

Russia.

Introduction.

Compulsory sickness insurance was established in Russia in 1912 but the present law is contained in the Labour Code of 1922 which has been amended from time to time.

Persons Insured.

All employed persons are covered including home workers, domestic servants, and workers in agriculture, where at least three workers are employed; also temporary and seasonal workers.

Contributions.

The whole burden of insurance is borne by the employer. The contribution is paid for all types of insurance and it is impossible to estimate the proportion which goes to sickness insurance.

Benefits.

A Decree of June, 1931, fixes the amount of the allowance, except in the case of workers employed in private industry whose benefit rate will be determined by the Federal Social Insurance Council. For other workers the rate of benefit ranges from 50 to 100 per cent of wages, the higher rates being paid to trade unionists and graded according to length of service in the undertaking. First aid, medical aid, drugs and treatment in sanatoria is given, also funeral benefit.

Conditions of Benefit.

There is no qualifying or waiting period, and the time for paying benefit is not limited.

Serb-Croat-Slovene Kingdom.

Introduction.

Compulsory insurance was established by an Act of 1922.

Persons Insured.

All persons who perform physical or mental work for remuneration either permanently or temporarily, except agricultural workers, temporary household workers, sea fishermen and home workers. Voluntary insurance is provided for persons not liable to compulsory insurance.

Contributions.

At present the insurance contribution which is shared equally between the employer and insured is 6 per cent of the basic wage,