

1 - Financing

Financing

Financing principle

Sickness and maternity: Health care

Contributions and State Budget.

Sickness and maternity: Cash benefits

Contributions and State Budget.

Long-term care

Contributions.

Invalidity

First pillar:

Contributions and State Budget.

Second pillar

Contributions and profit from investments.

Old-age

First pillar

Contributions and State Budget.

Second pillar

Contributions and profit from investments.

Survivors

Why left open?

Employment injuries and occupational diseases

Pension insurance:

First pillar: contributions and State Budget.

Second pillar: contributions and profit from investments.

Health Insurance

Contributions and State Budget. Contributions to be paid to the Croatian Institute for Health Insurance for Health Protection at Work

Unemployment

Contributions and State Budget.

Family allowances

State Budget.

Contributions of insured and employers Rates and ceiling

Overall contributions

drop

Thus defined insurance base is global but the contribution payer may choose even a higher insurance base than this

Sickness and maternity: Health care

Farmers pay 7,5% of a defined tax basis (2.7900,00 HRK if they are in a status of non-tax payer. If they pay taxes the contribution amounts to 15% of a tax basis amounting to 3.487,50 HRK

Sickness and maternity: Cash benefits

See "Sickness and Maternity: Health Care" above

Long-term care

See "Global contributions for several branches" above.

Invalidity

See "Global contributions for several branches" above.

Old-age

See "Global contributions for several branches" above.

Survivors

Employment injuries and occupational diseases

Pensions: See "Global contributions for several branches" above.

Sickness insurance and Health care: See "Sickness and Maternity: Health Care" above

Unemployment

Defined insurance base for all social insurance branches financed by contributions:
minimum 2,298.00 HRK per month,
maximum 39,390.00 HRK per month.

Family allowances

None.

Other special contributions

Other special contributions

Sickness and maternity

None.

Long-term care

None.

Invalidity

Additional contribution for arduous and unhealthy working environment:

Where employees have their insurance periods proportionally extended and the retirement age proportionally decreased because they work in arduous and unhealthy conditions, their employer is obliged to pay an additional pension insurance contribution to the first pillar scheme. Where 12 months of insurance period is counted:

as 18 months: the employer pays an extra 17.58% of gross earnings,

as 16 months: the employer pays an extra 11.28% of gross earnings,

as 15 months: the employer pays an extra 7.84% of gross earnings, and

as 14 months: the employer pays an extra 4.86% of gross earnings.

For persons who are also insured under the second pillar pension insurance, the additional contribution paid by the employer to the first pillar scheme is : 13.07%, 8.39%, 5.83%, 3.61% (respectively), the employer must also pay an additional second pillar contribution of:

4.51%, 2.89%, 2.01%, 1.25% (respectively).

Old-age, survivors

See "Additional Contribution for Arduous and Unhealthy Working Environment" under "Invalidity" above.

Employment injuries and occupational diseases

See " Other Special Contributions: Invalidity" above.

Unemployment

None.

Family allowances

None

Other contributions or deductions not allocated to a particular branch

None.

Public authorities' participation**Sickness and maternity: benefits in kind**

State finances benefits for:

persons who are reported as 'unemployed' to the Health Insurance Institute
disabled war veterans and civilians disabled in circumstances of war, as well as military persons disabled during peacetime,

the extra costs of an increased level of care for persons who are younger than 18, older than 65, and the total household costs for farmers older than 65 under a means test.

(Farmers' household farmers older than 65) may be exempted from payment of contribution for basic health insurance provided that his/her income doesn't exceed the amount prescribed by the responsible ministry).

Sickness and maternity: Cash benefits

State finances:

new-born child assistance,

additional maternity leave (6-12. months),

additional maternity leave until child reaches the age of three for cases of multiple birth,

obligatory maternity leave for unemployed mothers, disability pension beneficiaries because of their professional incapability for work

war veterans during their entire sick leave,

adoption leave from the first day irrespective of whether it lasts 270 days or over 270 days (same maximum duration as maternity leave).

Long-term care

See "Sickness/maternity benefits in-kind" above.

Invalidity

State Budget finances benefits granted under more favorable conditions and in the higher amount for police, army officers, officials of justice, parliamentary deputies, Croatian Homeland War veterans, Second World War veterans and political prisoners after the Second World War.

Employment institute pays global contribution for invalidity, old age and survivors pensions on behalf of unemployed persons who need to complete up to 5 years of qualifying period before they satisfy the minimum requirements for old age pension. The basis for this contribution is the "Minimum contribution base", see above "Global contributions for Several Branches".

Old-age

See "Invalidity" above.

Survivors

Employment injuries and occupational diseases

No special employment injury scheme, see "Invalidity", "Old age, Survivors", "Sickness and Maternity - Health Care" and "Sickness and Maternity" – Cash Benefits.

Unemployment

State Budget finances compensation for war veterans.

Family allowances

Entirely financed by the State.

General non-contributory minimum

Entirely financed by the State.

Financing systems for long-term benefits

Invalidity

First Pillar: Pay As You Go.

Old-age

First Pillar: Pay As You Go.

Second Pillar – Old Age: Funded.

Survivors

Employment injuries and occupational diseases

First Pillar: Pay As You Go.

2 - Health Care

Health Care

Applicable statutory basis

Applicable statutory basis

Obligatory Health Insurance Act from 2006, applicable from 3 August 2006; Voluntary Health Insurance Act from 2006, applicable from 3 August 2006;

Act on Obligatory Health Insurance for Health Protection at Work from 2006, , applicable from 1 January 2008

Basic Principles

Basic Principles

Benefit in-kind system financed by contributions and available for specific categories of the population and their dependants. Compulsory insurance covers the costs of treatment to varying degrees, the remaining amount must be paid by either the patient or the patient's voluntary, supplementary insurance. Certain groups of the population are completely exempt from making any co-payments.

Field of application

Beneficiaries

Compulsory insurance:
 employed persons,
 self-employed persons,
 full-time salaried apprentices,
 those performing national service,
 farmers,
 pensioners,
 those receiving occupational rehabilitation,
 unemployed persons registered with the Health Insurance Institute,
 persons up to 18,
 full time students,
 disabled war veterans,
 disabled persons without resources for subsistence,
 persons on compulsory practical work (otherwise unemployed), and
 family members of insured persons and other persons insured under particular circumstances.

Exemptions from compulsory insurance

Farmers over 65 if comply with the conditions prescribed by special regulations
 Farmers' household (farmers older than 65) may be exempted from payment of contribution for basic health insurance provided that his/her income doesn't exceed the amount prescribed by the responsible ministry

Voluntarily insured

Additional/supplementary voluntary insurance covers the difference between the cost of the obligatory/mandatory insurance benefit in kind and the full cost of the same benefit (this amount is levied on the insured as a co-payment). Additional health insurance covers the higher standard of health care and wider scope of entitlements, while private health insurance covers health care of natural persons during their stay in the Republic of Croatia, and who are not obliged to have health insurance under special regulations. This insurance is carried out by insurance companies.

Eligible dependants

spouse or cohabitee,
 children: legitimate, illegitimate, step and foster children until 18 years of age (or as long they are full-time students),
 other dependent orphaned children
 dependent parents, who live in the same household if incapable to lead an independent life and work, without resources for self-support and
 disabled grandchildren, brothers, sisters, and grandparents, if dependent upon the insured person without resources for self-support and living with the insured person in the same household

Conditions

Qualifying period

No qualifying period.

Duration of benefits

For duration of entitlement.

Organisation

Doctors : Approval

Medical doctors may be employed in the state owned medical institutions or may conclude contracts with the Croatian Health Insurance Institute Contracted doctors have to provide their own office and equipment. Both employed and contracted doctors provide social health care based upon the

standards provided for by the compulsory basic health care legislation.

Doctors : Remuneration

The scale of fee the contracted doctors receive include also the fee for their work – a monthly salary based on the number of patients entered on their lists (capitation)

Hospitals

Public and private institutions contracted by the Health Insurance Institute.

Benefits

Medical Treatment - Choice of doctor

Free choice of primary health care doctor (general practitioner, paediatrician, gynaecologist and dentist). The patient registers with his/her family doctor for a period of one year, after which they are free to register with the same doctor or go elsewhere. There are provisions for changing doctor within the one year registration period, for example if the patient moves or there are communication problems with the doctor.

Medical Treatment - Access to specialists

drop

Medical Treatment - Payment of doctor

Benefits in-kind system.

Medical Treatment - Patient's participation

Drop "by"

Medical Treatment - Exemption or reduction of patient's participation

...following categories of individuals:

Hospitalisation - Choice of hospital

No restrictions

Hospitalisation - Patient's participation

Full coverage of costs by compulsory health insurance for:
hospital health care if indispensable for medical reasons, except for accommodation and catering costs;

accommodation and catering costs of hospital health care services for treating patient's with chronic psychiatric illnesses;

chemo and radio therapy (including accommodation and board);

organ transplantation (including accommodation and boarding);

emergency health care;

Minimum 85% coverage by compulsory health insurance for:

specialist health care including day hospital and surgical procedures performed in day hospital, except physiotherapy and rehabilitation.

Minimum 75% coverage by compulsory health insurance for:

accommodation and catering costs in hospital health care for chronic diseases.

Minimum 70% coverage by compulsory health insurance for:

accommodation and catering in hospital health care services for acute diseases.

Hospitalisation - Exemption or reduction of patient's participation

...following categories of individuals:

Dental care - Dental treatment

Preventive and curative dental treatment for children until 18 years of age and for pregnant women

Dental care - Dental prosthesis

Minimum 75% coverage of costs by compulsory health insurance for persons over 65:

dental treatment in mobile and fixed prosthesis.

For exemptions see "Exemption or reduction of patient's participation" above.

Pharmaceutical products

Drugs divided into three lists, the costs of drugs appearing on these lists are covered by the compulsory health insurance in varying degrees:

100%

minimum 75%

minimum 50%

minimum 25%.

All drugs used for hospital treatment are fully covered by compulsory health insurance as are all drugs used for the categories of individuals listed under the "Exemption or reduction of patient's participation" above.

Prosthesis, spectacles, hearing aids

Full coverage of cost by the compulsory health insurance for:
orthopaedic aids for children until 18 years of age;

Minimum 85% coverage by compulsory health insurance for:
orthopaedic and other aids defined by the general regulations of the Institute.

Other aids:

Insurance coverage of equipment that does not appear on the list is determined by the Medical Commission of the Health Insurance Institute and depends on medical circumstances of each particular case.

Other benefits

Wide range of additional benefits including:
emergency transport;
non-obligatory vaccination.

3 - Sickness - Cash benefits**Sickness - Cash benefits****Applicable statutory basis****Applicable statutory basis**

Health Insurance Act 2006, applicable from 3 August 2006 (employment injuries and occupational diseases included).

Basic principles**Basic principles**

Social insurance type system providing earnings related benefits. The benefits paid to those suffering from work and non-work related incapacity are the same, however those suffering from work related incapacity do not need to satisfy any qualifying periods.

Field of application**Beneficiaries**

employees,
self-employed persons,
full-time paid apprentices,
those performing national service, and
persons on mandatory practical work (otherwise unemployed).

Membership ceiling

4.257,28 HRK (128% of the budgetary base)

Exemptions from compulsory insurance

No exemptions.

Conditions**Proof of incapacity**

Confirmed by a certificate from a general practitioner or the Medical Committee of the Health Insurance Institute. This certificate must be produced after 3 days of absence at the latest.

Qualifying period

Minimum periods of insurance required: 12 months of consecutive insurance or 18 months with interruptions during the last two years. If such condition is not fulfilled the person insured is entitled to the minimum sickness benefit (831,50 HRK per month which equals 25% of the budgetary base—that means that this amount is determined in prescribed percentage of the budgetary base which can vary from year to year. The budgetary base is a financial value proposed by the Ministry of Finance depending on the average salary change of the employed in the Republic of Croatia, and is used for determining the cash benefits covered from the state budget.)

Employment injury or occupational disease: obligatory maternity leave and sick leave resulting from Homeland war: no period of insurance required.

Other conditions

Absence from work must result from:

illness or injury,
 medical treatment,
 medical examination, which cannot be undertaken before/after working hours,
 hospitalisation,
 quarantine,
 accompanying a patient during medical treatment, or
 nursing ill spouse or a child.

Waiting period**Waiting period**

No waiting period.

The first 42 days (7 days for disabled persons) are covered by the employer for contingencies prescribed by law

Benefits**Benefits paid by employers**

Employer continues to pay salary in the amount of sickness benefit. Employer bears the cost of the first 42 days of the sickness benefit (the first 7 days for employed disabled persons) after which the insurance takes over.

The same rule is applicable on self-employed persons when it is his own sick leave. That means : for the first 42 days (the first 7 days for employed disabled persons) the self-employed persons cover those costs personally (meaning that the Croatian Institute for Health Insurance doesn't cover those costs)

Benefits of social protections - Amount of benefits

Benefit determined as a percentage of "sickness benefit base".

"Sickness benefit base": average net wage over the 6 months preceding the month of contingency.

100% of the base is paid for:

the contingencies resulting from the homeland war;
 complications resulting from pregnancy or childbirth;
 isolation of contagious patient;
 obligatory maternity leave until the child is six months old;
 nursing a sick child under the age of 3;
 donation of tissues and organs.

In all other cases the sickness benefit is paid at 70% for the first sick leave period of 6 months and 80% after the expiry of the first 6 months period.

If the sickness benefit is paid for a period exceeding three months, the base is adjusted to reflect wage changes by the recipient's employer whenever the increase exceeds 5%.

Benefits of social protections - Duration of benefits

Maximum 12 months (after 6 months the recipient must submit a claim for disability pension, the entitlement to which must be decided within 30 days).

If the disability status has not been

established then entitlement to the cash benefit continues until recovery.

Nursing other persons:

parent nursing a child up to 7 years of age: up to 40 working days per session;
 parent nursing a child over 7 years of age: up to 20 working days per session;
 nursing a sick spouse living in the same household: up to 6 15 working days per session.
 Exceptions possible, only for children up to 18 years of age if special reasons are recognised by the primary health care doctor or the medical commission, such as the time in which the insured person is isolated as carrier or on account of the outbreak of contagion in his surroundings.
 If special reasons are found then the nursing can last a maximum of:
 30 working days per session for parents nursing a child up to 7 years of age; and
 14 working days per session for nursing a child over 7 years of age or a sick spouse.
 In exceptional circumstances the period for nursing a child under 18 years of age can be extended provided there is a recommendation from the primary health care doctor. The Medical Commission of the Health Insurance Institute may then fix the maximum duration.

Benefits of social protections - Special conditions for the unemployed

None

Benefits of social protections - Death grant

The entitlement to funeral grant abolished on October 1, 2005

Benefits of social protections - Other benefits

None

Taxation and social contributions

Taxation of cash benefits

Continued payment by employer for first 42 days (7 days for disabled employees) subject to taxation

Limit of income for tax relief or tax reduction

For period of continued payment by employer (first 42 days or 7 days if recipient is disabled):

Exemptions

Individual tax exemption: 1.600,00 HRK per month.

Dependant child exemption: 50% to 190% of general exemption amount, depending on number of children.

Exemption for disabled persons: 30% - 100% of general exemption.

Exemption for living with a disabled person: 40% of general exemption.

Extent of taxation: general system for employees (gross taxable income per month):

After reduction of social security contributions and the tax exemption:

15% of the amount of the pension up to, 3.200,00 HRK

25% of the amount from 3.200,00 HRK to 8.000,00 HRK

35% of gross wage from 8.000,00 HRK to 22.400,00 HRK per month,

45% of gross wage exceeding 22.400,00 HRK per month.

Social security contributions from benefits

For period of continued payment by employer: Contributions are paid in the same way as from wages.

Sickness benefit paid by social insurance: None.

4 - Maternity

Maternity

Applicable statutory basis

Applicable statutory basis

Labour Act 1995 (applied since January 1996) and Amendments March 2004 (applied since July 2004);

Law on Maternity Leave for Self-employed and Unemployed Mothers (1996), Amendments March 2004 (applied since July 2004). , Health Insurance Act 2006, applicable from 3 August 2006

The Law on the execution of the Budget of the Republic Croatia for the year 2008 applicable from 7 March 2008

Basic principles

Basic principles

Mandatory, universal, solidarity and humane.

Field of application

Benefits in kind

See Table II "Health Care".

Cash benefits

See Table III "Sickness Cash-Benefit".

Conditions

Benefits in kind

See Table II "Health Care".

Cash benefits

Drop ".."

Benefits

Benefits in kind

See Table II "Health Care".

Maternity Leave - Prior to and after confinement

Obligatory maternity leave:

Begins between 45 and 28 days before expected delivery and continues until child is 6 months old.

Additional maternity leave:

From the expiry of the obligatory leave until the child is 1 year of age; or up to 3 years of age for: twins, and the third and each subsequent child.

Upon her own request, a mother can resume work or self-employment before the child reaches 6 months of age, but not before cessation of 42 days' period after confinement.

Maternity Leave - Continuation of payment by employer

No payment by employer.

Cash benefits

Drop one "HRK"

...amount is from HRK 1.663,00 to HRK 2500...

..the benefit is paid...

Drop "/"

Taxation and social contributions

Taxation of cash benefits

Not subject to taxation.

Limit of income for tax relief or tax reduction

Not applicable.

Social security contributions from benefits

None.

5 - Invalidity

Invalidity

Applicable statutory basis

Applicable statutory basis

First Pillar:

Pension Insurance Act 1998,(employment injuries and occupational diseases included) (in force 01.01.99).

Second Pillar:

Act on Compulsory and Voluntary Pension Funds 1999 (in force 01.01.02), and

Act on Pension Insurance Companies and Pensions Payment 1999 (in force 01.01.02).

Basic principles

Basic principles

Periodic insurance based benefit that reflects previous earnings, degree of incapacity and insurance period. Divided into a first pillar pay as you go system and a second funded pillar.No special employment injuries scheme, but the distinction is made between employment injuries and non-work related injuries that those suffering from the former are not subject to qualifying periods and receive a higher benefit.

Field of application

Field of application

First Pillar: All risks

employed persons,

self-employed persons, and

self-employed farmers.

First Pillar: invalidity and death only

members of voluntary fire brigades, and

apprentices, rescuers during natural disasters

scholars, faculty students and university degree students during their practical training.

Second Pillar:

members of the first pillar under the age of 40 years: compulsory membership;

from January 2002 to June 2002 members of the first pillar who were then aged between 40 and 50 years were able to opt to be compulsorily insured into the second pillar scheme .

Exemptions from compulsory social insurance

Exemptions from compulsory social insurance

None.

Risks covered

Risks covered

Definitions

Definitions

Permanent reduction or loss of the capacity to work caused by either work or non-worked related injury or disease.

Two types of disability:

Occupational: permanent partial reduction of working capacity by at least 50% compared to a healthy person of similar education and skills;

General: permanent total reduction of working capacity. This is not expressed as a percentage. It applies if there is no chance for professional rehabilitation due to the kind of disease, claimant's age or some other circumstances.

Conditions

Minimum level of incapacity for work

More than 50% reduction in working capacity.

Possibility of review

...until age of 65.

Period for which cover is given

No minimum age under insurance legislation though labour law permits employment from the age of 15 years. Insurance coverage until 65 years (men and women).

Minimum period of affiliation for entitlement

Insurance record equal to one third of working life.

Working life: the full number of years between the age of 20 (23 for persons with post-secondary qualifications and 26 for persons with university qualifications) and the day of disability.

Persons aged below 30 or 35 years are entitled under more favourable conditions:

up to 30 years: at least 1 year of insurance;

30 to 35 years: at least 2 years (1 year if graduated from university).

Employment injury or occupational disease: no qualifying periods required.

Benefits

Determining factors for the amount of benefits

*** what is the difference between the second pillar account and the second pillar pension**??

*** what will be paid now?

This sentence is not clear. Please consider redrafting.

Calculation method, pension formula or amounts

Pensions Supplement Act („Official Gazette“ no 79/07) introduces from November 2007 the pension supplement to all types of first pillar pensions acquired from 1999 on, by adding 4% of the pension acquired in 1999, to 27% of the pension that will be acquired in 2011 on. The supplement is adjusted in the same way as pensions. The aim was to balance the level of pensions acquired according to the old pension legislation applied before 1999, with pensions acquired according to the new first pillar legislation introduced from 1999 on.

**Should this paragraph come in place of first table or should it be added? The way it is drafted now risks to be considered as a full replacement of the first table. Please specify

Reference earnings or calculation basis

First pillar

Annual wage of the individual is put in relation to the national annual average wage of all employed persons.

The result is a value point for every year of working history. All the value points are then totalised and divided by the number of years for which they have been taken into account; the result is the average value point which is then used in the pension formula.

Second Pillar

Exceptional possibility (see "Determining factors for the amount of benefits" above). Amount based on savings, profit and actuarial calculation.

Non contributory periods credited or taken into consideration

periods of receipt of sickness benefit,

periods completed in wars as military personnel or servicemen, and

periods of war or war or post war political imprisonment.

Supplements for dependants : spouse, children, other dependants

First and Second Pillars

Spouse: None.

Children: None.

Minimum pension

First pillar

Depends on the national average wage, indexation percentage, qualifying periods and the kind of the pension:

0.825 of the national average wage of employed persons in 1998 x indexation x periods of insurance completed x pension factor

All pension beneficiaries whose calculated pensions are below the minimum pension are eligible.

Applicable to all pensions (old-age, invalidity, survivors').

Second pillar

None.

Maximum pension

First pillar

The average value point may not exceed 3.8, that is, the personal average wage from the entire work history taken into account may not exceed 3.8 average wages of all employed persons, taken into account for the same period of working history. The final amount of the maximum pension then depends on the period of insurance and of the kind of pension (old-age, invalidity, survivors') see "Calculation method, pension formula or amounts".

Second pillar

None.

Other benefits

None.

Adjustment

Adjustment

First pillar

Twice annual adjustment determined by adding 50% of increase in the cost of living consumer prices and 50% of the increase in national average gross earnings in the preceding half year

Second pillar:

Pensions are not yet in the phase of payment only the phase of collecting the contributions.

Accumulation with other social security benefits

Accumulation with other social security benefits

The accumulation with benefits from social security branches outside pension insurance is possible

because the invalidity pension entitlement is not means tested (children allowance, social assistance benefits) .The accumulation is not possible with sickness benefits if a person is entitled to the invalidity pension based on general disability

Accumulation with earnings from work

Accumulation with earnings from work

Suggestion to rephrase:

- 33% of the occupational invalidity pension is payable to an employed or self-employed disabled person.

- the payment of the full invalidity pension is stopped if the beneficiary starts to work again.

Return to active life

Rehabilitation and retraining

Medical rehabilitation is granted from the Health Insurance Scheme, vocational retraining is granted from the Unemployment Benefits Scheme, while the Pension Insurance Scheme is responsible for occupational rehabilitation.

Salary compensation is paid until the transfer to another adequate job at the same employer, or for up to 12 months after the completion of occupational rehabilitation if no job can be found (24 months if disability caused by an employment injury or occupational disease).

Preferential employment of handicapped persons

The Fund for Occupational Rehabilitation and Employment of Disabled Persons is a public institution competent for the development and improvement of occupational rehabilitation and employment of disabled persons. It is also competent for financing and co-financing of institutions and work centres for disabled persons, co-financing programs for maintaining the level of employment of disabled persons, and other tasks provided for in the Fund's Statute.

The Croatian Health Insurance Institute runs the Register of disabled persons. Institutions for occupational rehabilitation are Working Centres and Security Workshops.

Ministry of Economy, Labour and Entrepreneurship is responsible to the general supervision of the schemes, in the same way as it is for the general unemployment scheme.

Entitlements:

-the right to occupational rehabilitation, and
the right to employment and work under the general and special conditions.

A 'disabled person' is defined as a physically and/or mentally impaired person, with permanent or at least 12-month reduction of ability to satisfy his/her basic living needs. The reduction of work capacity is assessed in relation to non-disabled person of equal or similar age, equal or similar education, equal or similar work conditions, equal or similar work skills.

Financing:

Employers contribution: 0.1% of the payroll, but 0.2% if the employer did not engage disabled persons in employment. Insured person's contribution: none.

Employers who are obliged to employ disabled persons are - administration of governmental bodies on the state and local level, public institutions and legal entities owned mostly by the state, in the following way:

until December 2005: at least 1 disabled person to every 50 employees

until Dec 2008: 1 to 42,

until Dec 2011: 1 to 35,

until Dec 2014: 1 to 25,

until Dec 2017: at least 1 disabled person to every 20 employees.

Employers engaging disabled workers are entitled to tax exemptions, to general cash encouragement, and to special cash encouragement based on a contract with the Employment Institute and the competent Social Assistance Service.

Taxation and social contributions

Taxation of cash benefits

All pensions are subject to taxation.

Limit of income for tax relief or tax reduction**Exemptions**

Individual tax exemption for pensioners: 3,000 HRK per month.

Dependant child exemption: depending on number of children - 50% of general exemption amount for one child up to 590% for 10th and following children (general exemption for employees: 1,600.00 HRK per month).

Exemption for disabled persons: 30% of general exemption amount.

Exemption for living with a disabled person: 50% of general exemption amount .

Extent of taxation – general system for pensioners (gross taxable income per month):

After reduction of the tax exemption:

15% of the pension between 3,000 HRK and 6,200 HRK per month,

25% of the pension between 6,200 HRK and 11,000 HRK per month,

35% of the pension between 11,000 HRK and 25,400 per month,

45% of amounts exceeding 25,400 HRK per month.

Social security contributions from benefits

None.

6 - Old-age**Old-age****Applicable statutory basis****Applicable statutory basis**

First Pillar:

Pension Insurance Act 1998, (in force 01.01.99).

Second Pillar:

Act on Compulsory and Voluntary Pension Funds 1999 (in force 01.02.02), and

Act on Pension Insurance Companies and Pensions Payment 1999 (in force 01.01.02).

Basic principles**Basic principles**

Periodic benefit based on social insurance principle and determined by previous earnings and employment history. The first pillar is financed on a pay as you go system and is supplemented by a second pillar based on a funded system.

Field of application**Field of application**

First Pillar:

employed persons,

self-employed persons, and

self-employed farmers.

Second Pillar:

members of the first pillar aged under 40 years: compulsory,

between January 2002 and June 2002 members of the first pillar who were then aged between 40

and 50 years were able to opt into the second pillar scheme .

Exemptions from compulsory social insurance**Exemptions from compulsory social insurance**

None.

Conditions**Minimum period of membership**

...years for women. Transitional...

...aged 60 years and 6 months (men) or 55 years and 6 months (women). The transitional period ends in 2008

Conditions for drawing full pension

From the year of 2008 no maximum qualifying period requirement is applied.

Legal Retirement Age - Standard pension

The pensionable age is currently:

men: 65 years

women: 60 years .

Legal Retirement Age - Early pension

Early retirement age is being gradually increased in 1999 it was:

men: age 55 and 35 years of qualifying periods.

women: age 50 and 30 years of qualifying periods.

Since 1999 the age it has been gradually been increased by 6 months every year and this shall continue until 2008. From 2008 on when it is:

men: age 60 and 35 years of qualifying periods.

women: age 55 and 30 years of qualifying periods.

Legal Retirement Age - Deferred pension

Possible to work until 65 years of age (men and women). Pension may only be deferred after this age according to an agreement between the employer and the employee.

Benefits

Determining factors

First Pillar

previous earnings

employment history

quotient determined by Pension Insurance Institute.

Second Pillar

individual savings

unisex actuarial tables.

Calculation method or calculation basis

Pensions Supplement Act („Official Gazette“ no 79/07) introduces from November 2007 the pension supplement to all types of first pillar pensions acquired from 1999 on, by adding 4% of the pension acquired in 1999, to 27% of the pension that will be acquired in 2011 on. The supplement is adjusted in the same way as pensions. The aim was to balance the level of pensions acquired according to the old pension legislation applied before 1999, with pensions acquired according to the new first pillar legislation introduced from 1999 on.

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Reference earnings or calculation basis

First Pillar

Annual wage of the individual is put in relation to the national annual average wage of all employed persons

The result is a value point for every year of working history. All the value points are then totalised and divided by the number of years for which they have been taken into account. The result is the average value point which is then used in the pension formula.

Second Pillar

Benefits not directly related to previous earnings.

Non-contributory periods credited or taken into consideration

periods of receipt of sickness benefit,

periods completed in wars as military personnel or servicemen,

periods of war and post-war imprisonment.

Supplement for dependants : spouse, children, other dependants

First and Second Pillar

Spouse: None.

Children: None.

Special supplements

No special supplements.

Minimum pension

Add All pension beneficiaries

Maximum pension

First pillar

The average value point may not exceed 3.8, that is, the personal average wage from the entire work history taken into account may not exceed 3.8 average wages of all employed persons, taken into account for the same period of working history. The final amount of the maximum pension then depends on the period of insurance and of the kind of pension (old-age, invalidity, survivors') see "Calculation method, pension formula or amounts".

Second pillar

None.

Early pension

First Pillar

Permanent reduction of the amount of old-age pension: 0.15% per month of anticipation. Maximum 9% for maximum 5 years of anticipation.

Deferment

No additional benefit. Wages and extra period of employment are taken into account in the calculation of the pension see "Calculation method or formula" above.

Adjustment**Adjustment**

Twice annual adjustment determined by adding 50% of the increase in consumer prices and 50% of the increase in national average gross earnings in the preceding half year period.

Partial pension**Partial pension**

No special provisions.

Accumulation with earnings from work**Accumulation with earnings from work**

No accumulation allowed.

Taxation and social contributions**Taxation of cash benefits**

Benefits subject to taxation.

Limit of income for tax relief or tax reduction

Exemptions

Individual tax exemption for pensioners: 3,000 HRK per month.

Dependant child exemption: depending on number of children - 50% of general exemption amount for one child up to 590% for 10th and following children (general exemption for employees: 1,600.00 HRK per month).

Exemption for disabled persons: 30% of general exemption amount.

Exemption for living with a disabled person: 50% of general exemption amount .

Extent of taxation – general system for pensioners (gross taxable income per month):

After reduction of the tax exemption:

15% of the pension between 3,000 HRK and 6,200 HRK per month,

25% of the pension between 6,200 HRK and 11,000 HRK per month,

35% of the pension between 11,000 HRK and 25,400 per month,

45% of amounts exceeding 25,400 HRK per month.

Social security contributions from pension

None.

7 - Survivors

Survivors

Applicable statutory basis

Applicable statutory basis

First Pillar

Pension Insurance Act 1998 (employment injuries and occupational diseases included) (in force 01.01.99).

Second Pillar

Act on Compulsory and Voluntary Pension Funds 1999 (in force 01.01.02), and

Act on Pension Insurance Companies and Pensions Payment 1999 (in force 01.01.02).

Basic principles

Basic principles

Periodic pension insurance benefits related to the pension that the deceased insured person did or would have received at the time of his/her death. Divided into a first pillar pay as you go system and a second funded pillar. A distinction is made between employment injuries and non-work related injuries.

Field of application

Field of application

recipient of a pension, or

insured person (see Table V "Invalidity" and Table VI "Old Age").

Exemptions from compulsory social insurance

Exemptions from compulsory social insurance

None.

Entitled persons

Surviving spouse, divorced spouse, surviving partner, children, other persons

widow,

widower, and

divorced spouse.

Conditions

Deceased insured person

First Pillar

After the death of the insured person - Minimum qualifying period:

5 years of insurance, or

10 years of qualifying periods or

none if death is a result of employment injury or occupational disease.

(insurance years reflect the period during which the insured person actually paid contributions whereas qualifying periods also include non-contributory periods credited or taken into account, see Table VI "Old Age".)

Surviving spouse

First and Second Pillars

aged 50 years or over,

caring for children entitled to survivors' pension, or

disabled;

Widow aged 45 years or over at time of death of the insured person acquires entitlement upon reaching 50 years.

Divorced spouse entitled under conditions mentioned if entitled to alimony.

Transitional period for widows whose spouse died before 31 December 1998 (before the introduction of the new legislation) and who attained the age of 40 before his death: from 2002 to 2008, starting with age 47 in 2002 and adding 6 months of age per year until age 50 in 2008. So if the deceased died in 1996 and his spouse was 41 years old at that time she would have been entitled to a pension

in 2002.

Divorced spouse

Surviving partner or cohabitant

Children

First and Second Pillars

Subject to age limits

normal: 15 years

unemployed: 18 years

full-time students: 26 years

disabled children: unlimited.

Other persons

First and Second Pillar

Parents, brothers and sisters if dependent upon the deceased and aged at least 60 years (men) or 50 years (women). No age condition if disabled.

Benefits

Surviving spouse, divorced spouse, surviving partner

First Pillar

Survivors pension is defined according to the number of eligible family members, (including the spouse) and divided equally between all those entitled.

The pension is based upon the general invalidity or old-age pension the deceased would have been entitled to at the time of death (see Tables VI "Invalidity" and VII "Old Age"). Personal points for survivors' pension are determined on the basis of value points for a qualifying period of at least 21 years (at least 40 years if the death was the consequence of the work-related injury or disease).

The survivor's pension is calculated as a percentage of the pension to which the deceased would have been entitled, according to the number of eligible survivor's:

one survivor: 70%

two survivors: 80%

three survivors: 90%

four or more survivors: 100%

Second Pillar

This is principally directed at funding old age pensions. When the family of a second pillar contributor become entitled to survivor's pensions the funds contained in the deceased person's second pillar account are transferred to the first pillar in order to provide the first pillar survivors' pensions. (However, should the funds in the deceased person's second pillar account be sufficient to provide a benefit greater than the first pillar survivors' pensions then the second pillar pension shall be paid instead)

Surviving spouse: remarriage

First and Second Pillar

Widow (or widower) aged less than 50 years will no longer be entitled to survivor's pension, unless totally incapable of work.

Orphan children : having lost one parentt; having lost both parents

Based on the disability pension to which the deceased was or would have been entitled at death, the amount of the benefit depends on the number of dependants (see "Benefits: Surviving Spouse" above).

Other beneficiaries

Based on the disability pension to which the deceased was or would have been entitled at death and the amount of the benefit depends on the number of dependants (see "Benefits: Surviving Spouse" above).

Maximum for all those entitled to benefits

100% of the pension to which the deceased was or would have been entitled to.

Other benefits

None.

Minimum pension

Based upon minimum invalidity/old age pension, see Table V "Invalidity" and Table VI "Old Age". ", and depending on the number of dependants.

Maximum pension

Based upon maximum invalidity/old age pension, see Table V "Invalidity" and Table VI "Old Age". ", depending on the number of dependants.

Taxation and social contributions

Taxation of cash benefits

Benefits subject to taxation.

Limit of income for tax relief or tax reduction

Exemptions

Individual tax exemption for pensioners: 3,000 HRK per month.

Dependant child exemption: depending on number of children - 50% of general exemption amount for one child up to 590% for 10th and following children (general exemption for employees: 1,600.00 HRK per month).

Exemption for disabled persons: 30% of general exemption amount.

Exemption for living with a disabled person: 50% of general exemption amount .

Extent of taxation – general system for pensioners (gross taxable income per month):

After reduction of the tax exemption:

15% of the pension between 3,000 HRK and 6,200 HRK per month,

25% of the pension between 6,200 HRK and 11,000 HRK per month,

35% of the pension between 11,000 HRK and 25,400 per month,

45% of amounts exceeding 25,400 HRK per month.

Social security contributions from pension

None.

8 - Employment injuries and occupational diseases

Employment injuries and occupational diseases

Applicable statutory basis

Applicable statutory basis

No special scheme.

Basic principles

Basic principles

Pension insurance covers long-term benefits (see the Table V "Invalidity" and Table VII "Survivors"

Health insurance covers short-term benefits and health care (see Table II "Health Care" and Table III "Sickness - cash benefit").

Field of Application

Beneficiaries

See Table II "Health Care", Table III "Sickness Cash Benefits", Table V "Invalidity" and Table VII "Survivors".

Exemptions from compulsory insurance

See Table II "Health Care", Table III "Sickness Cash Benefits", Table V "Invalidity" and Table VII "Survivors".

Risks covered

Employment injuries

Personal injury or disease caused by an accident in the course of work, as the direct consequence of working activities or while undergoing professional rehabilitation.

Travel between home and work

The following journeys are covered, travel between home and work, between home and the health care institution, and whilst undergoing occupational rehabilitation.

Occupational diseases

Diseases which are caused by long-term exposure to working conditions and are listed by law, in accordance with ILO Convention No. 121. All enterprises are covered and no minimum periods of exposure are required. No mixed system is in operation.

Conditions**Employment injuries**

No qualifying period required.

Occupational diseases

No qualifying period required.

Benefits**Temporary incapacity - Benefits in kind - Free choice of doctor or hospital**

See Table II "Health Care".

Temporary incapacity - Benefits in kind - Payment of costs and contribution by person involved

All costs covered by Health Insurance Institute.

Temporary incapacity - Cash benefits - Waiting period

None

Temporary incapacity - Cash benefits - Duration

See Table III 'Sickness Cash Benefits'

Temporary incapacity - Cash benefits - Amount of the benefit

100% of the sickness benefit base, see Table III "Sickness Cash Benefits"

Permanent incapacity - Minimum level of incapacity giving entitlement to compensation

More than 50%.

Permanent incapacity - Possibility of review

Reviewed at least every 4 years or whenever significant change in condition.

Permanent incapacity - Basic earnings used for calculating annuity

See Table V "Invalidity".

Permanent incapacity - Amount or formula

For formula see Table V "Invalidity".

If insurance period is actually less than 40 years, the amount is based upon a hypothetical 40 years of qualifying periods. If the actual insurance period exceeds 40 years then the actually completed period is used.

Permanent incapacity - Supplements for dependants

None

Permanent incapacity - Supplements for care by another person

See Table XII.1 "Guaranteeing Sufficient Resources" ("Categories").

Permanent incapacity - Redemption

None. Although recovery possible through civil law action.

Accumulation with new earnings

Possible – 66.67% of disability pension is payable during the employment or self-employment of the beneficiary. Reduction takes place regardless of the amount earned.

Accumulation with other pensions

Not permitted

Death - Surviving spouse

See Table VII 'Survivors'

The pension base is the disability pension granted on the basis of an employment injury or occupational disease (no minimum coverage or qualifying period required from the deceased, pension factor applied according to the number of eligible members of the family).

Death - Orphans of father or mother; of both parents

See Table VII 'Survivors'

Death - Dependent parents and other relatives

See Table VII 'Survivors'

Death - Maximum for all beneficiaries

100% from the pension base.

Death - Capital sum on death

None. Funeral grant abolished on October 1, 2005.

Rehabilitation

Medical rehabilitation is granted from the Health Insurance Scheme, vocational retraining is granted from the Unemployment Benefits Scheme, while the Pension Insurance Scheme is responsible for occupational rehabilitation.

Salary compensation is paid until the transfer to another adequate job at the same employer, or for up to 12 months after the completion of occupational rehabilitation if no job can be found (24 months if disability caused by an employment injury or occupational disease).

Other benefits

Allowance in case of physical damage from the Pension Insurance Scheme:

Lump sum cash benefit paid only in cases of employment injury or occupational disease. Physical damage is defined as the loss or serious injury of an organ or a body part, regardless of whether working capacity is reduced or not.

Adjustment

Adjustment

See Table VI "Invalidity".

Taxation and social contributions

Taxation of cash benefits

Short-term benefits: see Table III "Sickness - cash benefits".

Long-term benefits: see Table V "Invalidity", and Table VII "Survivors".

Limit of income for tax relief or tax reduction

Short-term benefits: see Table III "Sickness - cash benefits".

Long-term benefits: see Table V "Invalidity", and Table VII "Survivors".

Social security contributions from pension

Short-term benefits: see Table III "Sickness - cash benefits".

Long-term benefits: see Table V "Invalidity", and Table VII "Survivors".

9 - Family benefits

Family benefits

Applicable statutory basis

Applicable statutory basis

Act on Children Allowance 2001, (in force 01.01.02).

Family Act (2003) and Amendments from September 2004, October 2007.

Social Welfare Act 1997 (in force since January 1998) and Amendments (from July 2003 and the last from July 2007)

Labour Act 1995 (in force since January 1996) and Amendments from March 2004 (in force since July 2004)

Income Tax Act 2004 (in force since January 2005)

The Act on the Rights of the Croatian Homeland War Veterans and Members of their Families 2004 (in force since January 2005) and Amendments from July 2005 (in force since December 2005).

Income Tax Act (in force since 2001) and Amendments (from October 2003).

The Decision on the basis for calculation of social welfare benefits (adopted on 21 January-new one adopted on 30 August – in force from 1 of November 2008

Child Benefit

Basic principles

Payable to Croatian citizens, persons permanently resident in Croatia and to persons temporarily resident if eligible to children allowance according to the EU coordination instruments, according to a means test. Payable as cash benefit and/or tax benefit

Field of application: Beneficiaries

Children Allowance Act: Croatian citizens residing in Croatia and foreign citizens permanently settled in Croatia for at least 3 years, and persons temporarily resident if eligible to children allowance according to the EU coordination instruments .

Income Tax Act: provided the person is paying personal income taxes in Croatia.

Conditions - Residence of the child

Child must reside with eligible person in Croatia. Parents of children absent from Croatia for more than three months are not eligible.

Conditions - Other conditions

Claimant must

be a natural parent, foster parent, step parent, tutor, or grandparents;

actually support the children concerned;

live with the child in the same household, and

satisfy a means test (income per member of household). see " Benefits: Variations with income".

Age limit

Child Allowance Act

Normal: 15 years of age.

Vocational training: during the secondary school (up to age of 19 years of age or up to 21 in case of a serious illness).

Handicapped child: 27 years of age.

Income Tax Act:

Taxpayers are entitled to may claim tax relief or deductions for dependant children, including those over 18 if they attend regular education, or study as well as dependant children with a disability for the duration of the disability.

Benefits - Monthly amounts

Children Allowance Act

Means test: benefits depending on monthly income as put in relation to the State Budget Base of 3,326 HRK (the same base applied from 2002). Three income groups:

households who earn bellow 50% from the State Budget base (below 1,663.00 HRK),

those who earn below 33.66% of that base (below 1,119.53 HRK) and those who earn below 16.33% (below 543.14 HRK)

Benefits - Variations with income

Children Allowance Act

Allowance varies according to monthly net income per family member:

Monthly income per family member and Monthly amount benefit :

1. up to 543.14 HRK: 299.34 HRK

between 543.14 – 1,119.53 HRK: 249.45 HRK, between 1,119.53 – 1,663.00 HRK: 199.56

2. sole parent

according to the three groups of income mentioned above the payable allowance is increased for 15% (229.49 or 286.87 or 229.49 HRK)

3. double orphan or a child with health impairment

according to the three groups of income mentioned above the payable allowance is increased for 25% (249.45 or 311.81 or 374.18 HRK)

4. children with heavier health impairment, irrespective of family income: 831.50 HRK.

For beneficiaries of children allowance – the additional supplement for 3rd child – 500.00 HRK, and for 4th child (and all the following children) – 1.000.00 HRK.

Those who do not fall within these income bands receive no benefit at all.

Benefits - Variations with age

None

Special cases: unemployed persons; pensioners; orphans

Child raising allowances

Basic principles

No such special benefit is paid in Croatia. Child allowance is intended to cover some of the costs related to child raising. Child allowance is therefore the only family benefit paid in cash.

Field of application: Beneficiaries

No special provisions.

Conditions

No special provisions.

Amounts of benefit

No special provisions.

Child care allowances

Basic principles

Field of application: beneficiaries

Conditions

Amount of benefits

Other benefits

Birth and adoption grants

See Table V " Maternity " .

Allowance for single parent

If a parent, who is obliged to contribute to the support of a child according to a legally valid Decision of a Court of Law or a Settlement reached at the Social Welfare Centre, fails to fulfil his/her obligation for a period exceeding three months, the Social Welfare Centre is obliged to provide temporary support for the child if it feels that the child's well being may be jeopardized without such support.

Special allowances for children with disabilities

25% increase of the basic child allowance, see "Child Benefits: Benefits".

After a disabled child reaches one year of age, one of the child's parents is entitled to work half-time and still receive benefit, up till the time the child reaches three years of age

One of the parents of a child with more severe physical or mental impairment is also entitled to the leave with the purpose of caring for the child, or to the right to work half-time till the child reaches seven years of age.

After cessation of use of this right one of the parents of a child with more severe developmental disturbances is entitled to work half-time. One of the parents of a child of age, with heavier developmental disturbances, in case more severe physical or mental impairment derived before the child had become of age, is entitled to work half-time. The parent using these rights is entitled to reimbursement of the salary according to special regulations

Advance on maintenance payments**Other allowances**

Partial State subsidies for children staying in day care centres (means tested).

Special cases**Unemployed persons**

No special treatment.

Pensioners

No special treatment.

Orphans

No special treatment.

Adjustment**Adjustment**

No adjustment of benefits. Amounts of benefits are related to the State Budget base, which did not change from the year of 2002.

Taxation and social contributions**Taxation of cash benefits**

Not subject to taxation.

Limit of income for tax relief or tax reduction

Not applicable.

Social security contributions from benefits

None.

10 - Unemployment**Unemployment****Applicable statutory basis****Applicable statutory basis**

Act on Employment Mediation and Unemployment Rights 2002, amended in 2003.

Basic principles**Basic principles**

All employed people are compulsory insured for the risk of unemployment benefit which is based on principle of solidarity and provides an earnings related benefit.

Field of application**Field of application**

Employees.

Total unemployment**Conditions - Main conditions**

Unemployment benefit

Claimants must be:

involuntarily unemployed, i.e. those who did not lose a job by their own fault or by agreement with the employer,,

capable of work,

active job seekers and available for employment,

aged 15 – 65 years, and

registered with the Employment Service.

Conditions - Qualifying period

Unemployment benefit

9 months of employment before involuntary unemployment (those who did not lose a job by their own fault or by agreement with the employer) during the last 24 months.

No qualifying periods for unemployed mothers caring for children under the age of one year.

Conditions - Means test

Unemployment benefit

None

Conditions - Waiting period

Unemployment benefit

None

Benefits - Determining factors

Unemployment Benefit

Previous earnings.

Benefits - Earnings taken as a reference and ceiling

Unemployment Benefit

Average monthly net earnings over the previous three months: No ceiling.

Maximum and minimum benefit prescribed.

Benefits - Rate of benefits

Unemployment Benefit

Benefit paid in 100% of previous earnings but limited by the amount of maximum and minimum benefit:

Maximum benefit: 1.000.00 HRK per month,

Minimum benefit: 976,60 HRK per month.

Benefits - Family supplements

Unemployment benefit

None

Benefits - Other supplements

unemployment instead of unemployed

Benefits - Duration of payment

Unemployment benefit

Subject to previous period of employment completed (indicated in months and years), with duration of benefit (indicated as calendar days excluding Sundays).

9 months to 2 years: 78 days
 more than 3 years: 130 days
 more than 4 years: 156 days
 more than 5 years: 182 days
 more than 6 years: 208 days
 more than 7 years: 234 days
 more than 8 years: 260 days
 more than 9 years: 286 days
 more than 10 years: 338 days
 more than 15 years: 364 days
 more than 20 years: 390 days

Recipients who have completed 35 years (men) or 30 years (women) of employment remain entitled until engagement in new employment or entitlement to pension.

Duration of benefit is extended for women during pregnancy and until their child reaches one year of age. The benefit is also extended for maximum of three months due to illness or if incapacity for work.

Sanctions

Unemployment benefit

Administrative measures: suspension or termination of the benefit payments and obligation to refund but no criminal penalties.

Accumulation with other social security benefits

Unemployment benefit

None permitted

Accumulation with earnings from work

Unemployment benefit

Benefit is suspended if recipient is employed or self-employed.

Partial unemployment**Definition**

No special scheme.

Conditions

No special scheme.

Rates of the benefits

No special scheme.

Sanctions

No special scheme.

Accumulation with other social security benefits

No special scheme.

Accumulation with earnings from work

No special scheme.

Benefits for older unemployed**Measure**

Unemployment benefit

No special benefits but see "Duration of payment" above.

Conditions

Unemployment benefit
See "Duration of payment" above.

Rates of benefit

Unemployment benefit
Normal rates.

Accumulation

Unemployment benefit
No special provisions.

Adjustment

Adjustment

Unemployment benefit
Minimum benefit may not be lower than 20% of the national average earnings of all employed persons.
Maximum amount of the benefit is periodically defined by the Government of the Republic of Croatia.

Taxation and social contributions

Taxation of cash benefits

Unemployment benefit
Not subject to taxation.

Limit of income for tax relief or tax reduction

Unemployment benefit
Not applicable.

Social security contributions from benefits

Unemployment benefit
None.

11 - Guaranteeing sufficient resources

Guaranteeing sufficient resources

1. General Non-contributory Minimum: Designation

1. General Non-contributory Minimum: Designation

Applicable statutory basis

Applicable statutory basis

Basic principles

Basic principles

Entitled persons/Beneficiaires

Entitled persons/Beneficiaires

General conditions

Duration

Depending on the type of benefit – as long as the requirements exists or unlimited.

Nationality

Foreign nationals with residence permits are entitled to privileges in accordance with treaties.

Residence

Permanent residence (exceptionally, for temporary residence).

Age

No age limits

Willingness to work

Those capable of work must be registered at the Employment Institute and must accept any offers of work regardless of their qualifications or experience including temporary and seasonal jobs.

The following are classified as incapable of work :

children aged below 15 years,

persons over 65 years,

disabled persons,

children from age 15 years until age 18 or longer in regular education,

women after 12 weeks of pregnancy and two months after the delivery, and

parent caring for a child until child reaches the age of one year except for twins (until 3 years) or for severely handicapped child (until 7 years).

Exhaustion of other claims

Claims for other social benefits have to be exhausted.

Other conditions

Unable to raise resources by selling private property or other assets and no outstanding legal right to support from another person.

Guaranteed Minimum**Determination of the minimum**

Defined by a discretionary decision of the Government.

Level of determination

Government.

Domestic unit for the calculation of resources

Individual or family household.

Resources taken into account

Individual income or family income, earned in the three month period preceding the month of the claim.

All income from gainful activity or property, except:

accommodation assistance,

physical damage allowance,

attendance supplement,

prostheses supplement,

personal disability allowance,

and

state subsidy in agriculture, fishery and forestry.

The amount of income is reduced by the sum paid by a member of the family claiming the minimum non-contributory benefit for supporting a person who is not a member of that family.

Guaranteed amounts**Categories**

What is meant by this: 400 HRK + cost of the placement or increase of amount with 25%? Please specify more clearly

Specific supplements and single benefits

None.

Guaranteed minimum and family allowances

Examples

Single person living alone with no income: 400.00 HRK per month.

Two adults with one child aged 14 and no income: $320+320 +360 = 1,000.00$ HRK per month.

Two adults (one disabled) and two children aged 13 and 6 with a total monthly income of 100 HRK per month: $320 + 320 + 120 + 360 + 320-100 = 1,340.00$ HRK per month.

In relation to the possible accumulation with child benefit, see "Guaranteed Amount and Family Benefit" above.

Relations between the amounts

Determined as a percentage of a base amount, see "Categories" above.

Recovery**Recovery**

Recovery of amounts unduly received (e.g. in case of fraud).

Indexation**Indexation**

No regular indexations. Last indexation applicable from 1 March 2001.

Taxation and social contributions**Taxation of cash benefits**

Not subject to taxation.

Limit of income for tax relief or tax reduction

Not applicable.

Social security contributions from benefits

None.

Measures simulating social and professional integration**Measures simulating social and professional integration**

Obligation to report to the Employment Institute and the termination of entitlement for refusal of the work offered.

Associated rights**Health**

Health care is covered by the Health Insurance scheme (basic entitlements). The following persons may acquire the right to health care, unless they are entitled to such care in another way:

recipients of subsistence allowance, if disabled,
drug addicts, if receiving specific treatment, and
persons deprived of legal capacity.

Housing and heating

Accommodation costs compensated up to 50% of monthly welfare benefit to which an individual or family is entitled.

2. Specific Non-contributory Minima - I. Old age**1. Designation**

No information available

2. Principle

No information available

3. Main conditions of eligibility

No information available

4. Amount payable

No information available

2. Specific Non-contributory Minima - II. Invalidity

1. Designation

Personal disability benefit.

2. Principle

Social assistance for disabled persons without other resources.

3. Main conditions of eligibility

Payable to persons with serious physical or mental impairment and permanent changes in health status if the damage occurred or illness was contracted before the age of 18 and if a person is not entitled to a benefit from some other social security branch.

4. Amount payable

250% from the base amount of 400 HRK which amounts to 1,000.00 HRK.

2. Specific Non-contributory Minima - III. Other specific non-contributory minima

2. Specific Non-contributory Minima - III. Other specific non-contributory minima

Unemployment Social Assistance

Payable to persons capable of work who satisfy a means test. They have to report regularly to the Employment Institute. The entitlement terminates if they refuse any job offered by the Employment Institute.

12 - Long-term Care

Long-term Care

Applicable Statutory Basis

Applicable Statutory Basis

Social Welfare Act (Official Gazette" no 73/97, 27/01, 59/01, 82/01, 103/03, 44/06, 79/07), Foster Families Act (70/07)

Ordinance on the children/elderly homes and their activities, space and equipment conditions and on professional and other workers engaged (Official Gazette" no101/99, 120/02, 74/04).

Basic Principles

Basic Principles

Organised at a state and regional level; based upon social assistance principle; financed through state budget, local budgets, participation of beneficiaries, etc; combination of benefits in kind and cash benefits

Risk Covered: Definition

Risk Covered: Definition

Incapacity of independent movement out of home; incapacity to perform dressing, washing of oneself, without family members who would provide help at home.

Field of Application

Field of Application

No information available

Conditions

Age

No age restrictions

Qualifying period

None

Benefits in-kind

Home Care

Help of a professional with housework and personal hygiene, also free meal delivery.

Semi-stationary Care

Home for the elderly can provide day or half-day care facilities

Nursing Care

Elderly Homes and psychiatric care homes have units for full-time nursing care.

Other benefits

None

Cash Benefits**Home Care**

The state provides a cash payment to compensate a family member who provides care to a person who needs it. The benefit is means tested and depends also on the degree of need. It is determined in percentage from a base amount:

- 100% of the base amount for caring for someone with a full degree of need
- 70% of the base amount for caring for someone with a partial degree of need

The means test limit for families is an average income of 200% of the base amount (400 HRK) per family member. The means test level for an individual living alone is 250% of the base amount. In cases of serious mental or physical impairment as well as in cases of blindness and/or deafness (where the blind/deaf person has not been trained to care for themselves) the means test does not apply. This exemption also applies to those who are in need of partial care.

Semi-stationary Care

No special scheme

Nursing Care

No special scheme

Other Benefits

lump-sum allowance for adaptation of the recipient's home.
Monthly pocket money assistance (80 HRK),
funeral allowance,
clothing and footwear assistance.

Participation of Beneficiary**Participation of Beneficiary**

Participation applied, based upon means test.

Accumulation**Accumulation**

No information available

Taxation**Taxation**

Not subject to taxation