



REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA
**MINISTRY OF LABOUR, FAMILY
SOCIAL AFFAIRS AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES**

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**20th ANNUAL REPORT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA
ON THE APPLICATION
OF THE EUROPEAN CODE OF SOCIAL SECURITY AND ITS PROTOCOL**

**GENERAL REPORT
REFERENCE PERIOD: 1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025**

I. GENERAL

A. Administration/Organisation

Examples:

- . administrative practices
- . organisation e.g. decentralisation
- . rationalisation
- . payment methods
- . computerisation
- . training of social security personnel
- . information and other service to beneficiaries etc.

- a) Changes made during the reference period
- b) Changes decided, planned or proposed for the following year
- c) Research (including evaluation), completed or initiated

B. Benefits

Examples:

- . personal and material scope
- . compensation for price increases (as compared to actual price increases)

- a) See above
- b) See above
- c) See above

II. MEDICAL CARE

a) Changes made during the reference period

The last changes in the Rules Amending the Rules of the Compulsory Health Insurance (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia [*Uradni list RS*], No. 82/2024; available at: <https://www.uradni-list.si/glasilo-uradni-list-rs/vsebina/2024-01-2428/spremembe-in-dopolnitve-pravil-obveznega-zdravstvenega-zavarovanja>) introduced more accurate definition of the rights and expansion of the scope of benefits in the compulsory health insurance along with simplification of work procedures for health care providers.

In the area of benefits, the main change comprised a gradual introduction for composite filling and phasing out amalgam for the young population between the age of 15 and 26 from 1 January 2025 and for adults from 1 July 2026.

Other changes in the benefit area address medical devices. In the Decision on medical conditions and other conditions for eligibility for medical devices under compulsory health insurance, three annexes defining medical conditions and other conditions for eligibility for medical devices were replaced by new ones.

b) Changes decided, planned or proposed for the following year

The Act Amending the Health Care and Health Insurance Act is expected to be adopted and implemented by the end of 2025. In the same period, the Rules amending the Rules of the compulsory Health Insurance are planned to be adopted.

c) Research (including evaluation), completed or initiated

No research was completed or initiated during the reporting period.

III. SICKNESS BENEFIT

a) Changes made during the reference period

No changes were made during the reference period.

b) Changes decided, planned or proposed for the following year

No changes are envisaged for the following year.

c) Research (including evaluation), completed or initiated

No research was completed or initiated during the reporting period.

IV. UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT

a) Changes made during the reference period

Amendments to framework labour market Act on Labour Market Regulation (([*Zakon o urejanju trga dela*] (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia [*Uradni list RS*], Nos 80/10, 40/12 – ZUJF, 21/13, 63/13, 100/13, 32/14 – ZPDZC-1, 47/15 – ZZSDT, 55/17, 75/19, 11/20 – Constitutional Court Decision, 189/20 – ZFRO, 54/21, 172/21 – ZODPol-G, 54/22, 59/22 – Constitutional Court Decision, 109/23 and 62/24 – ZUOPUE; hereinafter: ZUTD; available at: <https://pisrs.si/pregledPredpisa?id=ZAKO5840>) were adopted in June 2025, however, they are not yet in force. Amendments include changes in unemployment benefits calculations, which are now increased as they are indexed to minimum wage (which is adjusted each year according to the growth of minimum living costs). The minimum unemployment benefit is now to be set at 70% of the minimum wage and the maximum unemployment benefit at 130 % (but gradually decreasing to 80 % after 12 months).

b) Changes decided, planned or proposed for the following year

No changes planned.

c) Research (including evaluation), completed or initiated

Evaluation of two important types of ALMP measures, namely trainings and employment subsidies was completed in spring 2025 by OECD and funded by EC. Link: https://www.oecd.org/content/dam/oecd/en/publications/reports/2025/03/impact-evaluation-of-wage-subsidies-and-training-for-the-unemployed-in-slovenia_930b1f11/47098a5e-en.pdf

Although not directly linked to unemployment benefits legislation stipulations, it is still relevant to those recipients of unemployment benefits, taking part in ALMP. The evaluation shows that subsidies are effective in Slovenia, also with regard to the sustainability of the employment, far beyond the duration of the subsidy. Trainings have also proven to be relevant to the labour market, however, there is potential to expand it to better reach vulnerable jobseekers and those more distant from the labour market.

V. OLD AGE BENEFIT

a) Changes made during the reference period

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b) Changes decided, planned or proposed for the following year

Based on the starting points approved by the Government of the Republic of Slovenia in April 2024, which represented the basis for the start of coordination with social partners and for a broad public debate, a proposal for amending the pension and disability legislation was prepared. All measures included in the proposal were discussed and coordinated within 22 sessions of the Economic and Social Council and received the support of six out of seven trade union centres and all employer organizations. In parallel with the social dialogue, a broader public debate was also held, in which representatives of the professional and interested public were included, such as representatives of pensioners, young people, disabled people and other population groups.

The bill was submitted to the National Assembly of the Republic of Slovenia for consideration in May 2025.

The priority objectives of the system reform are to adapt it to the demographic challenges of the future, which will have an impact on the long-term financial sustainability of the system, and at the same time to establish a fair, solidary, transparent and trustworthy system that will enable the provision of comparable rights, decent pensions and a secure old age for current and future generations of pensioners. The reform is also part of the commitments of the Republic of Slovenia within the framework of the Recovery and Resilience Plan.

The agreed changes will not be implemented quickly but will in any case come into force after an appropriate transition period, which will allow for the adjustment of individuals' plans and the adjustment of work by system operators and prevent sudden changes in retirement dynamics. On the other hand, changes aimed at improving the social situation of the most vulnerable groups will be implemented already in 2026.

c) Research (including evaluation), completed or initiated

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d) Rates of payment during the reference period (Art 65, p 10)

A regular adjustment was carried out with effect from 1 January 2025 in the amount of 4.5%.

The minimum pension rating basis thus amounts 1.219,95 EUR, and the maximum pension rating basis is equal to 4.879,80 EUR.

The annual allowance was paid in accordance with the Act Regulating the Implementation of the Budgets of the Republic of Slovenia for 2025 and 2026 (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 104/24; ZIPRS2526). An annual allowance was paid to 628.060 beneficiaries of pensions and 11.012 recipients of disability insurance benefits in five different rates (beneficiaries of pensions) and in three different rates (beneficiaries of disability allowances).

Beneficiaries of pensions:

Amount of the pension	Amount of the annual allowance
up to 680,00 EUR	465,00 EUR
from 680,01 EUR to 815,00 EUR	325,00 EUR
from 815,01 EUR to 965,00 EUR	265,00 EUR
from 965,01 EUR to 1.160,00 EUR	215,00 EUR
above 1.160,00 EUR	155,00 EUR

Beneficiaries of disability insurance benefits:

Amount of the disability allowance	Amount of the annual allowance
up to 965,00 EUR	265,00 EUR
from 965,01 EUR to 1.160,00 EUR	215,00 EUR
above 1.160,00 EUR	155,00 EUR

VI. WORK ACCIDENT AND OCCUPATIONAL DISEASE BENEFIT

a) Changes made during the reference period

No changes were made during the reference period.

b) Changes decided, planned or proposed for the following year

No changes are envisaged for the following year.

c) Research (including evaluation), completed or initiated

No research was completed or initiated during the reporting period.

d) Rates of payment during the reference period (Art. 65, p. 10):

No changes.

VII. FAMILY BENEFIT

a) Changes made during the reference period

Adjustment of benefits (indexation) from 1 March 2025:

Parental allowance amounts to **494,09** EUR per month.

Childbirth grant amounts to **429,99** EUR.

Large family allowance amounts for the family with three children amounts to **496,93** EUR and for the family with four or more children **603,86** EUR. It is paid as a lump sum payment.

The monthly amount of special child care allowance due to higher costs of living is **125,81** EUR. For children with severe disturbances in mental development and children with severe disability in movement who need special care, the allowance amounts to **251,61** EUR.

Child benefit (in EUR per month):

Income bracket	Income per family member (EUR)	Amount for each child until the end of the primary school, or up to the age of 18 (EUR)			Amount for each child in high school, ¹ but not exceeding 18 years (EUR)		
		1 st child	2 nd child	3 rd and subsequent child	1 st child	2 nd child	3 rd and subsequent child
1	Up to 235,14	143,81	158,18	172,58	143,81	158,18	172,58
2	Over 235,15 to 391,92	122,94	135,91	148,80	122,94	135,91	148,80
3	over 391,93 to 470,31	93,71	104,73	115,73	93,71	104,73	115,73
4	over 470,32 to 548,69	73,91	84,33	94,95	73,91	84,33	94,95
5	over 548,70 to 692,42	60,43	70,52	80,55	60,43	70,52	80,55
6	over 692,43 to 836,10	38,29	47,92	57,50	38,29	47,92	57,50
7	over 836,11 to 1.071,28	28,74	38,29	47,92	36,27	45,83	62,45
8	over 1.071,29 to 1.293,36	25,02	34,60	44,16	28,79	38,37	50,18

The monthly amount of partial payment for the loss of income was 1,2 times minimum wage gross, which from 1 January 2025 amounts to 1.533,26 EUR gross.

¹ Note that children usually attend high school from the age of 13.

b) Changes decided, planned or proposed for the following year

Abolition of the 20% increase in the amount of the child allowance if the child, up to the age of four, is not in kindergarten.

c) Research (including evaluation), completed or initiated

A targeted research project entitled: "Single-parent families in Slovenia: risks and opportunities at the intersection of social policies, social norms and professional practices" was commissioned. The project is implemented by the Faculty of Social Work in cooperation with the Faculty of Law in Ljubljana

VIII. MATERNITY BENEFIT

a) Changes made during the reference period

The minimum amount of maternity, paternity and parental benefits was adjusted to 667,46 EUR gross (indexation).

The maximum amount of paternity and parental benefit is 2,5 times the average wage in the previous year, which amounts to 5.987,30 EUR gross.

b) Changes decided, planned or proposed for the following year

Foster parents will be entitled to 15 calendar days of parental leave, if they take a child from eight to 15 years old.

c) Research (including evaluation), completed or initiated

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IX. INVALIDITY BENEFIT (persons with disabilities)

a) Changes made during the reference period

We underline that each year in March, the amount of the invalidity benefit is adjusted in line with changes in the amount of social transfers. The invalidity benefit under the Social Inclusion of Disabled Persons Act is linked to the combined amount of financial social assistance and the care supplement. No other changes occurred during the reference period.

b) Changes decided, planned or proposed for the following year

The bill (pension and disability legislation), which was submitted to the National Assembly of the Republic of Slovenia for consideration in May 2025, also introduces changes in the field of disability insurance (disability pension, disability benefits, right to rehabilitation), which will be aligned with other rights.

The agreed changes will not be implemented quickly but will in any case come into force after an appropriate transition period, which will allow for the adjustment of individuals' plans and the adjustment of work by system operators and prevent sudden changes in retirement dynamics. On the other hand, changes aimed at improving the social situation of the most vulnerable groups will be implemented already in 2026

c) Research (including evaluation), completed or initiated

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d) Rates of payment during the reference period (Art. 65, p. 10):

Under pension and disability legislation:

A regular adjustment was carried out with effect from 1 January 2025 in the amount of 4.5%.

The invalidity benefit under the Social Inclusion of Disabled Persons Act:

The amount of the benefit is determined by the combined value of financial social assistance and the care supplement (social corrective). Some recipients of the invalidity benefit also receive an assistance and care supplement if they require help from another person to perform basic daily activities.

In 2024, the invalidity benefit amounted to EUR 712.77, which was EUR 28.72 more than in 2023. In the same year, the assistance and care supplement amounted to either EUR 180.85 or EUR 316.70, depending on the assessed level of need.

In 2025, the invalidity benefit increased to EUR 726.31, representing an increase of EUR 13.54 compared to 2024. The assistance and care supplement also increased to either EUR 184.29 or EUR 368.56.

In July 2024, 7,448 persons with disabilities were entitled to receive the invalidity benefit, compared to 7,505 persons in June 2025.

X. SURVIVORS' BENEFIT

a) Changes made during the reference period

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b) Changes decided, planned or proposed for the following year

As the priority objectives of the system reform, which will come into force after an appropriate transition period, are to adapt it to the demographic challenges of the future, which will have an impact on the long-term financial sustainability of the system, and at the same time to establish a fair, solidary, transparent and trustworthy system that will enable the provision of comparable rights, decent pensions and a secure old age for current and future generations of pensioners, changes in the field of survivors' benefit are also included, aligned with other rights.

c) Research (including evaluation), completed or initiated

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d) Rates of payment during the reference period (Art. 65, p. 10):

A regular adjustment was carried out with effect from 1 January 2025 in the amount of 4.5%.

XI. FINANCING

a) Changes made during the reference period

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b) Changes decided, planned or proposed for the following year

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c) Research (including evaluation), completed or initiated

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***ADDITIONALLY: Financial social assistance and Income supplement (determined on the basis of BMI)**

a) Changes made during the reference period

The basic minimum income (BMI) was set at 484,88 EUR from the 1 March 2024. Due to the regular indexation the BMI increased from 1 March 2025 to EUR 494,09.

The minimum income is the basis for determining the amount of the Financial social assistance payments and Income supplement to a beneficiary under certain conditions.

In order to relieve applicants for the Income supplement, a declaration by the adult child of the Income supplement applicant regarding the parent's ability to support him/her is no longer a compulsory annex to the application.

From 31 May 2025 onwards, based on the Act on Amendments to the Social Security Benefits Act (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 36/25; ZSVarPre-H, available at: <https://www.uradni-list.si/glasilo-uradni-list-rs/vsebina/2025-01-1351>), if the inspection body responsible for education, by a final decision in a misdemeanor proceeding under the law governing primary education, establishes that the child of a beneficiary who, under the law governing primary education, must ensure that this child fulfills the primary school obligation, is not attending classes or other activities within the framework of the compulsory primary school program for unjustifiable reasons, it must inform the social work center, which, on this basis, decides that such beneficiary shall receive Financial social assistance and Income supplement in kind for three months.

b) Changes decided, planned or proposed for the following year

In order to reduce poverty, we will regulate more frequent calculation of the minimum cost of living, which should have a significant impact on the amount of Financial social assistance and Income supplement (a revision of the methodology for calculating the minimum cost of living is also being considered).

We will regulate the possibility of checking the fulfillment of the conditions for continuing to receive the right to Income supplement ex officio by social work centers (the purpose is to automate the allocation, simplify the procedure and increase accessibility to protection allowance) and expand the circle of beneficiaries of Income supplement.

Due to new generalized real estate values, we will check the adequacy of the legally prescribed property censuses and adjust them if necessary.

c) Research (including evaluation), completed or initiated

In October 2024, the project entitled "Comparative analysis of methodologies for the calculation of the minimum cost of living", co-funded by the Ministry of Labour, Family,

Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities, was completed. The aim of the project was to make recommendations for possible changes to policies and mechanisms in the area of minimum cost of living calculation through a comparative analysis of the relationship between the minimum cost of living, the minimum wage and social transfers and the mechanisms for determining their level, a review of the literature, legal bases and existing examples of good practice in selected European Union countries.

In 2025, within the framework of the task Social Position in Slovenia 2024 - 2025, a research project was initiated that focuses on the topic of so-called poverty of employed or working people at risk of poverty.

d) Rates of payment during the reference period (Art. 65, p. 10):

From 1 March 2024 to the end of February 2025, the weights and the amounts were as follows:

Household member	Weight for BMI	Amount of payment (in EUR)
Financial social assistance (<i>denarna socialna pomoč</i>) - FSA		
Single person (inactive)	1	484,88
Single person (active from 60 to 128 hours per month)	1+0.26	610,95
Single person (active more than 128 hours per month)	1+0.51	732,17
Single person aged between 18 and 26, registered with the competent employment authority in the register of unemployed persons or in the register of jobseekers, who is registered as residing at the same address as his/her parents, or who actually resides with them, and whose parents have sufficient resources of their own to support themselves	0.7	339,42
Single person (age of 63 (W) or 65 (M) and/or permanently unemployable or/and permanently incapable of work living in a household in which other members have sufficient means for living)	0.76	368,51
Subsequent adult	0.57	276,38
Subsequent adult (active from	0.57+0.13	339,42

60 to 128 hours per month)		
Subsequent adult (active more than 128 hours per month)	0.57+0.26	402,45
Child	0.59	286,08
Child in the single-parent family	0.59 + 0.18	373,36
Income supplement (<i>varstveni dodatek</i>) - IS		
Single person in the family under certain conditions	0.47	227,89
Adult person in the family under certain conditions	0.25	121,22
Single person (age of 63 (W) or 65 (M) and/or permanently unemployable or/and permanently incapable of work living in a household in which other members have sufficient means for living)	0.55	266,68

The income eligibility threshold for entitlement to the **Income supplement** is the sum of the minimum income for a single person or family for Financial social assistance, plus the relevant amount of Income supplement. The income eligibility thresholds **from 1 March 2024 to the end of February 2025** were:

- EUR 712,77 (1.47 times the Basic Minimum Income) for a single person or the first adult in the family;
- EUR 882,48 (1.82 times the Basic Minimum Income) for a family of two persons, in which only one member qualifies for the Income supplement. For elderly persons (as defined above), eligibility for the Income supplement is defined only in terms of the age of each adult, whereas for permanently unemployable or permanently incapable for work, it is defined independently of their age.
- EUR 1.110,38 (2.29 times the Basic Minimum Income) for a family of two persons, in which both members are eligible for the Income supplement (as defined in the previous paragraph).

For families with children, the thresholds above are increased by EUR 53,34 (0.11 times the Basic Minimum Income), independently of the number of children in the family.

From 1 March 2025, the weights and the amounts are as follows:

Household member	Weight for BMI	Amount of payment (in EUR)
Financial social assistance (<i>denarna socialna pomoč</i>) - FSA		
Single person (inactive)	1	494,09

Single person (active from 60 to 128 hours per month)	1+0.26	622,55
Single person (active more than 128 hours per month)	1+0.51	74,08
Single person aged between 18 and 26, registered with the competent employment authority in the register of unemployed persons or in the register of jobseekers, who is registered as residing at the same address as his/her parents, or who actually resides with them, and whose parents have sufficient resources of their own to support themselves	0.7	345,86
Single person (age of 63 (W) or 65 (M) and/or permanently unemployable or/and permanently incapable of work living in a household in which other members have sufficient means for living)	0.76	375,51
Subsequent adult	0.57	281,63
Subsequent adult (active from 60 to 128 hours per month)	0.57+0.13	345,86
Subsequent adult (active more than 128 hours per month)	0.57+0.26	410,09
Child	0.59	291,51
Child in the single-parent family	0.59 + 0.18	380,45
Income supplement (<i>varstveni dodatek</i>) - IS		
Single person in the family under certain conditions	0.47	232,22
Adult person in the family under certain conditions	0.25	123,52
Single person (age of 63 (W) or 65 (M) and/or permanently unemployable or/and permanently incapable of work living in a household in which other members have sufficient means for living)	0.55	271,75

The income eligibility threshold for entitlement to the **Income supplement** is the sum of the minimum income for a single person or family for Financial social assistance, plus the relevant amount of Income supplement. The income eligibility thresholds **from 1 March 2025** are:

- EUR 726,32 (1.47 times the Basic Minimum Income) for a single person or the first adult in the family;
- EUR 899,24 (1.82 times the Basic Minimum Income) for a family of two persons, in which only one member qualifies for the Income supplement. For elderly persons (as defined above), eligibility for the Income supplement is defined only in terms of the age of each adult, whereas for permanently unemployable or permanently incapable for work, it is defined independently of their age.
- EUR 1.131,47 (2.29 times the Basic Minimum Income) for a family of two persons, in which both members are eligible for the Income supplement (as defined in the previous paragraph).

For families with children, the thresholds above are increased by EUR 54,35 (0.11 times the Basic Minimum Income), independently of the number of children in the family.

REPLY
prepared by Slovenia
to the Conclusions of the Committee of Experts on the Application of
Conventions and Recommendations of the International Labour Organization
(adopted in December 2024),
concerning the application of
the European Code of Social Security by Slovenia

Part VI (Employment injury benefit), Articles 36(2) and 68 of the Code. Reasons for the reduction of benefits. The Committee previously observed that persons with reduced working capacity, notably persons with category II or III disability, are provided with benefits under sections 85 or 86 of the Pension and Disability Insurance Act (ZPIZ-2). The Committee further notes that these benefits are paid at lower rates (20, 25 or 40 per cent of the disability pension in respect of total loss of working capacity) in case of termination of employment due to the beneficiary's own will or fault, as per section 85, paragraphs 2(3)(4) and 3(3), and section 86, paragraph 6, of the ZPIZ-2. At the same time, the rates of such benefits amount to 60 or 80 per cent of the disability pension in case of termination of employment based on the positive opinion of the commission for determining the grounds for dismissal or regardless of the beneficiary's will or fault (section 85, paragraphs 2(2) and 3(2), and section 86, paragraph 4, of the ZPIZ-2).

The Committee notes that, according to the Government, disability allowances in Slovenia are intended to cover the loss of income due to disability, but not to replace it in its entirety, since the insured event is not the total inability to earn an income, but rather an inability to maintain a job, to work in one's profession or to work full-time. The Government also indicates that the pension and disability system aims to keep persons with reduced working capacity in employment or active on the labour market, as well as to ensure their social inclusion. The Government further indicates that a person with reduced working capacity who does not want to remain in the labour market for no recognized reason still remains eligible for a benefit at the amount of 25 per cent, and under certain conditions is also eligible for social assistance. The Government points out that it will examine the system for assessing disability benefits, in collaboration with the social partners, as part of the changes in the field of pension and disability legislation that are currently being discussed.

*The Committee recalls that legislative provisions establishing lowered benefit rates in case of termination of employment due to the beneficiary's own will or fault are not in line with Article 68 of the Code. In particular, Article 68 of the Code, which sets out a limited list of grounds for the suspension or lowering of benefits, requires an employment injury benefit to be paid, without any reduction, for the loss of earning capacity incurred by the injured worker, be it total or partial, irrespective of whether the injured person decides to continue working or not. The Committee further recalls that according to Article 36(2) of the Code, the benefit provided in case of partial loss of earning capacity shall represent a suitable proportion of the benefit provided in case of total loss of earning capacity. **The Committee, therefore, requests the Government to take the necessary measures to ensure the conformity of section 85, paragraphs 2(3)(4) and 3(3), and section 86, paragraph 6, of the ZPIZ-2 with Articles 36(2) and 68 of the Code, with a view to ensuring that the rates of the benefits due to an employment injury are not lowered in case of termination of employment as a result of the injured person's own will or fault. The Committee firmly hopes that the necessary amendments to the ZPIZ-2 will be adopted in the context of the current reform process, in collaboration with the social partners.***

With regard to the comment received about noncompliance because of a reduced rate of partial benefit when an entitled person chooses to terminate his or her employment voluntarily or through his or her own fault, we have some reservations.

The amendment to the Act on Pension and Disability Insurance (PDIA-2G), which entered into force on 1 January 2020, introduced changes to the assessment of the partial allowance and the invalidity allowance, whereby the assessment of the amounts of the two allowances was equalised.

While disability allowances in the Republic of Slovenia are intended to cover the loss of income due to disability, they are not intended to replace the loss of income in its entirety, since an insured event is not a total inability to earn an income, but rather an inability to maintain a job, to work in one's profession or to work full-time.

It makes sense, both from the point of view of the pension and disability system and for the disabled persons themselves, to keep them in employment or active in the labour market, as this also ensures their social security and, in addition, their social inclusion. If a person with reduced working capacity doesn't want to remain in the labour market, he or she still remains eligible for a disability benefit (amount of 25%) and, under certain conditions, is also eligible for social assistance, in case of permanent incapacity even for an indefinite period.

The proposed solutions in the field of pension and disability legislation are formulated in consultations with social partners and discussions among key stakeholders. Within this framework, changes to disability legislation regarding disability benefits are also planned and will include an increase in the benefit rates. In addition, it is envisaged that the percentages will continue to be linked to an individual's employment status. The proposed changes will be decided by the National Assembly in the legislative process (expected in the coming months).

Detailed explanation:

In Slovenia, disability benefits, including partial benefit, are calculated on the basis of the disability pension to which the insured person would have been entitled on the date of the disability. The amount of the invalidity pension is therefore the basis for the assessment of all disability insurance benefits.

From the insured person's point of view, the cause of the invalidity is very important, as it is considered both in determining the conditions for entitlement and in the assessment of disability insurance benefits, with the conditions for entitlement being less severe in the case of employment injuries and occupational diseases and the assessment of the benefit being higher in the case of employment injuries and occupational diseases. In this way, an invalidity pension resulting from a disability caused by an occupational injury or

disease (irrespective of age and length of pensionable service) is calculated at a percentage corresponding to the full pensionable service (40 years).

The cause of the invalidity is thus considered in such a way that, where the invalidity is the result of an occupational injury or disease, the partial allowance is also calculated at a percentage corresponding to the full pensionable service.

The amendment to the PDIA-2 Act from 2019 (PDIA-2G) brought changes in the regulation of the assessment of the partial benefit in case, when an insured person's employment is terminated based on a positive opinion of the committee responsible for establishing the grounds for employment contract termination, or independent of their own will or fault, or if they were unemployed or not covered by the Compulsory Insurance upon the occurrence of the disability. In such cases the partial benefit is assessed in the amount of 80% of the disability pension to which the Insured Person would be entitled on the date of the occurrence of the disability.

The PDIA-2G also brought changes in the regulation of the assessment of the partial benefit in case when the insured person's employment has been terminated through their own will or fault. Instead of reducing the partial benefit by 30% as it was the case under the previous regime, the new provision of the sixth paragraph of Article 86 of PDIA-2 provides for the assessment of the partial benefit in the amount of 25% of the disability pension to which the insured person would be entitled on the date of the occurrence of the disability.

The partial benefit is therefore no longer reduced depending on whether the person lost his/her job voluntarily or through their own fault, but it is assessed in the same way as the disability benefit under section 85(3) of the PDIA-2. Based on the above, the amount of partial benefit is no longer determined on the length of working hours of the insured