

India.

Workers' insurance against physical risks is very little developed in India, the number of institutions being 21 with a total membership of less than 100,000. The movement is strongest among railway and postal workers.

Italy.

Workers' mutual aid societies are regulated by an Act of 1886 but any mutual aid fund may obtain legal personality by Royal Decree. In accordance with a Royal Decree of 1920 State subsidies may be granted on certain conditions to societies in either of these classes.

Netherlands.

Mutual aid societies are governed by the Civil Code and by an Act of 1855 concerning the right of association and assembly. No state aid is given to sickness insurance funds.

New Zealand.

Sickness insurance is provided by friendly societies which are modelled upon those in England, and governed by an Act of 1909 which has been amended from time to time. Registration is optional and income is derived from contributions of members.

Palestine.

There are no laws relating to sickness insurance. The Jewish Workers' Sickness Fund is the only social insurance institution and is recognized by the authorities but does not possess legal personality.

Spain.

There is no special legislation governing the operation of sickness insurance funds but an Act of 1887 permits the formation of such associations. There are certain institutions which come under a special system of their own of which the most important is the National Welfare Institute set up under an Act of 1908. Financial assistance is given to insurance associations by state and public authorities.

Sweden.

The first law relating to sickness benefit societies was passed in 1891 but was superseded by the Act of 1910 which, with certain amendments, remains in force. A new system established by an Act of 1931 will come into effect on January 1, 1935. Registration, which is optional, entitles the fund to receive state subsidies.

Switzerland.

A Federal Sickness Insurance Act of 1911 grants subsidies to sickness insurance funds which satisfy the necessary conditions. This Act leaves wide powers to the Cantons to legislate on the subject