and psychological support for the person in need and his/her family.

Healthcare at home is provided by the Ministry of Health and its affiliates in the home environment for patients with bedridden and chronic diseases. Physical examination, medical work up, medical analysis, treatment, medical care, follow-up and rehabilitation services including social and psychological counseling are provided by the specialized units.

Home care and assistance to elderly and PwDs are also provided by local authorities. The dimension of the assistance depends on the capacity of the local government and the condition/requirements of the beneficiary.

UKRAINE

Help of professional with house work and personal hygiene, free food delivery.
Limits to duration of services : depending of invalidity term

Benefits in kind: semi-residential care

ALBANIA

None

ARMENIA

No special provisions.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Federation BiH
There are day and half day centers for the socially vulnerable categories, counseling and rehabilitation centers and other models for social vulnerable categories, which are established at the local level.

Republic of Srpska
RS Law provides for the establishment of service and day centers which are established only at certain centers for social protection or as a part of more developed associations and NGOs.
Also, day care is provided as a right. The Law provides for the following facilities for day care: day care center for children and youth, day care center for adults and a center for specialist services.

District Brcko
None

Limits to the duration of services:
Federation BiH
As long as needed

Republic of Srpska
As long as needed

GEORGIA

Day care centers, where for beneficiaries are provided meal, medical, rehabilitation and other services. Beneficiaries may attend day care centers 6 hour in working days.

Duration of benefits: Not applicable

MONTENEGRO

Institutions working on daily basis are available; the number of hours a day depends on the capacity of the institution and the condition/requirements of the beneficiary.

Regarding limits to the service: as long as the contingency takes.

NORTH MACEDONIA

Social Protection System:
Day care centres for disabled persons or elderly, provide a stay on daily or half a day basis, nutrition, personal hygiene as well as working, cultural, entertainment and other activities.
Professional providers: public and private providers, including existing social protection institutions and citizens' associations.
Health care system:
Specialized daily hospitals and centers for palliative care,
Community mental health centers which provide services through daily hospitals, shelter home, social clubs and mobile team for home treatment.

There is no limit to the duration of these services

REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

No special provisions.

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Social service institutions organize daytime staying of citizens.
Social service in the daytime is provided to elderly citizens and disabled persons who retain self-service and movement ability, as well as to persons including minors, being in a difficult life situation.
During the day, social welfare, social-and-medical, psychological, educational, social, legal and other services are provided.

SERBIA

Day care facilities provided, number of hours per day depends on the institution's capacity and the beneficiaries' condition/request.

No specific maximum duration of these services.

TURKEY

Day care centers are available for PwDs providing social, cultural and other activities as well as counseling and rehabilitation. There is no limit to the duration of these services.

Nursing homes provide care services for the older persons on a temporary base depending on the institutions' vacancy, as well as day care services.

Upon the request of persons with disabilities that receive care by their families, they can benefit from temporary care services as residents or guests in care centers affiliated with the Ministry. A person with a disability can stay in these centers as a temporary resident or guest for a maximum of thirty days in a year.

UKRAINE

Possibility of receiving a care for a few hours in stationary for receiving a help of personal hygiene.

Limits to duration of services: depending of invalidity term

Benefits in kind: residential care

ALBANIA

None

ARMENIA

Old age care homes, psychiatric care homes and orphanages are available for those who apply.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Federation BiH, and District Brcko
Institutions of social protection take care of persons in a state of social need:
- persons with special needs,
- children without parental care,
- elderly and exhausted people,
- uncared for children and neglected children
- 18 public institutions – (government sector) and 13-NGOs in the Federation BiH

Republika Srpska
The Law provides for the right to stay in an institution and for placement in a foster family. The institution/facilities for accommodation are the following: a housing for children and youth without parental care, housing for children and youth with developmental disabilities, housing for people with disabilities and a housing for the elderly persons, as a Gerontology Center, a center for children and youth with disabilities. There are currently 7 social protection institutions in Republic of Srpska established by Republic of Srpska, and more institutions established by natural and legal person, of which 26 received approval by the Ministry and registered in the Register of Institutions of Social Protection.
Social care institutions for accommodation provide housing, food, clothing, nursing, assistance, care, upbringing and education, training for business, working, cultural and entertainment, recreational and rehabilitation activities, health care and other services.

Limits to the duration of services:

Federation BiH
As long as needed

Republika Srpska
As long as needed

GEORGIA

Institutions for disabled and the elderly.

Duration of benefits: Not applicable

MONTENEGRO

Whole-day care is provided in certain types of institutions (institution for placement of children and the youth; institution for placement of the elderly; institution for rest and recreation of children and institution for children and youth with moderate, difficult and severe disabilities in intellectual development).

Regarding limits to the service: as long as the contingency takes.

NORTH MACEDONIA

Social Protection System:
Social protection (residential) institutions provide accommodation, full-time care, nutrition, rehabilitation and health care, working and occupational therapy in accordance with persons' abilities and health condition.
There are old age care homes run on municipal level
and public institutions for persons with intellectual and physical disabilities

Health care system:
Special hospital (institute) for gerontology encompassing geriatric services, nursing services and specialized hospices for palliative care (for people with malignant neoplasm and chronic progressive diseases).
Publicly-owned general hospitals, treatment and rehabilitation centers (offering specialized medical rehabilitation as extended hospital treatment), special hospitals (for treatment of pulmonary diseases and tuberculosis, mental disorders and other diseases), tertiary university clinics and institutes.

Limits to the duration of these services: For as long as the need exists.

REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

Round-the-clock care is offered by eight social institutions under the auspices of the Ministry of Health and Social Protection:
four psycho-neurological in-patient facilities,
a national home for people with disabilities and retired people,
a national rehabilitation centre for people with disabilities and veterans, and
two orphanages for children with mental disabilities.
The total number of places provided is 2695, of which 720 are for children with mental disabilities, 520 for elderly people, and 1455 for people with chronic psychological illness.

Limits to the duration of these services: none

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Social services in inpatient social service facility is provided by rendering social service for citizens who lost, in whole or in part, their serf-service ability and are in need of permanent nursing care, and ensures the creation of living conditions subject to their age and state of health, carrying out of activities of medical, psychological, social nature, food and care, and organization of adequate labor activities, rest and leisure.

SERBIA

Full-time care provided in some types of institutions (some elderly homes, psychiatric institutions); if beneficiary has preserved ability to care for himself, he/she may reside in protected housing institutions.

No specific maximum duration of these services.

TURKEY

Long-term care is provided in public and private care institutions across the country, mainly nursing homes for the elderly and the care centers for PwDs.
Residential institutions provide accommodation, full-time care, nutrition, rehabilitation and healthcare, occupational therapy, musicotherapy and such.
There is no limit to the duration of residential care.

UKRAINE

The state provides full-time nursing care in institutions such as state old-age, invalid and psychiatric care homes.

Limits to duration of services: depending of invalidity term

Other benefits in kind

ALBANIA

These laws guarantee the rights and legal support of obtain the granted rights , such as: employment, energy bill refund to favoured telephone tariffs, reimbursement of medications, free health insurance, facilities in the area of education, urban transport reduced ticket, accommodation / housing under the legislation on housing, and exemption from all direct taxes.

ARMENIA

No special provisions.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Federation BiH, Republic of Srpska
and District Brcko
None

GEORGIA

Wheelchairs, prosthesis and hearing equipment if needed.

MONTENEGRO

Available at local level (daily stay, help in the house, living with support, daily centre, personal assistance, interpretation and translation into sign language and other support services in the community)

NORTH MACEDONIA

The right to technical aids (orthopaedic, hearing and other aids intended for home care, etc.) is available under the compulsory health insurance (see Table II “Health care”, “Benefits”, 12. Prosthesis, spectacles, hearing aids”)

Ambulance services can be used in non-emergency situations if the person is injured, immobile, or has limited mobility, and therefore cannot use public transport.

Pensioners in need of long term care are entitled to rehabilitation and spa treatments on the basis of established diagnosis and referral issued by the personal doctor and a medical committee.

REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

No special provisions.

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Material assistance is provided for citizens being in difficult life situation, in form of money, food, means of health care, means of childcare, clothes, shoes and other articles of daily necessity, fuel, and special transport vehicles, rehabilitation for disabled and other persons being in need of nursing care.
Grounds and procedure for provision of material assistance are established by executive authorities of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation.

SERBIA

No other benefits.

TURKEY

All needs of persons with disabilities who benefit from public care services; such as health-care, clothing, treatment, pocket money and education are provided by the general budget. Older persons who benefit from nursing homes free of charge receive treatment and clothing assistance as well as pocket money.

Technical aids (orthopaedic, hearing aid, prosthesis, spectacles, wheelchair, adult diapers and such intended for long-term care) are available under the compulsory (universal) health insurance system.

Persons in need of care are entitled to rehabilitation and spa treatments on the basis of established diagnosis and referral issued by the medical doctor/committee.

Local governments also provide benefits in kind for PwDs and the elderly in addition to the improvements in physical environment based on needs and to facilitate daily life activities.

UKRAINE

Providing of special equipment and organization of training courses for recipient's family members or another person.

Cost sharing for benefits in kind

ALBANIA

None

ARMENIA

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

The user of the right to accommodation in an institution and the right to care in a foster family participates in the costs of accommodation and care with the total income minus the amount of funds for personal needs. A person who has a surplus of housing space or other property which can provide for the means of subsistence, accommodation and care is financed from the budget, provided that the person transfers the right of ownership of the property or its part, free of charge, to the local self-governance unit. The costs of accommodation and care are also borne by the maintenance creditor.
The basis for determining the obligation of participation in
the costs is a part of the revenue that
is derived from the total revenues minus:
a) 30% if the maintenance creditor lives alone,
b) 40% if the family of the maintenance creditor includes two
members;
c) 50% if the family of the maintenance creditor includes three
members;
d) 60% if the family of the maintenance creditor includes four members;
e) 70% if the family of the maintenance creditor includes five
and more members. The maintenance creditor participates in the costs in the amount of 25% of the base amount.
The right to assistance and home care funded from the budget is exercised by: a person who can neither afford such assistance and care nor can the relatives who are maintenance creditors, a person who has not entered into a contract of lifelong care, a person who has not disposed of the property by virtue of the donation contract and a person whose total income on all grounds does not exceed 50% of the average net salary in the Republika Srpska in the preceding year.

The participation of beneficiaries in the cost of assistance and home care includes an amount exceeding 50% of the average net salary in the Republika Srpska in the preceding year.
The cost of assistance and home care is determined on a monthly basis and cannot exceed 40% of the average
net salary in the Republika Srpska in the preceding year, in accordance with the law.
The amount of participation by the relatives is determined on a monthly basis, amounting to less than 70% of the cost of assistance and home care, depending on the social and economic situation of the relatives, in accordance with the law.
The participation of beneficiaries and relatives in the cost of day care is determined by examining the social and economic situation of the beneficiary or relatives. The amount of participation by the beneficiaries or relatives is determined on a monthly basis amounting to less than 70% of the cost of day care, in accordance with the law.
The allowance for assistance and care by another person, child allowance, maternity allowances and allowance for newborns are not taken into account when determining the obligation to participate in the costs.

Brčko District BiH:
Parents and relatives who are obliged to support shall also participate in the expenses of beneficiary's accommodation, with the exception of persons with mental developmental delays of grave and severe type, just like persons with multiple developmental delays with grave and severe mental delays.

Resources for personal needs shall be secured for persons placed in a social protection institution who do not have any income, with the exception of persons with severe mental developmental delays and a child until 7 years of age.

The criteria and measures for the participation of parents, i.e. relatives in the expenses of placement in a social protection institution and another family as well as for determining the amount of resources for personal needs shall be prescribed by the Head of Department.

GEORGIA

Beneficiaries participate in financing services. Percentage of co-financing depends on given score of evaluated socio-economic conditions

MONTENEGRO

The system of financing and planning of financial assets is centralized and all services are financed from the state budget, except for smaller funds provided by local government for lump sum benefits.
Costs of placement in an institution are borne by the beneficiary, a parent, or a relative who is obliged to maintain the beneficiary and other legal or physical person who undertook payment of costs of placement. Exceptionally, for persons who are not in position to bear costs of placement the funds will be provided from the State Budget.

NORTH MACEDONIA

Social Protection System:
Persons with physical and mental impairments as well as elderly people or members of their families (who are obliged to support them according to the Family Law) participate in the costs for accommodation in social protection institutions and foster families (costs for food, clothes, hygiene and other personal expenses). The amount of the participation varies from case to case and is determined on the basis of the income of the beneficiary and members of his/her family.

Placement in publicly funded social protection or other institutions is covered by the State if the beneficiary is accommodated with a decision of the competent social work center and when the total income per family member is below 25% of the last year average net wage (6.069denars).

In case of long-term care services for elderly person that are provided in the publicly funded social protection institutions (e.g. elderly homes) the income from all sources of the beneficiary and his/her family members are calculated and taken into consideration when defining the level of co-payment. The beneficiary and his family members are exempted from copayments provided that their total income from all sources per family member is below 15% of the average net monthly wage in the previous year (3.641denars) and that they do not own property that could be used for commercial purposes.

Health care system:
Exemption from the participation when using health care services: See Table II “Health Care”.

REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Social service shall be provided by social services for free and for a fee.
Paid social services in the state system of social service are rendered according to the procedure, set by state power bodies of the Russian Federation.
Conditions and procedure of payment for social services in the social service institutions of other forms of ownership are established by the said institutions.

SERBIA

Social care institutions are state owned and financed. The beneficiary participation is assessed on an individual basis, depending on his/her (and his close relatives) material situation.
Prices of the goods and services provided are state controlled.

TURKEY

There is no cost sharing for benefits in kind provided in public residential care institutions and nursing homes.

For technical aids provided under the compulsory health insurance, a contribution is made by the beneficiaries.

There is no cost sharing for benefits in kind provided by the local governments.

UKRAINE

Voluntary participation is possible

Cash benefits

ALBANIA

The blind receive 11965 ALL per month due to blindness . The same amount is provided to the care giver.
Paraplegics and quadriplegics receive 10540 ALL per month for disability and 10850 ALL per month for the care giver.
Persons with disabilities who are declared unable to work under decision of Medical Commission on Determining Disability at Work (MCDDW) receive 10540ALL per month and the same amount for the care giver.

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

These families 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, quadruplet and quintuplets receive the same benefits.
Meanwhile the economic aid for families in need is calculated as in the example.

Based on the indexation of disability benefits according to the consumer price index for 2018 the disability payments are as follows:
The blind receive 11,965 ALL per month due to blindness and same amount for the care giver
Paraplegics and quadriplegics receive 10,540 ALL per month for disability and 11,070 ALL per month for the care giver
Persons with disabilities who are declared unable to work under decision of Medical Commission on Determining Disability at Work (MCDDW) receive 10,540 ALL per month and the same amount for the care giver.

ARMENIA

In case of the first group of invalidity the amount of the pension paid to the person receiving care is increased by 40%, and by 20% in case of the second group of invalidity of the “Basic pension” (See Table V ‘Invalidity’) in order to compensate the informal care giver (relative, family member, ….).

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Federation BiH
Cash benefits for care and assistance by another person paid from the Entity budget for disabled civilians:
- for I category (100%)- 274,40 BAM
- for II category (90%) -137,20 BAM
Civilian war victims paid from the Entity budget (70%) and from the cantonal budget 30%:
- for I category (100%) – 594.94 BAM
- for II category (90%) – 416.46 BAM
- for III category (80%) – 297.47 BAM
Cash benefits for care and assistance by another person paid from the cantonal budgets:
- for old and disabled persons over 65 years of age if they have neither relatives nor sufficient income. The amount varies from canton to canton.

Republika Srpska
Right to financial assistance:
For an individual – 15% of the base
For a family with two members- 20% of the base,
For a family with three members- 24% of the base,
For a family with four members- 27% of the base,
For family with five or more members- 30% of the base.
The right to benefit for assistance and care for another person:
20%-of the base

for persons completely dependent on assistance and care of another person and 10% of the basis for persons who are partially dependent. These two rights are paid directly to users and other rights are paid to institutions that provide services.
The right to disability benefit -100 BAM

District Brcko
- 70% of 21% of the average monthly net salary for the past three months if the claimant is entitled to a benefit for social assistance; or half of the mentioned sum if no such entitlement exists

Duration of benefits:
Federation BiH
As long as needed

Republic of Srpska
As long as needed

GEORGIA

No provisions. Care is provided in kind.

MONTENEGRO

The amount of the care and assistance allowance is 67,37 euro per month.

The amount of personal disability allowance is 183,68 euro per month.

Allowance for one of the parents or guardians - who take of a person who is recipient of a personal disability allowance is 198,94 euro per month.

The parent or guardian - who takes care of two or more persons with disabilities, of which at least one is recipient of personal disability allowance or care and support allowance, is entitled to compensation in the amount of 198,94 EUR, monthly, for each person individually.

A parent who has a child with severe developmental disorders and who is a beneficiary of personal disability allowance, irrespectively of the child's age, has the right to old-age pension when he/she completed 20 years of insurance service years, regardless of his/her age.Regarding limits to the duration: as long as the contingency takes.

NORTH MACEDONIA

The amount of the financial reimbursement for assistance and care by other person depends on the level of dependency of the beneficiary. Persons with higher level of dependency are entitled to financial reimbursement in the amount of 4.475 denars (36,8% of the minimum wage), while persons who have lower level of dependence are entitled to financial reimbursement in the amount of 3.959 denars (32,5% of the minimum wage) as adjusted to the inflation rate in the previous year.
The benefit is paid directly to the beneficiary.

Compensation of a salary for shortened working hours owing to the care of a disabled child.
See Table IX 'Family benefits'

The monthly amount of the Allowance for Blindness and Mobility is 7.098 denars (58,3% of the minimum wage).

The monthly amount of the Allowance for Deafness is 4.056 denars (33,3% of the minimum wage).

Limits to the duration of these services: For as long as the need exists. Regular review when appropriate.

REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

An integral part of generating income of elderly population consists in legislated measures of social support - benefits and co-payments, which are inextricably linked to pensions, benefits and social services. They are provided subject to categories , endowed with special legal status to which the citizen belongs.
Pursuant to Federal Laws of August 22, 2004 No 122-FZ ""On Changes in the Legislative Acts of the Russian Federation and Loss of Validity of Some Legislative Acts of the Russian Federation in Connection with Adoption of the Federal Laws "On Changes in the Federal Law On the Basic Principles of the Legislative (Representative) and Executive State Power Bodies of the Russian

Federation's Constituent parts" and "On the Basic Principles of the Local Self-Governance Organization in the Russian Federation";
and No 178-FZ of July 17 1999 "On the State Social Assistance to Elderly Persons Endowed with Federal Benefits"', from January 1, 2005, a monthly cash payment and state social assistance in the form of a set of social services are provided.
E.g., from April 1, the monthly cash payment to veterans of the Great Patriotic War, entitled to state social assistance was increased subject to the predicted inflation level, set by Federal Law "On the Federal Budget for 2014 and Planning Periods for 2015 and 2016", by 5% and amounts to from 1345.30 rubles (soldiers, who had served not less than 6 months during the Great Patriotic War in military units, institutions, military schools, that were not part of field forces in the period from 22 June 1941 to September 3, 1945 (the last military draft) to 4,481,47 rubles (invalids of the Great Patriotic War and Great Patriotic War veterans with a disability).
Pursuant to the Decree of President of the Russian Federation of March 30, 2005 No 363, veterans of the Great Patriotic War are granted an additional monthly support in the amount of 500 roubles (soldiers who had served in the home front during the Great Patriotic War (the last military draft) – 1,000 roubles (invalids of the Great Patriotic War and veterans of the Great Patriotic War).
Pursuant to the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation of December 26, 2006 No 1455, working-age persons engaged in home-based care for the disabled and senior citizens over 80 years of age, shall be paid a compensation 1,200 roubles per month.
The legislation of constituent parts of the Russian Federation provides measures of social support for home front workers, veterans of labor, rehabilitated persons and other categories of citizens,(benefits for housing and communal services, usually at a rate of 50% of the actual costs incurred, the measures of social support for health care and drug supply, free (subsidized) dentures, the use of public urban and suburban transportation, etc.)

SERBIA

Social Welfare scheme:
Caregivers allowance was set at the level of 7,600 RSD in April 2011 and is adjusted in April and October according to changes in Consumer Price Index in Serbia in the previous six months. The amount of the benefit paid in January 2019 was 10,541 RSD (19% of net average wage).

Persons having 100% loss of capacity receive increased amount of the benefit. The benefit amounts to 28,247 RSD in January 2019 (52% of net average wage).

Pension and Invalidity Insurance scheme:
17,164 RSD in January 2019 (31% of net average wage). The benefit is adjusted as old-age, invalidity and survivors pensions.

Persons receiving the benefit from the Pension and Invalidity Insurance Fund having 100% loss of capacity receive an increased amount of the benefit equal to that paid through Social Welfare scheme. The difference is paid from the State budget.

The benefits are directly paid to the person who is in need to care.

No specific maximum duration of the cash benefits.

TURKEY

The government provides cash payment to a relative who provides care to the person in need of care. It is a fixed amount for all persons in need who qualifies for the benefit and the amount is adjusted twice a year.

The amount of cash benefit is equal to the amount to be calculated by multiplying the indicator number (10.000) and the monthly salary coefficient (0,130597) for civil servants. The amount of cash benefit paid per person between 01.01.2019-30.06.2019 was 1.305,97 TL.

The carers who are defined specifically in the related law are able to benefit from these cash payments. There is no limit to the duration of this cash payment as long as the condition of need for care continues.

The government also makes cash payments to the private care institutions on behalf of the PwDs who qualifies for the benefit. For each person with a disability that benefit from care services for twenty-four hours in residential and private care centers; private care centers are monthly paid an amount of cash calculated through multiplying the monthly salary coefficient (0,130597) for civil servants with the indicator of 20,000. The amount paid to private care centers per person was 2.820,90 TL between 01.01.2019 and 30.06.2019.

There is no limit to the duration of this cash payment as long as the condition of need for care continues.

UKRAINE

The state provides a cash payment to a family member or another person, who provides care to the person who need it. This compensation depends of the degree of need of the person requiring care and determined in percentage of a base amount of minimum vital for able-bodied person.

15% - for caring invalid of Ist group of invalidity;
10% -for caring invalid of IInd group of invalidity, elderely people and childrens with desabilities;
7% - for caring invalid of IIIrd group of invalidity, persons who needs permanent care (regulation of Ministry of health)

Limits to duration: depending of invalidity term

Cash benefits: means test of cash benefits

ALBANIA

None

ARMENIA

Cash Benefits:
See Table V 'Invalidity'.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Federation BiH
According to the cantonal regulations:
- old and disabled person over 65 years of age incapable for self-care if they have neither relatives nor sufficient income

Republika Srpska: Only for the right to financial assistance: a person who does not have his own income or whose total income for support is below the level of financial assistance as provided by the law, who does not have an excess of housing, who does not have other property to serve for obtaining other means of support, who has no relatives obliged to support him/her in accordance with the Family Law or if these subsistence bonds due to disability and other objective obstacles are unable to support him/her and fulfill their obligation of support.
Exceptionally, the right to financial assistance can be exercised by the person owning property if the property or part of the property is transferred without charge and with the property right to local government or if the person gives his/her consent to the registration of mortgage until the settlement of valorized costs given on the basis of this Law.

District Brcko BiH
The Social Work Centre that is offering services of social work in the procedure of resolving of rights in the field of social protection, may, at any moment, revise the recognised right of the beneficiary, in accordance with a field visit (an on-site control) , official proving of possession of movable property for instance a vehicle or a cell phone (that are considered as luxury items), and this determine the circumstances affecting the exercise of rights.

GEORGIA

None

MONTENEGRO

Does not exist.

NORTH MACEDONIA

The benefits are not means tested.

REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

According to Law no. 133 of 13.06.2008 on social assistance in determining the total income of the family shall take into account the income obtained in cash from the paid work, the income from all types of entrepreneurial activity, the income from the use of the agricultural lands and the land plots, as well as and other types of revenue, including property revenue. In the case of insurance and social assistance benefits, the established amounts shall be taken into account. When assessing family welfare to establish social assistance 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 support and / or assistance for the cold period of the social year. The family welfare assessment module and set of features for evaluating family welfare, expressed in points, is approved by the Government. When calculating the total family income, account is taken of the current income earned by its members.

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Social services shall be provided by social agencies for free and for a fee.

The procedure for providing social services is provided by Federal Law of the Russian Federation of August February 1995 No122-FZ "On Social Care for Aged and Disabled Persons in the Russian Federation" and Federal Law of the Russian Federation of December 10, 1995 No 195-FZ " "On the Fundamentals of Social Service in the Russian Federation".
Free social services in the state system of social services within the scope provided by the state standards of social services are provided to:
- citizens who are unable to cope with self-service due to advanced age, illness, disability who do not have relatives who can provide them with assistance and care - if the average income of these persons is below the subsistence level established for the subject of the Russian Federation, where they live;
- citizens in a difficult life situation due to unemployment, natural disasters, accidents, victims of ethnic and armed conflict;
- minor children who are in a difficult life situation.
Paid social services in the state system of social services are provided in accordance with the procedure set by the bodies of state power of constituent parts of the Russian Federation.
Conditions and procedure of payment for social services in the social service institutions of other forms of ownership are established by the said institutions.

SERBIA

None

TURKEY

Income assessment/means test for cash benefits for home care and private care centers includes incomes of all individuals living in the household, plus all incomes obtained from income generating assets. The average monthly income per person in the household should be less than two thirds of the monthly net amount of the minimum wage in order to benefit from the service. In case there is more than one person with a disability living in the household, each additional person with a disability in need of care is deemed as two individuals in the calculation of average monthly income per capita. If the income of the person exceeds a certain level (the average monthly income per person in the household should be less than two thirds of the monthly net amount), the entitlement to benefit is withdrawn completely.

UKRAINE

None

User choice

ALBANIA

None

ARMENIA

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Federation BiH
The persons with disabilities placed in the social institutions are not eligible for the cash benefits for care and assistance by the another person as well as the persons who are already entitled to home care and assistance in home (paid from cantonal budget)

Republika Srpska
The right to benefit for assistance and care of another person and right on personal disability allowances can not be exercised by the persons placed in an institution expended of the budgetary funds. Also, there is no possibility of choice considering that a user must meet various requirements to exercise these rights. Moreover, there is no possibility to pay a monetary amount instead of providing certain services. However, it is possible that a person exercises more rights (other than those that are not mutually exclusive) at the same time. For example: the right to day care and the right to an allowance for assistance and care of another person.

Brčko District of BiH:
The right to a certain form of social protection, prescribed under the Law on Social Protection, may not be exercised by a

person who fulfils the conditions for exercising that right on a different ground.
The right exercised under the law on social protection shall be lost for a person who has exercised that right on a different ground. ie.
The right to permanent basic financial assistance and allowance for care and assistance from another person may not be provided by a person placed in a social welfare institution if the District Social Welfare Service covers all the costs of their accommodation in the institution.

It is possible that a person may exercise in parallel several rights from the domain of social protection, such as the right to permanent social welfare, allowance for care and assistance from another person, the right to community food provision.

GEORGIA

People in need of care have free choice between providers

MONTENEGRO

Yes, there is a free choice between cash and benefits in kind.

NORTH MACEDONIA

The person has the free choice to use cash benefit at his/her own discretion. However, financial reimbursement for assistance and care will be suspended if the person is accommodated for more than 30 days in a health or other institution resulting from a decision by the Social Work Center.

In principal free choice between cash benefits and benefits in kind, unless given the health condition of the person, the Social Work Center decides to accommodate him/her in a health or other institution.

Cash benefits could be combined with benefits in kind at home or day-care centers.

REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

None

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Yes

SERBIA

The person in need of care can use at his/her own discretion the cash payment to pay the professional carer or an informal care giver.

Benefits in kind and cash benefits can be combined.
The cash benefit of the person who receives it from the Pension and Invalidity Fund is suspended for the period he/she is in an Elderly home.

TURKEY

Older persons in need of care have the free choice between public and private providers of nursing home.

On the other hand, PwDs in need of long term care can choose between public residential care and cash benefits. If the person chooses to receive care at home, it should be provided by the informal carer. Cash payment is made to the informal carer and there is no restriction on how to spent it. If the person doesn't have anyone to take care of him/her at home or prefers, he/she can choose to receive long term care at private care institutions.

UKRAINE

Discretionary use: None

Benefits for informal carers

ALBANIA

Care givers of blind people benefit a payment in the amount of 11960 ALL per month.
Care givers of Paraplegics and quadriplegics receive a payment in the amount of 11070 ALL per month. The period in which they work as a care giver is considered as an insured period according to the social security scheme.

Care givers of physically, mentally and sensory disabled people receive a payment in the amount of 10540 ALL per month.

ARMENIA

Cash benefits not subject to taxation.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Republic of Srpska A parent of a child with disabilities has the right to work half the working hours and to receive the full salary. Described in: "Providers: informal carers"
Persons with disabilities are entitled to assistance and care by another person which is paid in cash. Described in: Cash Benefits

Brčko District of BiH:
Persons with disabilities have the right to an allowance for help and care from another person and extended right from the domain of social protection: the right to personal assistance, which is paid in cash.

GEORGIA

No special provisions.

MONTENEGRO

No special regulations

NORTH MACEDONIA

No specific benefits for the carer. Cash benefits are payable to the beneficiary, who can then pay the carer.

Compensation of a salary for shortened working hours of the parent due to the care of a disabled child. The salary compensation for shortened working hours is used as a basis for calculation and payment of the social security contributions and other obligations. See Table IX ‘Family benefits’.

REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

Not subject to taxation.

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

1) Decree of the President of the Russian Federation dated December 26, 2006 No. 1455 “On Compensation Payments to Caregivers for Disabled Citizens” provides for the establishment, from July 1, 2008, of compensation payments to non-working able-bodied carers for a disabled person of group I (with the exception of disabled people since childhood, I group), as well as for the elderly, who, on the conclusion of a medical institution, are in need of constant care or have reached the age of 80 in the amount of 1200 rubles per month.
2) Decree of the President of the Russian Federation of February 26, 2013 No. 175 “On monthly payments to persons caring for children with disabilities and people with disabilities from childhood I Group” from January 1, 2013 provides for the establishment of monthly payments to unemployed able-bodied people caring for a child - a disabled person under the age of 18 years old, or a disabled person from childhood I, a parent (adopter) or guardian (custodian) at a rate of 5,500 rubles, to other persons at a rate of 1,200 rubles. Financing of these payments is carried out at the expense of allocations from the federal budget.

SERBIA

No special benefit.

TURKEY

Cash payment is directly made to the informal carer within the context of Home Care Allowance. The amount of cash benefit for home care (home care allowance) is equal to the amount to be calculated by multiplying the indicator number (10.000) and the monthly salary coefficient (0,130597) for civil servants. The amount of cash benefit paid per person between 01.01.2019-30.06.2019 was 1.305,97 TL. There is no limit to the duration of this service.

In order to provide temporary relief for informal carers, the person in need of care can benefit from the residential care for a maximum period of 30 days in one year. During this period, the informal carer continues to receive the cash benefit.

The informal carer is also provided counseling by social workers employed at the Provincial Directorates of the Ministry of Family, Labour and Socal Services on request of the person or once a year at the time of the review.

UKRAINE

Benefit is paid if carer does not work

Indexation

ALBANIA

ARMENIA

Decision taken by government unilaterally and on an irregular basis, depending upon available resources.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Republic of Srpska
Cash benefits are determined each year as a percentage of the average net salary in the Republika Srpska in the preceding year

GEORGIA

None

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

Benefits are adjusted according to the cost of living for the previous year.

REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Yes

SERBIA

Social Welfare Scheme:
Every six months (on 1 April and 1 October) according to changes of the Consumer Price Index in the previous period.

Pension and Invalidity Scheme:
As old age, invalidity and survivors pensions.

TURKEY

The amount of cash benefit for the Home Care Allowance is regularly increased on the basis of civil servant salary which is increased twice a year in parallel with the inflation figures.

UKRAINE

Cumulation - with other social benefits - with earnings from work

ALBANIA

None

ARMENIA

Unlimited accumulation is allowed.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Federation BiH, and District Brcko
Benefits could be combined, providing that beneficiaries are persons incapable of work and have no income from work.

Republika Srpska
Information from the 2016 table: “Accumulation of cash benefits with benefits in kind”:
and “Accumulation with other social security benefits”:

Individual benefits can be combined with benefits from other insurance systems, even employment income (except for the right to financial assistance), while the user participates with his/her income, with the rights that participant participating in the costs of intangible benefits (accommodation, day care, house care and assistance) from other insurance schemes, except for income out of the child benefit, maternity benefit and assistance for newborn.
The privilege granted to a parent of a child with disabilities (half working hours) relates to the employed persons, i.e. persons who earn income from employment.

If right to the health insurance is not granted on the other grounds, the persons eligible for financial assistance, allowance for assistance and care of another person, institutional accommodation or foster care are eligible for health insurance based on those benefits. In this case, the health insurance shall be paid from funds earmarked for the social protection rights.

GEORGIA

Pensions may be combined with long-term care benefits.

Accumulation of cash benefits with benefits in kind:
Not applicable

Accumulation with other social security benefits
Old age, invalidity, survivors pensions may be combined with long-term care benefits.

MONTENEGRO

Entitlement to care and assistance allowance cannot be accumulated with personal disability allowance.

Entitlement to care and assistance allowance and entitlement to personal disability allowance cannot be accumulated with placement in an institution if the service of accommodation is allocated from the state budget.

It is possible to accumulate with pension if the service of accommodation is not allocated from the state budget

Entitlement to care and assistance allowance, entitlement to personal disability allowance and entitlement for one of the parents or guardians - who take of a person who is recipient of a personal disability allowance can be accumulated with the earning from work.

NORTH MACEDONIA

Possible to combine with all social cash benefits and pension benefits.

Compensation of a salary for shortened working hours of the parent due to the care of a disabled child can be combined with income from employment.

REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

None

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Long-term care benefits can be combined with other benefits.

SERBIA

Accumulation of cash benefits with benefits in kind possible.

The benefit in kind and benefit in cash may be accumulated with other social benefits (pensions, allowances...).

TURKEY

Other social security benefits may be combined with long term care benefits.

Cash benefits can be accumulated with benefits in kind as long as the financial criterion is met.

UKRAINE

Accumulation is possible of cash benefits and benefits in kind

Long-term care benefits can combined with other social benefits (pension, allowances etc). Accumulation is possible

Taxation

ALBANIA

All income provided by social assistance and services scheme are not taxed. The beneficiary receives the full income amount, and on such income not even the social insurance contribution or income tax are applicable.

ARMENIA

Cash benefits not subject to taxation.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Federation BiH
Cash benefits for which contributions are not paid.
Republic of Srpska and District Brcko
Not subject to taxation

GEORGIA

Not subject to taxation.

MONTENEGRO

Not subject to taxation

NORTH MACEDONIA

Not subject to taxation.

REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Not subject to taxation.

SERBIA

Not subject to taxation.

TURKEY

Cash benefit for the Home Care Allowance is not subject to taxes and cannot be shared, transferred or seized.

UKRAINE

Not subject to taxation